



1932

Colby Alumnus Vol. 21, No. 1: Fall 1931

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THE COLBY ALUMNUS

FIRST QUARTER, 1931-1932

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LEADING ARTICLES

- SPECULATIONS OF A LAYMAN.....*Julian Daniel Taylor, LL.D., '68*
FROM AN EDITOR'S WINDOW.....*Harry Lyman Koopman, Litt.D., '80*
OPENING ASSEMBLY ADDRESS....*Franklin Winslow Johnson, L.H.D., '91*
AN AGE OF INTERNATIONALISM.....*Augustus O. Thomas, LL.D.*
COLBY STUDENTS AND THE BUSINESS DEPRESSION.....
.....*Ernest Cummings Marriner, A.B., '13*
A COLBY ALUMNAE CENSUS.....*Grace Ruth Foster, A.M., '21*
AN HISTORICAL ADDRESS.....*Herbert Carlyle Libby, Litt.D., '02*
FROM THE ALUMNI OFFICE.....*G. Cecil Goddard, A.B., '29*
LETTER FROM THE ALUMNAE SECRETARY.....
.....*Alice May Purinton, A.M., '99*
FROM THE DEAN OF WOMEN.....*Ninetta May Runnals, Litt.D., '08*
PROGRESS TOWARD THE NEW CAMPUS.....
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THE NEW IN NEWTON.....*Woodman Bradbury, D.D., '87*
COLBY AT THE MAINE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.....
.....*Charles Wilson Weaver, B.S., '30*
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VOLUME 21 ILLUSTRATED NUMBER 1
EDITED BY HERBERT CARLYLE LIBBY, LITT.D., '02

SINGLE COPIES 50 CENTS BY THE YEAR \$2.00

THE COLBY ALUMNUS

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

VOLUME XXI

FIRST QUARTER

NUMBER 1

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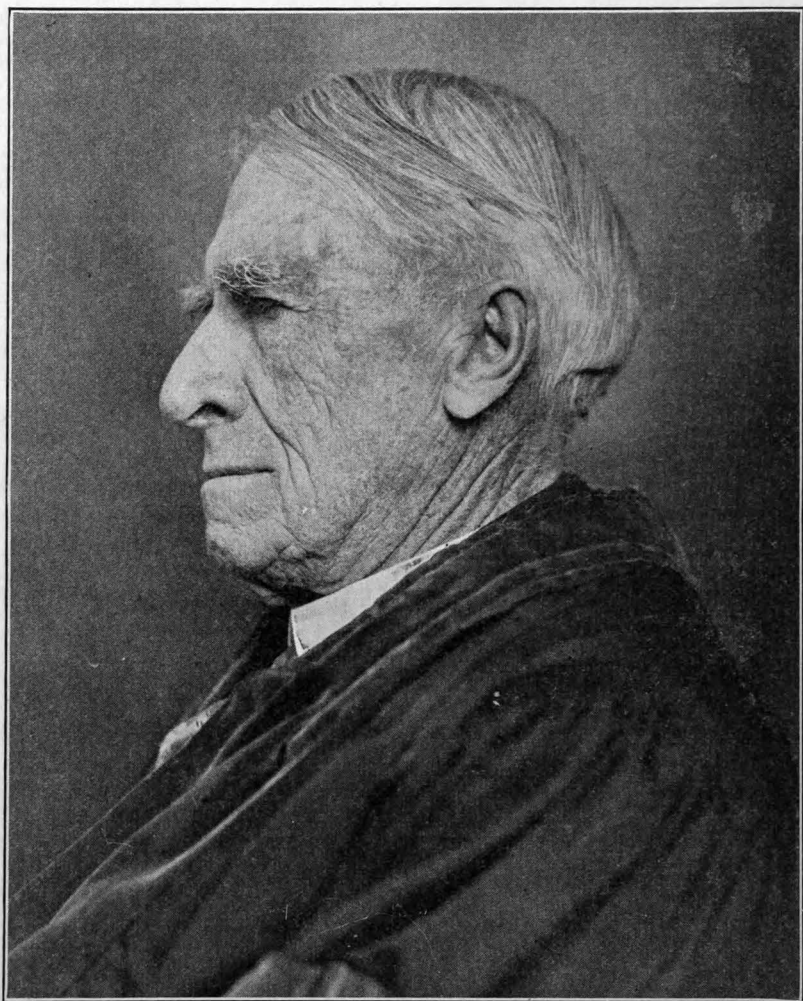
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TERMS:—Issued four times during the College year. Subscriptions at the rate of \$2.00 per year. Entered as second-class mail matter January 25, 1912, at the Post Office at Waterville, Maine, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Address all communications to Herbert C. Libby, Editor, Waterville, Maine.

TEACHER TRUSTEE BENEFACTOR



Professor Julian Daniel Taylor, LL.D., Member of the College Faculty and Member of the Board of Trustees, Whose Princely Gift of \$250,000 to the College Makes the Raising of the Needed Sum to Re-build the College on Mayflower Hill a Certainty.

THE COLBY ALUMNUS

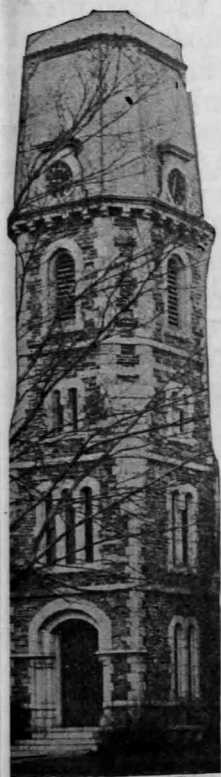
Volume XXI

FIRST QUARTER, 1931-1932

Number 1

Editorial Notes

The Development Plans.



Our readers will study with interest the report made in other columns of the work being carried forward toward the consummation of plans for the removal and re-building of Colby. In answer to inquiries that may be made as to exactly what is being done, there is but one general statement to make, namely, that the days are being given over for the laying of a very broad foundation and a solid foundation for an intensive effort to raise the millions necessary when the time is ripe. As to just when that time will be no one can definitely state. Hopes were entertained that the time-schedule announced by President Johnson at the last Commencement Dinner would be strictly ad-

hered to, but there has arisen, since that eventful day, a curious economic condition, and the schedule must be somewhat revamped. But revamp it as may be necessary, the goal is still firmly placed, eyes are to the front, courage is not lacking, and nothing is being left to chance. To particularize a little: Under the direction of Marts and Lundy, prospective givers to the great fund that will be raised are being studied and located, and the instant the word is given for the work to be begun, this long-successful firm will be ready to act and act judiciously. Under the direction of the architect, Mr. Larsen, a dozen or more committees, general and special, of the members of the Faculty are meeting at frequent intervals to study the plans of

the numerous buildings, and to suggest changes to meet Colby needs; and here again, when the time comes to seek to interest people of means in furnishing money for the erection of any one of the numerous buildings, President Johnson will be able to say with definiteness: This building is of the type and of the specifications Colby needs. In the meantime, out on the new site engineers have plotted about every square foot of the 600 acres, orchards and stone walls have been removed, and, with the city and Colby coöperating, a crew of workmen are now building a road from the Messalonskee Stream up over the north side of the Hill to the First Rangeway. And again, in the meantime, up in an office in Chemical Hall sits a college President who keeps a steady hand upon the tiller, watches for the reefs, studies anxiously the troubled waters, but keeps courageously and everlastingly after the endless details connected with this great project that constantly engages his attention. No matter what may be happening in the great world to disturb the thoughts of the thinking millions, at Colby not only are there those who are seeking diligently to equip 600 undergraduates for their life's work, but all the administrative officers, from the President down, are firmly determined that, come what may, within a matter of years there will rise on the western slopes of the place of its birth a modernly equipped and beautiful Colby.

Important Decision.

Whoever is studying the trend in the modern organization of college society will look upon the recent action of our college authorities and fraternity representatives with immense satisfaction. A full report of the meeting at which definite action was taken is given elsewhere by Colby's director of pub-

licity. That part of his report in which he editorializes on the relationship between the fraternities and the College, especially on the inherent value of the first, will please a good many ardent fraternity enthusiasts, but it will not be accepted as true by a good many others who are longing for the day to come when we shall subordinate the rival groups and center our social thoughts in the sole welfare of the college. But the world is happily moving forward, proof of which is the result of this joint meeting. Here we have representatives of each of the fraternities sitting down with administrative officers to consider "General Welfare." This distinguished General has not always received the greatest deference from the fraternity groups. Fraternity considerations have frequently ruled in the larger college counsels. The meeting in question was a most harmonious affair. It was not difficult for these representatives to see that all the Greek-letter groups are not equally manned or equally well-to-do, and that a decision to allow each and all of them to build such fraternity houses as they could, and when they could, would result in great injustice by working great hardship upon many a graduate who would prefer to give what he can to the College itself rather than for a fraternity structure. The decision as reached leaves the College in full control of the situation, guards against possible empty dormitories in affluent days to come, raises the College to the position of a superior over what, in days gone by, have sometimes been arrogant groups, and yet leaves these groups free to tax their graduate membership for such arrangement interiorly of the buildings and such endowment as each shall, in its own judgment, determine to be best. The final vote of those present at the meeting marked a distinct step forward. It was a most happy outcome of what might have proved to be a most perplexing and unwholesome problem.

Colby and the Undergraduate. So long as Colby keeps to a distinctly small college in spirit, let its numbers be what they may, all will be well. The moment its administrative officers or its graduate body or its under-

graduate constituency get to thinking along university lines or the big college lines, the virtue of the College is gone. The sure index that all is well is the consistent and persistent endeavor on the part of the administration to bring every possible helpful influence to bear upon those in training. The administration does not for a moment forget that the chief end and aim of education is to train the mental faculties of the student, but it conceives its duty to furnish inspirational means to this great accomplishment. Vistas must be opened up. Ideals must be set before youth. Encouragement to achieve must be constant. Selection of the means must be judicious. These thoughts furnish the sole excuse for the almost endless number of extra-mural activities. For instance, before a student can think pointedly and purposefully about internationalism, it is rather necessary that in a monthly gathering of his fellows he enter into converse with those who have



Professor Taylor addressing the Maine Three-Quarters Century Club at their annual meeting at Camden on August 4th. Wilder W. Perry, '72, who presided as President of this organization is seen beside Prof. Taylor. In this scene we have the dean of American professors and a member of the first Latin class that he ever taught.

varying opinions and ripest information of world events. In pursuance of this general policy of undergraduate development, the College is undertaking year by year to provide a sum of money with which to help defray the expenses of an ambitious course of public lectures. Announcement of this course for the present season is given on other pages. Our graduates will doubtless agree with the sentiment expressed by one woman graduate who, in ordering a course-ticket for her daughter who is in College, remarked that "nothing like this was ever offered us in our day." That sentence contains a very serious criticism of other years. In the time of this particular graduate it was the rule to have at least one outstanding lecturer a year and when the College found itself handicapped financially, this one lecturer appeared as the gentleman who gave the "College Address" at Commencement time when all the undergraduates had left the campus and the city. It is something of an innovation, therefore, to have such a course of lectures as is being offered this year. The six lecturers are outstanding persons, internationally-known and therefore able to speak authoritatively in their respective fields. It is very doubtful if any other college in New England, if not in a larger geographical area, offers its undergraduates this inspirational means to seek further and gain more intellectually. The small expenditure on the part of the College is justified on many grounds, not the least of which is that the course is open to citizens of Waterville at small admission fee. Thus the College not only seeks to meet a real need of the undergraduate, but seeks also to discharge in a measure its obligation to the community.

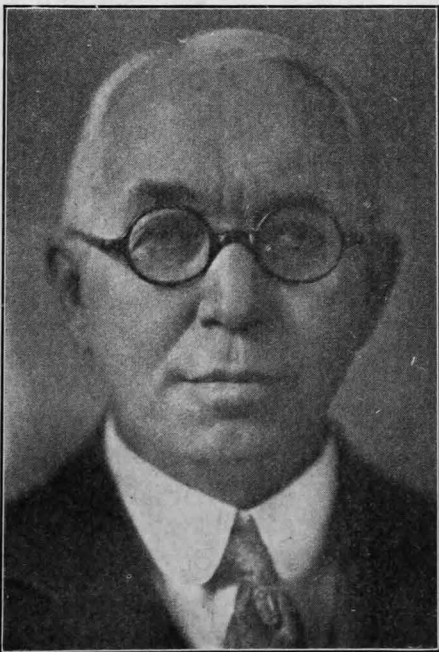
Words of Appreciation. This might appropriately be a personally signed statement from the Editor of the ALUMNUS, but as this would dignify the statement beyond what is intended, it is buried here among the editorials where it may or may not be read. The Editor most keenly regrets that it is physically impossible for him to reply to the scores of personal notes received with subscription blanks

sent in by our graduates. These range all the way from long letters to briefest postscripts, but each and all of them bring infinite satisfaction. They are like the manna of old dropped from heaven. Their receipt year after year gives added evidence of the age-old truth that there is nothing quite equal to a simple word of appreciation. In themselves, they offer the richest possible reward for the work demanded in the editorship of the graduates' magazine. Naturally, no one can edit such a magazine for a period of 15 years during which thousands of comments are made upon the lives and achievements of the graduates, and not thrust his individuality upon them. If this same Editor in a period of a quarter of a century has taught some three thousand of the graduate body, there is naturally enough, additional reason to provoke letters and postscripts. But the thanks are not all for the "party of the first part." The "party of the second part" owes something beyond this opportunity to comment. As a matter of fact, no work could be more congenial than that of sitting down to a typewriter, or to a pastepot and with scissors, and pass comment, brief or extended, upon the activities of those who once sat in college class-rooms. Faces that the years have dimmed come flashing back. Oftentimes impressions of classroom experiences become actual again. And when proof sheets are read, and the long array of personal comment swings before the eye, personalities come to life again as with magic touch, and the fellow who edits the ALUMNUS finds himself again and again in a great company of most congenial souls. That is reward enough, and it is the salutation and the farewell of this editorial expression.

A Business or a Profession? One is led to question sometimes whether teaching is yet a profession or is a business for him who would enter upon it. To follow teaching in the older days one had to possess not only rudimentary equipment but an aptitude and a desire. The tests of teaching ability soon appeared. One was the in-born ability to dominate a classroom, and the other was to inspire the pupil

to great endeavor. The one required a talent that was of heroic mold and inspired a respect that was enduring; the other was the summum bonum in the teacher, the spark of living truth that made him a vital force in the lives he taught. In respect to the latter, character was not divorced from intellectual attainments; the two of necessity were inextricably joined. Then the profession was a real profession and seemed to call forth the very best from him who would follow it faithfully. The poor teacher did not last long, because the student would not tolerate him. Time is not so remote that one forgets when one Colby instructor was forced to leave his classroom because his reputation as a free-liver got out from under his thumb. It is probably true that in these other days not so much stress was laid upon extensive equipment, with emphasis upon the word *extensive*. And yet, meagre as this equipment may have been, narrow as it may have been, second-hand as it may have been, it was about all that the average student could

comfortably combat, and the intensive conscientious teacher gave not only of his equipment but of his very life. But nowadays things seem to be vastly different, and one is led to question if the proverbial pendulum has not swung too far. Major emphasis today seems to be placed upon scholastic attainment, not only during the undergraduate days but in the years immediately following them. And it is along this rather slippery way that State authorities and college faculties are able to push the teacher into positions of importance. The inborn ability to teach and the desire to teach seem to be too largely secondary in importance. As for dominating the class-room, that is no longer a matter for the individual teacher; that is attended to by school and college officials. The mere erudite has the unique advantage, enjoyed by no other profession, of dispensing of his wares irrespective of the profit to his students. The academician talks, and the student must perforce listen. The heckling of the English method might be a profitable antidote. It is not to be forgotten in this appraisal that the university finds it profitable to encourage this system; its existence depends upon the college recruit. The need, therefore, for advance degrees becomes well-nigh imperative; and provocative of impending discussion of comparative values. Happiest imaginable is that well-balanced relationship between graduate study and those prized qualities that go to make a teacher great. Regret profound if the latter is sacrificed and only the former regarded as the larger part. As in everything else, there is a happy medium to be found, and it is well if college authorities and others did not forget that the teaching profession is not personified by a developed brain living apart from the body in which there may be discovered, if one would search diligently, a human heart. It is extremely important for all educators to keep in mind that among the 30,000 criminals reputed to be at large in the United States today, such ones as have been caught have minds of the first magnitude, minds possessing rare powers of leadership and direction like that of the incarcerated Capone, but with hearts entirely out of tune with the



EDWIN CAREY WHITTEMORE, D.D., '79
Long the Secretary of the Board of Trustees

society they seek to exploit. It will be a sad day indeed when we look upon teaching as a mere business in which personality and real powers of leadership are completely subordinated to standardized and impersonal ways of giving instruction to our youth.

Making Dreams Come True. To sit down to study plans for proposed new buildings on the new

Colby site seems very much like dealing with the flimsy thing we call dreams. It seems like a long time from dark to daylight. Reality comes by measured tread from the realm of imagination. To discuss in old Chemical Hall the details of blue prints of buildings costing several hundred thousand dollars, the while scores of undergraduates wait in the outer hall to interview the Dean about ways and means of paying their bills—well, it requires heroic discipline to make the situation seem something more than mere child's play. But it is only in such careful survey work, in the long days ahead, that realities are made to come. All that is being done now toward such time as the depression clouds shall lift from the hills beyond is a gain in time, a step that will not need re-tracing. There is, forsooth, never a reality with out first a dream, and it is this thought that keeps the committees on the new development busy at their tasks. While there are doubtless those who will regard all such work done now in these days as too ambitious and ill-advised and certainly untimely, if not a pure waste of time on the part of those who should be teaching, nevertheless these ones who are doing the planning deserve something more than a passing rebuke. Besides the taking of time by the forelock, these good planners are deserving of commendation for the good courage that they show. Hours to them are as precious as they are to others, and stern reality is as effective in dispersing vision in their case as it is with the critic. What our graduates need to realize that not one hour in entering upon this great adventure by the College is being wasted, and that those who propose to see it to a successful finish are quite willing to undergo a little contumely and harmless bantering for their

work done at hours when daylight is farthest off.

"By Their Fruits."

It is not always prudent to single out from a college teaching staff

any one or more individuals to whom to pay special tribute, but there will be no division of opinion in the case of the two professors selected for this editorial comment. For nearly a quarter of a century the Editor has been following the class-room work of Professor Parmenter and Professor Chester, the one teaching chemistry and the other biology, and then for this same length of time he has been following their students through the graduate days. Neither one of these college teachers resorts to the spectacular or depends upon publicity or is disturbed by freak educational notions. Long ago they learned how to teach students and how to teach them most effectually and they have seen no sound reason why their methods need be changed. Before they began their careers they prepared themselves for the task that faced them, and throughout the years since they have kept abreast of all that has been happening in the two fields of their study. They have never lacked for students, not alone because some of the courses they teach are pre-requisite or prescribed, but largely because students have felt that their courses fitted them most admirably for the great practical field of chemical research or for the high profession of teaching and medicine. It can be stated with certainty



PROFESSOR PARMENTER PROFESSOR CHESTER

that both men have resisted successfully the strong pull to so popularize their subjects as to make them of little value except for newspaper headlines. They have kept clearly in view the serious task that was theirs, namely, to give to their students exact knowledge and to give this to them in such doses and in such ways as would stay by them during their days of graduate study. While comparisons may not be otherwise than odious, still truth demands that it be stated that probably no two men on the staff are required to devote more hours in preparation for their regular lectures than are they. Not preparation in the sense of reviewing or re-learning facts to be handed out, but in preparing for their experiments in the laboratory, in purchasing necessary equipment, and in supervising its scientific use. The Editor recalls an incident some years ago that illustrates this point. During a late summer vacation he visited the campus to find it deserted except for one man, Professor Chester, who was busily engaged in preparing none too savory laboratory material for his college classes that were not scheduled to meet for several weeks. Again, the supplies in the department of chemistry alone runs into many hundreds of dollars, and all this must be purchased in the vacation days and must be purchased only after an examination of price-lists for the most economical buying. But quite apart from an understanding of their tasks is the importance of appreciating the results of their teaching. It is not possible to give here the number of Colby men and women who have built successful careers upon their instruction in chemistry and biology, but a reading of the General Catalogue and a cursory examination of the larger classes since the catalogue was issued in 1920, will disclose the fact that such graduates are very many. And the most pleasing discovery of all is the fact that the success which many of these graduates have achieved is not to be called mediocre at all. Many of them hold positions of large importance, many of them have risen high as teachers and professional men; and in several instances graduates who have become distinguished in their lines of endeavor have



NEIL FRANCIS LEONARD, A.B., '21
President General Alumni Association

publicly attributed their success in life to the early training given them in these science classes at Colby. Professor Parmenter and Professor Chester have been at Colby for a period of 28 years or since 1903, and both are serving the College in larger measure than ever before. Their value to the institution is not to be judged solely by length of service, but by the excellence of the service which they have rendered and, happily, are still rendering to hundreds of Colby men and women. The worth of a teacher may be judged by many standards, but the surest test is the actual results in terms of life's accomplishments. It is, as of old, "by their fruits."

A Beautiful Tribute.

One of the most beautiful tributes ever paid by one man to another was that given publicly by Cyrus H. K. Curtis, famous Philadelphia publisher, to George Horace Lorimer, Colby '98, long the editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*. The occasion was a dinner given by one of the Waterville service clubs in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis. Invited

to speak at the dinner, he responded with a delightful story of how he came to buy the *Post* and to develop it along the lines that has given it a world-wide reading. Modestly, he took no especial credit for any sagacity in knowing when to act in this business transaction, but one required little imagination to perceive that the Yankee wisdom was alive when it was most in demand. Having purchased the paper, he had next to find someone to man it. It was at this point of his address that he paid a splendid tribute to Mr. Lorimer. Not only, he said, had Mr. Lorimer brought ripe scholarship and rare ability to the editorship, but he had brought many of the attributes necessary to one who would fill a large place in journalism. Without Mr. Lorimer's unusual ability the *Post* could not have grown into the weekly journal that it has. Much of what Mr. Curtis said is forgotten now, but the language in which he phrased his remarks is not important. The one thing really worth while noting about the incident is that a genuine tribute was paid by publisher to editor, and that a man of Mr. Curtis's varying interests should have attributed the major share of the phenomenal success of the *Post* to its editor-in-chief. With all too many men who own and control what subordinates help to improve, credit would have been claimed for no one but themselves. Not so with Mr. Curtis. To claim all for themselves is the sure sign of the littleness of men; to recognize the worth of coadjutors, and willingly acknowledge it in public places, is the sure sign of greatness. It is this splendid trait in man that humanizes business and makes the long years of devotion on the part of employees most worth-while. This single tribute paid by Mr. Curtis to the man he chose above all others for a particular job to do may well go down in history as one of the most beautiful, because so full of significance in a material age, that one man ever paid another.

*Glorious
Pages.*

Reading through the
history of Colby College
one is impressed again

and again by the richness of its past. That richness consists pretty largely of high devotion to lofty purposes on the

part of founders, teachers, graduates, and citizens. Those early pioneers had a clear vision of what they sought, and they had a courage to keep to their task that sometimes passes belief. It is not difficult today to found colleges. It seems as though land, needed legislation, financial support, student bodies, and faculties were ready for the bidding. But back in 1813 not one of these necessary elements were to be found. Our college pioneers fought for a good many years even to get the sanction of the legislative body. They never did get through fighting for needed financial support. As for student bodies and faculties, the first came only by dint of much persuading, and the latter were extremely reluctant to come by reason of the wilderness-location and the small salaries paid. No matter what the odds in those distant years, there were those, small in number but determined, who were bound to see the little institution succeed. That they won out furnishes us some of the glorious pages of a great record of real achievement. But as the years have rolled on since the early days, other equally glorious pages have been written. They tell of a determination on the part of a faculty and a graduate body to keep the college true to its ideals, a place where the rich and the poor might live and learn together, a place where caste is unknown, a place where one's religious faith is not questioned, a place where learning is the chiefest aim, and where the principles of the Master are taught by precept and practiced by those who teach them. If success has come to the college, it is because there has never been any deviation from the course cut out for it more than one hundred years ago. The lesson to be learned, as the larger future is faced, is clear enough, but easily overlooked. Pride in our great past must not make us boastful; it ought to make us thoughtful. If, indeed, here is a heritage—and of heritages we speak sometimes too glibly—then it would be well for teacher and graduate alike to consider carefully together how with least likelihood of loss this heritage can be handed on to others. Suffice it to say that, build what we may to meet modern needs and modern conceptions of modern institutions of learn-

ing, the central and the largest and the tallest spire on Mayflower Hill should adorn the College Chapel, symbol not of mortar and of stone, but of a Spirit that has brooded over the old campus and kept it safe from disaster.

A Caution. When a college of a neighboring state finds it necessary to forbid undergraduates from holding annual "house parties" because such parties have become mere drinking orgies, and when another college finds it advisable to abandon an annual "Night" established largely to arouse enthusiasm in a pending State series game, for no other reason than that graduates have abused the privileges and turned fraternity houses into bar-rooms, it is time for a general alarm to be sounded. Fortunately, "Colby Night" has had but a little of rowdyism to contend with. It is, of course, unthinkable that there would not be certain ones returning who mistake the occasion for what it is intended to be. The past dies hard. The woodchopper and the common "drunk" will be here when the mellenium comes. But, happily, we have escaped what other colleges have been enduring for many years. Whether good fortune shall continue to be our lot will depend very largely on the right attitude that our graduates take toward this annual home-coming event. Let the epidemic spread, and there is no brooking the inevitable. The attitude of the administration will undoubtedly be firm. "Colby Night" is of the administration's own making, and being of its own making, it can also be of its own abandoning. The occasion seems to serve a most useful purpose when the horizon of the speeches delivered is a little larger than that of a mere football game. Its higher purpose is to make a home-gathering of the graduates possible at a season of the year when the greatest number can revisit the campus and join in happy reunion and fellowship. The football match that follows the next day is but an incident, wholly secondary to the main thought, even though it be an attraction for the multitudes. The usefulness of the occasion is clearly apparent. To force the administration to

abandon it because any considerable number make it a season of riotous living would be most unfortunate. It is well for this word of caution to be printed now even though there is no situation serious enough to justify action of any sort. Here is one more evidence of the happy state in which the College finds itself.

A Loss to Colby. Year by year there drop from the ranks of our graduate body men and women of outstanding ability and unquestioned worth of character; and the College bows its head at their passing. But now and then there drops from the ranks someone whose long and intimate touch with the College makes his passing a matter of deepest concern and of protracted grief. Such a death is that of Judge Bassett's. It is frequently said that no man is so essential to society that his place can not readily be filled, and were this not measurably so society would suffer from retardation. But this oft-stated remark is more consoling than true. Personalities are very easily lost forever, and personalities contribute a vast deal to society. The continuing results of invested talents of these same personalities are often interrupted, and when they cease altogether the loss becomes at once irretrievable and disastrous. Now it may be that another character, another personality, like Judge Bassett is already assuming the peculiarly effective part that he played while here among us, and for this we may devoutly hope and pray; but there is more than likely to be a season of years during which we shall miss with poignant grief the varied accomplishments of this rare soul who worked so painstakingly, withal so intelligently because so purposefully, for the successful issue of whatever came to his hand and heart to do. There was never another just like Judge Bassett. There may have been others who could have shared with him the reward of genuine accomplishment, but there is not another who did the works that he did in the human way that he did. At the risk of being totally misunderstood let it be said that it is for the reason just stated that he was largely unfitted for the duties of a

member of the highest court of our State. That body of eminent jurists must perforce work not only at high pressure but they must take their chance, in a world of changing conceptions, in making decisions that will stand the test of reason and of time. Judge Bassett was not slow to reach decisions, for he had a brain that worked with a rapidity that was astounding, but before asking others to accept his decisions, his nature of painstaking exactness, of eminent fairness that carried him to the point of fear or injuring a living soul, forced him to exhaustive study and to an analysis, not alone of the matter in hand but of his own mental attitudes, that would do credit to a mind of the first magnitude. When the decision at last came from the anvil of his brain it was hammered out into an exactness of dimensions in concept, in thought, and in phraseology that made the mere student of reasoning marvel. May we not say of him that the grist that came to his mill was prodigious in quantity, but the flour that was ground out represented a refining process that is the emulation of whomsoever seeks for justice and for mercy? It is the verdict of those of his countless friends and of his business and professional associates that it was farthest from his nature to do anything in a half-hearted or piece-meal fashion, and that it was this inborn trait of his, this element in his make-up, that resulted in the overtaxing of his mental and physical self which forced him at length to the quiet of his home and eventually to his long resting-place on the hill that slopes to the eastward and looks down upon the city where he lived and wrought so well. The ALUMNUS that he was wont to read with customary devotion elsewhere prints the facts about his life. Here, editorially, we offer our tribute to his memory. We say of him that his like will not often pass this way again; that the College loses from among her sons a rare and beautiful soul whose unswerving loyalty through the years is a matter now of memory and of pride; and that those of us who came into his life, and worked by his side, and marvelled at his genius, and loved him for his humanity, have gained from his life an inspiration and a joy

that shall go down the years with us like a quiet benediction at the close of one of God's great days.

At just the time when
A Timely Act. the world-skies are most darkened and therefore when most inopportune for college authorities to go forth in a search for the money with which to re-construct the College on Mayflower Hill, there comes the magnificent gift of a quarter of a million dollars from Colby's most loved college teacher. There has not been for some time any secret to the fact that Professor Taylor's deep love for the College would prompt him to give generously out of his store-house. He has said so publicly as evidence of his faith in what his alma mater is doing. But it has been thought that he would defer giving until the real campaign was well underway or when the last thousands would be necessary to bring the campaign to a successful issue. His decision to give now is a stroke of real diplomacy. His large gift challenges every graduate and every friend of Colby to do his level best. It comes nearer to making sure the eventual outcome of the extensive plans for the College than almost any thing that could happen. The cheers that rocked the old gymnasium on the evening of October 30, when Professor Taylor's gift was announced, are the identical cheers that will rise up when the last dollar of the three millions come tumbling into the pot. Those who heard the cheering on the 30th also heard the cheering a few years from now, and it took no great stretch of the imagination at that. This last act of Professor Taylor's is in keeping with the spirit of his entire life as it has affected the College. It was not necessary that he give a single dollar to make himself one with all Colby men and women for his place in their affection was unquestioned. But he has by this act made twice secure his hold upon their imaginations and upon their hearts. Fortunate indeed is the College who has at the head of its long list of teachers one who shows by his life's accomplishments and by acts of devotion and generosity that his love for his alma mater is as real a thing as the love a child may hold for its mother.

From the President of the General Alumni Association

NEIL FRANCIS LEONARD, A.B., '21

I am glad to have the opportunity of emphasizing in the columns of the ALUMNUS the important place a well organized and active alumni can have in carrying out the extraordinary program which the College has undertaken. It can hardly be expected that the money necessary to insure the success of this project will come to Colby unless there is a great increase in alumni interest. Many of our graduates are out of touch with the College during one of the most significant periods in her history, and I'm sure it would be a great assistance to those who are responsible for the immediate success of the present program if Colby men everywhere would begin to consider what is to be their contribution to this great adventure. The least we can give is our time. I hope that every alumnus of the College will make a definite plan to return to Waterville at least once this year and that those in charge of our alumni associations in the various Colby centers will arrange for frequent meetings of their members.

The Speculations of a Layman

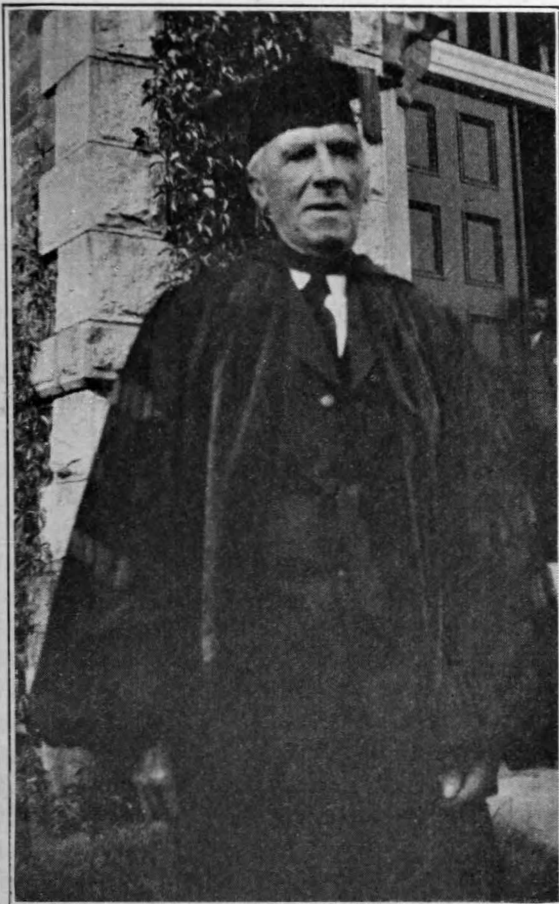
JULIAN DANIEL TAYLOR, LL.D., '68

It will hardly be denied that the value of the method of reward and punishment as a stimulant to virtue is not great. The one thing on which all men will agree is that real virtue is disinterested. It must be free from the taint of self, and the power of the law with its promise of reward and its threat of punishment, is in its appeal to self. The measure of that power we all admit, and its influence in promoting the general welfare. The state protects its citizens by it with its courts and jails, and society with a power far mightier than that of the state rules its members by it; and, as the one bids us be innocent, the other bids us be decent, in both cases at our peril.

But while law and public opinion make a more orderly state and a more

tolerable condition of society, there well may be a reasonable doubt if they make individual men and women much better.

What the state requires of men is that they obey the law; that they do no murder, commit no theft, trespass not upon their neighbor's rights, and this requirement it enforces by penalty for transgression. With our motive it has nothing to do. We may hate, envy, covet, commit theft and murder every day in our hearts, but if we refrain from the act, though for no reason but for fear of the law, the state still calls us good citizens. All that it demands of us is correct conduct. There are men walking the streets, and whom we meet every day, who would snatch our pocket books or even cut our throats if they could do it safely. Fear of the law, the police



PROFESSOR TAYLOR, '68

before which we all bow, silent, subtle, inexorable, unescapable. It, as well as law, enforces its authority by penalty and wields its lash without mercy and without remorse. But its main reliance for securing correct deportment on our part is bribery. It will praise you if you do well, likewise it will give you office and honor. It will promote your business, push you forward in your profession, set you up high in the community. All the gifts that men crave are in her hand.

True goodness, both the good man and the bad man alike will admit, must be free from the taint of self.

Will those who insist that no possible act of a human can be entirely free from the taint of self, tell us where that taint is here. For we hear it argued that there is no such thing as unselfish action, that to assert it is to assert an impossibility. If one chooses to be kind it is because that gives him more pleasure than to be cruel. If he chooses to be honest it is for the same reason. In all cases it is his own gratification that is the determining motive. In answer to this we say that it is both true and false. It is true in the same way that it is true that there is no such thing as real freedom of the will. In reason we can not prove that the will is free, yet we know that it is. In reason there seems to be no purely unselfish act, but we know better. The truth is that in the presence of the predominating, overmastering the selfish motive which, it is contended, underlies every act, is buried, lost to sight, annihilated, extinguished. Logically the selfish motive is there; morally it does not exist. Drops of rain no doubt do swell the volume of a river, but they do not create the onward rush of the current. The good Samaritan found a satisfaction in relieving pain no doubt, but that was not what made him do it. Now we must believe that the purpose for which man was placed here on earth is the perfection of his moral and spiritual nature, and that perfection will be gained when he attains complete loyalty to the voice within him, prompt, spontaneous, glad loyalty to that inward monitor. That must be what is meant by the answer to that first question of the catechism. He must will righteous-

and the halter holds them in check. If we consider and reflect upon it, we see that the one product of civil government is a community of law and order, in which each man is defended in his rights; where the weak is protected from the strong, the honest man from the cheat, and where the whole machinery of civilized life, as contrasted with savage life, becomes possible. And this it accomplishes because it is a vast punishing machine. That men are morally any better for it, of course we believe, but perhaps it is not so certain. If civil government were the only reformatory force at work in the community, it may be doubted if the Americans of today would be any more virtuous than the savages who wandered in the forests before the time of Columbus.

The second force in promoting correct conduct in us all,—undoubtedly and incomparably the greatest force, is public opinion. It is the "instans tyrannus"

ness until the choice of righteousness becomes a passion for righteousness. In that all else is absorbed.

"Love took up the harp of life and smote the chords
with might
Smote the chord of self that trembling passed in
music out of sight."

Self sacrifice and not self gratification, nor self salvation, is the command from above. Human theories of education vary. They all aim at securing some sort of success in the world. Providence does not care for that. Whether we are great and distinguished or humble and unknown is apparently a matter of not the slightest consequence in the view of our Maker. His purpose seemingly, in all the events and experiences and discipline of this life, has in view that human will of ours, to bring it eventually into harmony with the Divine will. Force will not do it, fear will not do it, bribery will not do it. The will must be left absolutely free, as free from constraint and distraction as the needle of the mariner's compass must be free to point to the pole. And for this end the whole stage of this earthly life of ours has been set. No doubt this world might have been so arranged that it would have been filled with a company of perfectly behaved men and women as gracious as those who fill our drawing rooms. Had it been arranged that the penalty for violating any moral law should be as swift, sure and sharp as that which follows the violations of a physical law, it would have been perfectly easy. Suppose the penalty were as swift, sudden and signal when one touches evil as when he touches fire; suppose it were a law as certain as the law of gravity that a falsehood should be instantly followed by a palsied tongue, a theft by a withered hand, a fraud by the pangs of angina pectoris; there would be no defiance or disregard of moral law with that sort of sanction behind it. Our courts of criminal law might be shut up for good. This would have been a world of saints and gentlemen—of saints like Stevenson's Mr. Hyde and of gentlemen like Lord Chesterfield. But the world of men is not thus ordered.

The most convincing proof that there

is a divine ruler who orders the affairs of this world, is the care that is taken that man's choice between good and evil shall not be coerced or vitiated by the element of self interest. (Not that it is the intention to deny the reality of special providences, only to imply that their occurrence must be of a character that shall make the fact of them convincing only to him to whom they are vouchsafed.)

Again, in another domain, is seen why man is wisely left in ignorance. Would he be the better off were it perfectly certain and clear to him beyond a doubt what he ought to believe as to the great questions of religion and morals? Is it not the struggle to emerge from the confusion of all the varied and contradictory views and arguments that beset him as soon as he begins to think for himself,—is it not this struggle by which he does arrive at convictions of his own, the only thing that makes those convictions worth anything? What is the value of the opinion of any man who is repeating only the say-so of somebody else? How much consideration do we give to what he says on the tariff question, or the silver question, or the Mexican question, when we know that he got it all out of yesterday's *New York Sun*. It is the man that keeps an open mind, who hears and compares all views, studies and weighs, whose convictions become really a part of himself. That his opinion may be wrong is of less importance than that he has made it himself. It is the thinking for one's self that makes the man; and this may be the reason why a self educated man, wrong headed and perverse though he may be, is often a stronger personality than his fellow who has had the advantage of school, college and university. Now if there were only one view put before us of all religions, theological and moral questions, we should accept them per force.

It is well for us, therefore, that the world is what it is; that the characters of most men are not simple but complex, good and evil strangely mixed. In one are traits that shock us combined with others that attract, a social outlaw with a kind heart; a church dignitary with a shrivelled soul; a convict tender with a

child; a high official who slays a woman. Nor can we tell from the badges that they wear, the badge that society has given them, public opinion, the church, even. One may even come to think that the badge is rather a warning than an assurance and that it might be better for him to cast in his lot with those who wear no badge at all. To many a young spirit the crisis of his life has come when he realizes this, when he finds men to be other than they seem. Staggered and perplexed he is thrown back on himself and is driven perforce to attempt to solve the problem that is thus thrust upon him,—what virtue is and who the virtuous are; whether that is virtue only that is the same in the home and in the street, in the sanctuary and in the market place, in the prayer meeting and in the exchange, in the heart and on the lips; whether that alone is virtue that will stand the acid test of experience, and that will not flinch under the temptation of subtle self interest, nor in the face of public obloquy. And faith, whether faith is the unquestioning acceptance of current doctrine or whether it is a living experience. In doing this he will have taken his first lesson as a philosopher if not as a Christian.

Undoubtedly then this world might have been so organized as to have secured for its inhabitants a society of perfectly well behaved people. Had there been arranged a system of rewards and punishments so signal and so evident that the folly of sin would have been as patient as its wickedness, and

had man been permitted to see those rewards and punishments as clearly as might have been, we should have had a world superior to Sir Thomas More's Eutopia. We should have had conduct if not virtue.

It may be a question whether there would still have been philosophers or saints, but there would have been no fools. Freedom of the will would seem as essential for the one if not for the other. For that end man must have liberty both to act and to believe as he pleases. He may disbelieve in the existence of his Maker if he will. He may deny the reality of the future life, if he will. He may flout religion, if he will. He may blaspheme, he may scoff at things sacred, he may scorn virtue as a pretense and righteousness as a cloak. His sacred right to be a fool shall not be denied him. It can not be denied him without denying him also the right to be wise.

And last of all comes the question, why is it of such vast moment that man should be wise? Why all this infinite pains to develop his spirit and train his will? The conditions of this material earth, his environment, his relations to his fellows, the knowledge denied him as well as the knowledge permitted him,—the whole machinery of the universe, turned upon that on end! And is that end attained or defeated in the case of this man or that man when his earthly life is over? Is it possible that death is the end of it? If so, what was it all for?

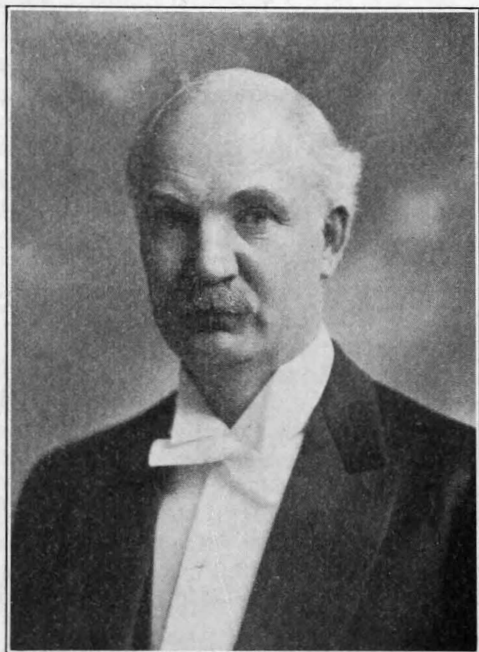
An Age of Internationalism

AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS, LL.D.

I.

At Denver, July 27 to August 1, 1931, there convened the Fifth Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations. Some may wonder why this midland city was selected as the meeting place of a world-wide organization. It is in the more sparsely settled section of the United States and far inland from both seas, but it should

be remembered that Denver is located as far from the turmoil which besets the world as it is possible for any one to be. It is a quiet, peaceful city, where the great plains hinge on the great highlands, or the backbone of the hemisphere. A generation ago, the section of our country around Colorado was debutante; that is, it was just ready to come out. It was the home of the



HON. AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS, LL.D.
Secretary-General

buffalo, the amarind, the scout, the adventurer, the gold seeker, the two-gun man, the desperado, the picturesque cowboy, the gold miner, the freighter, and all the rest in a chaotic condition, but out of it came law, order and justice. It is a beautiful country, rich in agricultural possibilities, horticulture, mining, not only iron and coal but gold and silver. It has all of the resources of nearly all the states of the Union.

At this meeting were gathered four thousand men and women, most of them teachers, from most of the civilized countries of the world.

II.

What is this thing we call education, and what will it do for its possessor? Why do parents sacrifice that their children may have it? Why will young men and young women mortgage the future that they may possess it? What is its magic and what advantage will it bring? Why will men and women with the meagre salaries of teachers travel long distances at great expense, across continents and seas, in order that they may

confer as to what is being done in the various countries, as to its value in helping to solve the troubles which beset the world, and as to how they may coöperate to its advancement.

In these days of world-wide depression, with loss of work and loss of fortune by a large percentage of the people and with the nations in despair and despondency, the need of education is emphasized more than ever. One may lose his house and land, his stocks and bonds, but that which he has received through training and culture must remain his to enjoy and to use throughout his life. We are also brought face to face with two other features. First, education is at the basis of economic progress. Primitive peoples are not good patrons of refined products, and do not support great economic enterprises. If we should be thrown back to the primitive stages of civilization, our great industries would disappear; there would be no newspapers, magazines and books.

There would be no refined music, art or literature, no comfortable homes with graceful decorations and comforts. Second, we have come to understand that it is only through education that we can secure satisfying knowledge of our national neighbors which will enable us to coöperate with them and bring progress and peace to the world.

III.

We do not need to assume that education is somehow related to the social and economic development of our country. We have abundant proof of this in the history of mankind. The earliest man taught the boy how to do the necessary things—how to capture his food, how to protect himself, and how to contribute to his own well-being. As civilization advanced, we find man increasing his training as a means to higher satisfaction in government, in social advancement, and in industrial and economic efficiency. Education has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. But today there is a new note in education. There is a faith that education must be the remedy applied to a sick world in order to bring it out of the hospitalization into which it found itself two years ago. Through it men must

learn how to live in the enlarged sphere, in a world community, and assist in the general improvement of the race.

IV.

The men and women who assembled at this Fifth Conference on World Education exemplified their faith in their profession and in themselves as exponents of that which we call education. On the corner stone of the City Auditorium, in which the meetings were held, are inscribed the words, "Let all the nations be gathered together and let the peoples be assembled." Was the inscribing of these words an accident or was it prophetic of coming events. What strange fate prompted the architect to have chiseled this legend on a building so far inland, midway between the great oceans? Was it a premonition that within a quarter of a century this event should take place as a sequence of a cruel world war and as a prevention of another, more cruel and destructive?

But it was so! As James Abel of the Office of Education at Washington said, there were turbaned Indians versed in Hindu lore from the India that Columbus sought to discover; Indians in feathers and moccasins from the land he did discover; Orientals from China, which has had more centuries of experience with civilization than any other country, and from Westernized Japan; folks from Bagdad, Palestine, and Syria, from New Zealand, Australia, and the Philippines; Occidentals from the West and Central Europe; romantic extractions of old Spain, and from the West, no longer the "wild" West, of the United States. They represented republics, democracies, kingdoms, empires, colonies, and protectorates.

No matter whence they came, they will tell you the one thing their countries prize most highly is education and that they want that kind of education which will teach them how to live together, that education which recognizes the rights of the nations, the need of the peaceful pursuit of trade and commerce, the development of their resources and the pursuit of culture and happiness.

V.

No matter what may happen to the present-day generation, the children

must be taken care of and brought up in the way they should go. They are the children of destiny. They must solve the problems which have baffled us. They must be taught the greatest of all lessons, that vital lesson of the new regime or the world order—that men must learn to live in peace and friendship if they would be happy and avoid the ravages, hardships and disasters of another great war. They must know that it will be either coöperation or calamity which awaits the world.

On August 1, 1914, civilization committed suicide. We do not exactly know what civilization is but we know it has to do with our removal from barbarism and savagery, that it represents not only the refinements but the spiritual elements of the race, that it refers to our social advancement, our political efficiency in safeguarding the rights of the people. We still have faith that humanity is advancing. Civilizations come and go, as mortality is upon the works of man. We accept the irrefutable laws of life and death and progress and are content if during the days of our lives we become a little better than we were. Man's humanity to man, the building of schools and churches, libraries and hospitals, parks and playgrounds, all are inscribed upon the yardstick with which we measure the thing we call civilization. Out of the chaos of the present must eventually come a civilization of a higher and more satisfying nature than the human race has previously experienced. Out of world chaos shall come cosmos and we shall settle down for another period of some centuries. We shall have destroyed many of the less satisfactory elements of the old civilization and shall have builded a new structure.

VI.

This new order shall come. It must begin with the generation which was born after the war began. It is the bridge over which must pass the human race in its experience from one dispensation to another. It was for this generation and those which are to succeed it that the four thousand men and women came to the Denver Conference. There are some who contend that the mere holding of meetings is of small

consequence and that the real work must be done through various other agencies. It must not be lost sight of that thinking must precede talking and that talking must precede action. Conviction, enthusiasm and planning must be the beginning of real activity in the carrying out of plans and specifications to any desired end, and experiences must be exchanged. It is true that half the task is waste, possibly more than this, but, like advertising, while much of what is sent out or written about our wages comes to naught, a reasonable percentage has been proved of advantage sufficient to compensate for the whole. Just so with the holding of conferences. We know this is true from the change of ideas from generation to generation. We see that opinions which at one time everyone held become absurd in the course of a generation or two—opinions about morals, religion, manners, society, and government. Trace the development of man's humanity to man and the spirit of human justice. For a time, we burned witches but not now. No one knows when the change in attitudes and opinions changed. Changes in public opinion are gradual. We can not tell the time and place, but changes are wrought in due season when once begun and subjected to human analysis. Romanticism in thought preceded romanticism in literature. Darwin prepared the minds of men to receive and appreciate the realists and naturalists. Classic art was not accepted by any people unacquainted with Greek myths. Greek learning came before the triumph of the art of Michaelangelo. A few generations of agitation preceded the Volstead Act and considerable struggle and much talk cleared the way and laid a foundation for equal rights. The value of conference can not be minimized. In fact, it is an absolute essential in the preparation of the background of great movements.

The general purpose of the meetings of the World Federation has always been to develop international coöperation in educational enterprises and to promote the spirit of goodwill and international peace throughout the world. The motif of the Denver Conference was "World Citizenship." The general

themes were: International Understanding through Service; Interpretation of National Life as a Means to Understanding; Appreciation of Human Values as a Basis of International Goodwill; methods Peculiarly Adapted to the Promotion of Mutual Appreciation among Nations.

On the program were the presidents of most of the great educational organizations throughout the world,—the President of the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales, the President of the Educational Institute of Scotland, the President of the Irish Teachers Organization, the President of the All India Federation of Teachers, the President of the Imperial Educational Association of Japan, the President of the National Education Association of the United States, and many others. The program, therefore, presented the leaders of education throughout the world and afforded a rare opportunity for those who attended to come in contact with the broadening influences of a world-wide scheme whose objective is a better world in which to live.

It should not be lost sight of that the coming together of persons interested in education from so many countries has already had its effect in unifying the ideals of universal education. It is probably safe to say that had it not been for these meetings and the free discussions, a group of educators representing fifty-eight countries could not have passed by a unanimous vote in the Delegate Assembly the following resolution: "We recommend the recognition of the principle of equality of opportunity for all children in the schools, irrespective of race, creed, color or social position, that their individual endowments may have the fullest possible opportunity for development." This is a remarkable evidence of a movement towards a broader democracy and a plan of universal education. It may be well to intimate here that if all the peoples of all the nations were brought up to a reasonable "norm" in learning and culture, there would be a demand for all our products of factory and farm, there would be no idle men and no idle machinery, and the capital of the world would

be profitably invested.

The Herman-Jordan committees did excellent service in rounding out their plans of education for international understanding and coöperation. These plans will be formulated into specific data on the subject, printed in various languages and made available for teachers in the schools of all lands. The Department of Teacher Training also presented valuable materials on the subject of Understanding through Teacher Training. Research workers are being placed in the field to study various types of education, the experiences of the various peoples and the contributions of the nations to the advancement of civilization.

As the nations learn to coöperate in educational movements, they will find ways to coöperate in all other interests. If treaties, agreements and pacts are to become more than scraps of paper, education must bring with future generations a new international morality. We are rapidly building a world culture. Already the world is an economic unit, what affects one affects all other countries. There is also a trend towards a

social and a political unity. Trade, commerce, and travel bring all nations together. Even while I write Pangborn and Herndon have negotiated the Pacific from Tokio to Seattle, a wonderful performance. But crossing the sea, the exchange of products, and international travel are not the only forces at work. Meetings for mutual benefit and the exchange of ideas are being held by many organizations of international importance; the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Sunday School Union, the Woman's League, the League of Nations, the Court of Arbitration, the Court of International Justice, the Boy Scouts, the International Y. M. C. A., the International Y. W. C. A., International Kiwanis and Rotary, meetings of agricultural interests, city planning conferences, educational conferences are taking place with mutual benefit. People of all lands are anxious to find a way to promote understanding and coöperation to the benefit of all. In fact, we have already an internationalized world and this is destined to be an outstanding characteristic of the new civilization now under construction.

The Colby Students and the Business Depression

ERNEST CUMMINGS MARRINER, A.B., '13, *Dean of the Men's Division*



DEAN MARRINER

The most significant fact about the opening of college this fall is the effect of the business depression. In spite of large enrolments in most American colleges, it is misleading and fatuous to argue away the influence of "hard times." Not since the bumper crop of mammoth enrolments hit the colleges just after the World War have we

gone through the second winter of serious economic stress. We thus have little experience to guide us.

The influence of unemployment on

college enrolment is well known. When jobs are hard to get and the inducement of high wages disappears, youth flock to the colleges. Colby officials had, therefore, good reason to look for a large freshman class, and the expectation has been fully realized. Last year the new class consisted of 119 men and 52 women. This year there are 123 men and 62 women, a total gain of 14 freshmen.

Some college authorities have been making the prediction that, whereas freshman enrolments would hold up to normal and seniors would somehow get back to college, there would be a marked reduction in sophomores and juniors. Some of them had already financed one or two years of college on borrowed money. Many had been unable to find employment during the summer. Both

cash and credit were exhausted. They simply could not return. How far has this prediction been realized? Last year the sophomore class numbered 107 men and 70 women. The same class, now juniors, numbers 81 men and 63 women, a loss of 26 men and 7 women. This year's sophomore class has 103 men and 45 women, a loss of 16 men and 7 women. In the two middle years we have therefore suffered a net loss of 56 students. What about seniors? Last year, as juniors, they numbered 84 men and 51 women. They now number 73 men and 49 women. It is thus clear that, in the three upper classes, we have lost 53 men and 16 women, a total of 69.

At first glance these figures imply an astounding loss, more than fourteen per cent reduction in the classes of 1932, 1933, and 1934. But a few more statistics will show that such implication is unwarranted. Colby's total enrolment this fall is exactly the same as last year, 611. What is more, there is almost no change in the sex distribution. Last year's catalogue showed 384 men and 227 women; this year's will show 386 men and 225 women. How can this be true? Some very simple arithmetic reveals the answer. Last year's seniors, now lost by graduation or otherwise, numbered 65 men and 51 women, a total of 116. Add this to the net loss of 69 in this year's three upper classes and you get a total of 185, which is exactly the number of men and women in our new freshman class. In other words, the freshman enrolment has exactly offset all losses, both those caused by graduation and those due to all other causes.

By regulation of the Board of Trustees our enrolment is limited to 600. As was the case last year, we have slightly overrun that limitation. If so heavy a reduction had not taken place in the class of 1933, we should have been unable to admit so many freshmen.

It thus seems that the business depression has hit heavily students who have been in college for two years, but has had no effect on total enrolment or on the ability to return of most students in other classes than junior. But this fact should not give rise to inflated optimism about the Colby students' finances. At the risk of being called a

"calamity-howler" one may point out that the worst is yet to come. Many boys and girls are back at college this fall living on the proverbial shoestring. They will stay as long as their money holds out. Most of them can weather the first semester bill. How many of them can remain through the second semester is an open question.

There are three ways by which colleges give financial assistance to needy students: loan funds, scholarships, and employment. With the exception of small sums administered by the Alumnae Association and the A. A. U. W. Colby has no loan funds. Whether such should be established is itself a debatable question. Many of the large foundations which loan money to students, such as the Knights Templars and the Harmon Foundation, are themselves hard hit this year. The depression has decreased the income from their invested funds and, because of unemployment, borrowers have been unable to pay back their obligations with the usual regularity. One foundation which usually furnishes more than two thousand dollars annually to Colby students has announced that it has nothing for us this year.

Most college loan funds are rotating in character. Not only the income, but a large part of the principal, is put out on loan. The ability to keep the fund rotating is therefore dependent upon the ability and integrity of the borrowers. Unless they repay their loans regularly, the next prospective borrower is out of luck. If a man doesn't work, he can't pay. That is just the situation this year in almost every college that operates a loan fund. Perhaps we need shed no tears because we do not have the system at Colby.

Scholarships? That is a different story. Every year we dispense \$12,000 in scholarship aid, and in this poor man's college that is a lot of money. But what is it compared with Dartmouth's \$160,000 and Yale's \$235,000? With us it means a grasping of one horn or the other of a hopeless dilemma. Either we must deny scholarships to many deserving students in order to make individual scholarships large enough to be even respectably signifi-

cant, or, to give all needy applicants something, we must divide the total into units so ridiculously small as to make each student's share a mere pittance. During the last three years we have been trying to find a compromise between these two extremes. While most of our scholarships are credits of \$30 to \$50 on the second semester bill, we have set aside larger units for cases of special need and special accomplishment. Remembering that our tuition is the lowest in New England, and that board and room are cheaper at Colby than in many other colleges, we nevertheless compare unfavorably with our neighbors in allotment of scholarship aid. How much money ought a college of 600 students with tuition fee of \$200 plan to dispense annually in scholarships? Not a cent less than \$25,000. And, country over, this is true without reference to general financial condition of the student body. We can't get that sum this year; but somehow, in this time of emergency, we are going to add two or three thousand dollars to the \$12,000 which invested scholarship funds now produce.

What of student employment? Frankly, the good old days when a boy could come to Colby with no money at all and be sure of financing his own way have gone. A few very unusual boys can still do it. In college now are two such notable cases, but both are succeeding at the expense of great personal sacrifice. No athletics, few social pleasures, few movies, no travel, an absolute minimum expenditure for clothes, and budgeting that would do honor to the late General Lord himself—such is the price they pay. Time was—at Colby not so very long ago—when the college provided full-board or part-board jobs for at least 30 per cent of the men students. Nearly every college has now reduced its student employment. Faculty and administration will no longer endure the slovenly, inefficient janitor service of the old days. An official of a neighboring college recently told the present writer: "We used to set students at work harvesting ice from a frog pond back of the campus and sell the ice to faculty members at a heavy loss." Every college can recall similar instances.

Whether for ill or for good, the practice now prevails of employing full-time janitors and other campus workers. There is one notable exception, the operation of a college commons. This lack hits hard at our own employment situation in the men's division. Student employment in college dining commons is everywhere reasonably satisfactory. We have no commons for men; therefore we cannot profit by this type of employment. To say that the individual dining rooms in Waterville supply as many jobs to students as a central Colby commons would supply is simply not true. Only a part of the workers in such places are students. In our own commons, with the exception of cooks and a director, all work could be done by students.

This is not an argument for a commons of the old type where all students, at the ring of the bell, sit down at the same hour to the same kind of bean soup on every Monday. The modern college commons is a cafeteria, serving a variety of food, at lowest possible a la carte prices, and at hours designed to accommodate varying class schedules and individual needs.

In 1926 we had for men students a total of 37 jobs paying the full charge for board. We now have 24 such jobs. Every year 16 of those are reserved for freshmen. Why? Because upper-classmen are in a position to find local employment for themselves. Having secured a year of college credit, they will come back somehow. But, unless they can see their way clear to finance the freshman year, few boys will risk starting college at all. The present administration therefore continues the wise policy established by President Roberts of giving most of the full-board jobs to freshmen.

In ordinary times nearly a hundred Colby students obtain some work in Waterville. But this is no ordinary year. Stores that usually employ our men on Saturdays require no extra help; oil burners have reduced the furnace-tending jobs; and many citizens are now putting on their own double windows, cleaning their own gardens, and washing their own cars. With a loyalty to the college that has been rightly significant in recent years, Waterville people

are glad to provide our students with any work they have available. But naturally and rightly they feel a prior responsibility to men and women of the city, out of employment, with hungry, half-clad children to feed and clothe.

By this time the reader is saying, "What a doleful tale!" Not at all. The situation isn't quite so bad as it sounds. Colby isn't merely going to muddle through. It is going to find some reasonable, competent way to keep every truly deserving boy and girl in college. The administration has no sympathy with the student who is looking for a dole or a white-collar position in college. But to the man or woman who is ready and willing to work—work hard, even when it means missing a football game—

the college has a clear obligation that it intends fully to meet.

Among our great alumni body are many successful men and women who remember the hard financial struggles of their undergraduate years. They want their college to be still a place where the hard-working youth of slender purse but indomitable purpose can have reasonable assurance of winning a degree. But, like the present college administration, these graduates must recognize the changing times—times that have brought greatly increased enrolments but only slightly increased endowments to the small colleges of liberal arts like Colby. The current business depression is temporary; but while we have it, it is a reality. And as a reality we intend to face it.

From the Dean of Women

NINETTA MAY RUNNALS, LITT.D., '08



DEAN RUNNALS, '08

Freshman Week, Y. W. C. A. reception, Health League picnic, first faculty meeting, first cabinet meeting, first executive board meeting, first panhellenic meeting, first mass meeting, first individual conferences of countless number, — "firsts" of every kind are over, and we're off on what we hope will be the best

Colby ever knew. I believe our students are not unmindful of the fact that, even though they are temporarily somewhat apart from the stress and strain of participation in the economic affairs of a muddled world, they are still members of society. They are not unconcerned in the midst of the present world situation and their experience in college this year is likely to be all the richer for the increment of serious thinking that the times demand.

One instance of an early action this fall shows the spirit of willing adjustment to the reduced budgets of many girls. The Panhellenic Association voted to cut rushing expenses this fall from \$1.75 per capita to fifty cents per capita. To the alumnae who have not forgotten the significance of these rushing weeks this action will imply something deeper than a gesture.

Lest some of you have not seen papers containing Waterville news and have been anxious about numbers this year, I must report at once that our women's registration is 225—a loss of only two from the undergraduate registration of last fall, which was 227, and a gain of six over the undergraduate registration of the second semester last year. Our new students number 72, with 62 of that number freshmen, five sophomores, two juniors and three specials. Of the new registrants, 53 are from Maine. The others are from Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Canada, and Czecho-Slovakia. Our new class adds five to the number of Colby daughters,—three daughters of Colby men and two of Colby women. In the church preference lists the Baptists lead, as has

always been true, and the Congregationalists and Methodists come next in order. There are seven other denominations mentioned, including Roman Catholic and Hebrew. Of the 62 freshmen 40 are church members. The scholarship record is good; 40 freshmen stood in the first quarter of their graduating classes. In ability, personality and character the members of the class of 1935 show excellent promise, and present to the college a challenge to give them all the opportunities they seek.

"Czecho-Slovakia" in the above paragraph needs some explanation. Through the offices of the Institute of International Education Colby has the privilege of welcoming as an exchange student this year Miss Marie Lenchova of Olomouc XI, Czecho-Slovakia, Europe. She is attending Colby under the arrangement inaugurated last year when Mr. Harro Wurtz from Germany was here. It will later be Colby's turn to send one of her women graduates or undergraduates abroad for a year of study, with tuition and living expenses furnished by the foreign university. Miss Lenchova is delighted with Colby and finds students and instructors "very friendly." She speaks English fairly well and is, with earnest endeavor, managing to understand the lectures, though she insists that American professors talk much faster than do those in the University of Prague where she has studied three years.

Freshman week was again successful, and alumnae readers will be glad to know that their building contributed to an even greater degree than last year to this success. By Monday evening all the freshmen were here, had been welcomed by President Johnson and introduced to the buildings on the campus. They were eager and enthusiastic but a bit tired and hungry by seven o'clock. Under the direction of Miss Partrick—known by now to all alumnae—an excellent buffet supper was served to all new students and to the faculty and their wives in the Alumnae Building. The upperclassmen were represented by the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. cabinets and by members of the respective student councils. Never before had so many people eaten in the Alumnae Building.

But approximately 250 were made, we believe, to feel welcome and at home. Each had enough to eat and one member of the faculty enthusiastically reported that this was the best event of Freshman Week. Another achievement for the Alumnae Building!

Two new courses will be of particular interest to alumnae: Psychology 3-4, a course in Child Study, and Dramatic Art 19-20. The former as described in the catalogue, "is intended for women students interested in parenthood, social work, and in the pre-school, kindergarten, and primary child; it will be supplementary to the course in educational psychology for students interested in the problems of adolescents." The latter—"is intended for those who wish training in the arts of the theater—acting, directing, mounting, and producing plays. Especially intended to prepare students who may wish to do further dramatic work, or who may be called upon to direct play production in schools." An unused space in the basement of the Alumnae Building is to be converted into a Drama Workshop. We hope that, on Colby night, members of Professor Rollins's class may give before a large Colby audience a first production from this new workshop.

It was with unusual satisfaction that I sent out this summer to all women students an announcement that, beginning this fall, Dr. John O. Piper of Waterville would be employed as college physician. This means that every girl now has the privilege of sick call at the Thayer Hospital during one hour of the day, and also free medical service in the infirmary. The announcement stated further that every girl in college would now have a medical examination each fall. Before this time, these medical examinations have been limited to freshmen and those girls who were recorded as having definite trouble. These fall examinations are still to be given by Dr. Grace E. Wilder, a graduate of Colby and John Hopkins Medical School. Miss Annie Dunn continues her admirable service as nurse in the Woodman infirmary.

Miss Muriel MacDougall, Colby, 1931, is taking the place of Miss Elsie Lewis as secretary to the dean of women. Miss

MacDougall has had training in business college, and experience in office work. Her personal qualifications can be estimated when it is known that she received last June the Condon Medal for college citizenship. Miss Lewis writes enthusiastically of her work at Ricker Classical Institute and Junior College.

I wish I might take all alumnae on a trip with me through the blue prints of the women's buildings of the new

campus. Mr. Larson, the architect, listens to all problems and reshapes his plans to furnish the best solution possible.

With present tasks so interesting and future hopes so promising, one might surely be forgiven a bit of sentiment and say that for Colby folks this is the time to

"Give thanks and clasp thy heritage—
To be alive in such an age!"

A Colby Alumnae Census

GRACE RUTH FOSTER, A.M., '21

Last spring the freshman women of the class of 1934 undertook in connection with one of their courses, to discover certain facts about Colby alumnae. Their purpose in collecting this data was to have it serve as a basis for the study of the social and vocational problems which confront women in the modern world. The questionnaire designed to gain this information was modeled after that sent out by Wellesley College in taking an alumnae census. With each letter the freshmen also sent a list of questions which asked that the alumna, in the light of her experience since graduation should name the courses which had proved most useful to her and the courses which she wished she had taken while in college. She was also asked to list any suggestions she had to offer for additions to, or changes in, the Colby curriculum. The purpose of enclosing the second questionnaire was to obtain certain data for an Alumnae Committee on Curriculum Change. This data served other purposes as well, for the freshmen found these opinions of the alumnae useful in giving them an understanding of the Colby curriculum, and of the courses which would meet their individual needs and interests.* Thus while the findings from the first questionnaire served as a realistic approach to a study of social and vocational problems of college women,

the data from the second of the questionnaires contributed some insight into their educational problems.

The freshmen sent out approximately 1200 letters and to these there were 450 replies. Of the alumnae replying, 255 are married and 195 are single. Of these married alumnae eight are widows, and four divorced. Based on the date of marriage given, the computation was made that the average number of years which had elapsed between graduation and marriage was four. There is a total of 367 children for the 255 alumnae, making an average of 1.44 children for each married alumna. Eighty three of the married alumnae have no children so that the average number per family is 2.13. How this birthrate compares with that which has been computed for the alumnae of other colleges will be considered later on in this paper.

An analysis made of the occupations of the husbands of the Colby alumnae showed that 101 of them are engaged in professional work and 96 are in business. Fifteen alumnae have married men engaged in agriculture. These three vocational groups claim the large proportion, but a variety of other fields are represented, such as lumbering, forestry, and the inspection of immigrants. Of the men whom alumnae have married who are engaged in professional work, 60 are

*NOTE:—Each member of the freshman class tabulated, on the average, the replies of nine alumnae to the census questions. For compiling the data as presented in this article, credit is due to Lois Crowell, Doris Donnel, Mary Gunning, Florence Harding, Betty Muther, and Barbara White.

in the field of education, 14 are doctors, 13 are lawyers, and 10 are clergymen. Of the group who are in the business world, the largest representation is of the salesmen who number sixteen, and of managers who numbered fourteen.

One hundred and ninety five of the 255 married alumnae, listed their own occupation as that of homemaking. The remaining sixty listed some type of paid occupation. Often they explicitly stated that this was combined with homemaking. The profession which these married women combine most frequently with homemaking, is that of teaching. Thirty four are engaged in this. The remaining 26 list an interesting array of occupations, such as insurance, coal-dealing, and news editing. One alumna combines homemaking with running a camp for tourists, and another combines it with running a rabbitry. One married alumna is the proprietor of a gift and tea shop, one an interior decorator, another is a professional shopper.

As probably would be expected, teaching is the profession which claims the large proportion of unmarried Colby alumnae. Of the 195 who answered the questionnaire, almost two thirds (122) are teaching, and eight others are in some type of educational work. The profession which claims the next largest number of this group is that of secretarial work with 13 Colby alumnae. Twelve of these Colby alumnae are librarians, six are nurses, five are social workers, and three are dietitians. One unmarried Colby alumna is a physician, another a postmistress; one is engaged in research, another in organizing and conducting tours.

More than two fifths of the 450 Colby alumnae, that is 185, have pursued graduate study. Of this number, 64 are married women and 121 are single. Graduate degrees have been obtained by 54 alumnae. The most popular of the degrees is that of Master of Arts. This has been obtained by 49 Colby alumnae. One alumna has obtained the Master's degree in Education, another alumna has it in Science and another, in Religious Education. The degree of Doctor of Medicine has been obtained by one alumna, and that of Doctor of Philosophy by another. The graduate school

which proves to be most popular is Columbia University. Fifty six Colby alumnae have studied there. Harvard University ranks next in popularity, 35 having done graduate work there. Eighty three Colby alumnae have gained that enriching of their cultural lives which comes from foreign travel.

A total of 32 alumnae listed some sort of publications which they have made. Among the 16 married women who have published material, three are in editorial work. For married women poetry seems to be the favorite mode of literary expression. Among the single women the writing of magazine articles is more common. Most of these articles have appeared in periodicals, somewhat professional in nature such as *Progressive Education*, *Physical Review*, *Survey Graphic*, or the *Maine Law Review*. Not many books have been written by the alumnae though some of the textbooks which they have written or edited have gained wide popularity.

The 450 alumnae who participated in the census listed a total of more than 600 clubs and organizations in which they had membership. The total list given by the married women is just twice as long as that given by the single women. Social clubs claim the largest number of members. To these belong approximately 100 married women and 40 single. To culture clubs, concerned with music or art or literature belong 45 of the married women and 22 of the single. Forty five of the married women also designated membership in some type of political or civic organization. Twice as many married women as single belong to college clubs, 84 and 42 respectively. Interest in professional clubs seems to be confined almost entirely to the unmarried alumnae. More than one fourth of the single women belong to some type of club connected with their vocations. It is interesting to note in this connection that only five of the 255 married alumnae specified that they belonged to mother's clubs.

According to the findings of the Colby census, married women belong to more clubs than do the single women, and they hold a much larger proportion of offices. Eighty of the married women listed one or more offices which they

hold, as compared with 25 single women. Of the 58 types of organizations in which Colby married women hold office, the local women's clubs claim the largest number of officials. For these the alumnae are furnishing 12 presidents. For the State Federation of Women's Clubs, they furnish seven officers. Positions in the Y. W. C. A. or the church or Sunday School are listed by 19 alumnae. Eight married alumnae hold offices connected with local or county politics, and eight are on boards of education. Sixteen alumnae hold positions which are statewide in nature, and nine hold positions in national organizations.

More than four fifths of the alumnae who replied to the census questions, listed themselves as having some church affiliation. Of the 354 who stated such affiliation the Baptists claim 130, the Congregationalists 110, and the Methodists 49.

Since the 450 alumnae who responded to the questionnaires sent out by the freshmen represent only about one third of the total number of Colby alumnae, it is not possible to make generalizations for the entire group. However it is interesting to note that many of the findings show a marked similarity to those which have been obtained in other colleges when such a census has been taken. For example the 255 married alumnae represent 56.6 percent of the total number replying and this is almost the same as the percent which has been computed in several other coeducational institutions of the women graduates who marry. The fact that there were only four divorces in the group gives a divorce rate of one to every 64 marriages. Among the alumnae of Smith College the rate is one divorce to every 56 marriages, and for Wellesley alumnae, it is one to every 49. This is a wholesome variation from the 1929 statistics for the country at large, which shows

one divorce to every six marriages. Eugenists continue to inveigh against the low birth rate among women college graduates. Certain sociologists have pointed out however that this is a phenomenon not dependent upon the educational status of the alumnae, but upon the social class to which they belong. The average of two children per family compares favorably with that of the birthrate among alumnae of other colleges.

One of the most significant of the findings from this alumnae census was the large proportion of married women who are combining homemaking with a "career." Sixty of the 255 married alumnae (almost one fourth) are carrying on some kind of paid occupation. The Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women has recently made a study which showed that 12 percent of 3,833 married alumnae were in paid occupations. The proportion for Colby alumnae is almost twice this.

It is gratifying to note the large number of alumnae who have carried on graduate study. President Woolley of Mount Holyoke College in her annual report for 1923 comments with satisfaction upon the increasing number of alumnae of that institution who are doing graduate work and makes the statement that one way of estimating the strength of an institution is by the number of its graduates who go on with advanced study. A census of Mount Holyoke taken in 1924 showed that one eighth of them received additional degrees. Almost the same proportion of the 450 Colby alumnae (12 percent) have obtained higher degrees. In this respect as in others the findings of the Colby alumnae census suggest that the women graduates are carrying on creditably though not spectacularly the traditions of their Alma Mater.

A SUGGESTION—

Having read your copy of the ALUMNUS, send it to some one who might, by reading its pages, become interested in what the College is seeking to do for 600 young men and women enrolled as undergraduates.

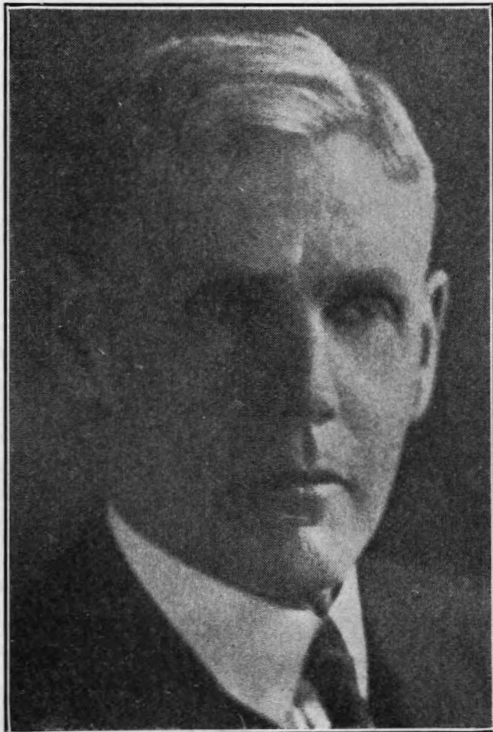
The New in Newton

WOODMAN BRADBURY, D.D., '88

As the new year begins at Newton, there are many new things that will interest readers of the ALUMNUS. Foremost is the change of name. It is now The Andover Newton Theological School. The famous Andover Theological Seminary has begun to function by our side. The two seminaries, while maintaining their corporate independence, unite as one faculty, and one body of students, using the site and buildings at Newton Centre. This co-ordinates resources and points to larger effectiveness.

There are more new faces on the old mill than ever before. The total enrolment of students is about 123, of whom 87 are women. The Andover students number 15 men and 2 women.

According to the terms agreed upon the President of Newton becomes the President of the united Faculty. The Andover Seminary is to be headed by a Dean who is also to be Dean for the entire Faculty and School. He has just been elected:—the Reverend Vaughan



WOODMAN BRADBURY, D.D., '87
Professor at Andover-Newton



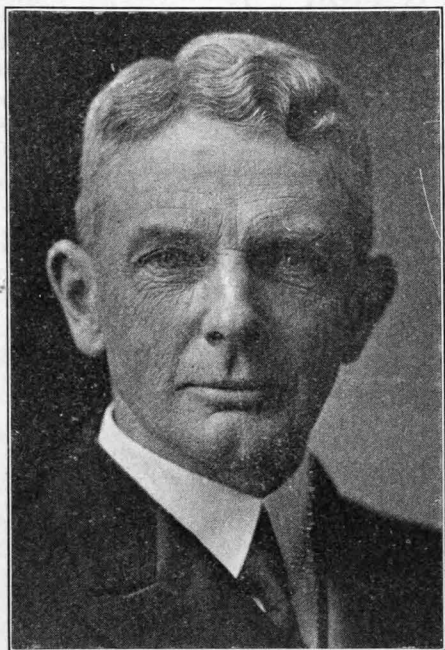
EVERETT CARLETON HERRICK, D.D., '98
President Andover-Newton

Dabney, D.D. The choice brings universal satisfaction. Dr. Dabney, since 1919, has administered the great Congregational Church at Codman Square, Dorchester. He is in large demand as college preacher. At present he is President of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches. Large churches have recently sought his services but he has heard the voice of God in the call of Andover Newton.

Newton has always had three terms in the academic year. From now on, it will use the semester system, conforming to the other graduate schools.

Professor Harold W. Ruopp is a new man on our faculty, giving half his time to Boston University. He is a young man, already popular and will greatly strengthen our seminary on the practical side of presenting the message.

Another new instructor is Rev. Philip Guiles, a specialist in psychiatry, who



WINFRED NICHOLS DONOVAN, D.D., '92
Professor at Andover-Newton

will help in training the students in this important aspect of pastoral ministry.

Professor W. N. Donovan, D.D., one of Colby's most distinguished sons, returns after a sabbatical year spent in Greece, Palestine and Egypt. Professor Donovan taught in Thessalonica, gave a course of lectures in Athens, and took keen interest in excavations at Petra. After a summer spent in leisurely travel in Italy, France, the Channel Islands and England, he comes back full of vigor and enthusiasm to his professorship.

Russell C. Tuck, Bates, '26, known to Maine people for his work among young people, is now assistant professor in the New Testament department; and Miss Doris L. Bigglestone has had a similar promotion in the department of Religious Education.

Finally, old Colby Hall has a fine new lecture hall on the third floor, a new room in the basement for hand-work, and rejoices in new seats replacing the old benches.

This, in brief, Mr. Editor, is the "new" in Newton. Those on the ground feel the force of the ancient word, "Behold, I make all things new."

Where Does Your Class Stand?

G. CECIL GODDARD A.B. '29

The following story is one of interesting figures; figures that tell you the Class of 1873 subscribed 100% to the call for alumni dues; figures that tell you 15% of the alumni paid their alumni dues to the Colby College Alumni Association for the year 1930-31, (an increase of 5% over the year 1929-30), and figures that tell an interesting story of your class and mine.

Class	Members	Members paying dues	Percentage	Amount
1867	3	2	66	\$ 2.00
1868	2	1	50	1.00
1869	2	0	00	.00
1870	4	1	25	1.00
1871	3	0	00	.00
1872	4	1	25	1.00
1873	3	3	100	3.00
1874	2	0	00	.00
1875	5	4	80	4.00

1876	3	1	33	1.00
1877	5	1	20	1.00
1878	4	1	25	1.00
1879	13	5	38	5.00
1880	11	3	27	3.00
1881	14	0	00	.00
1882	24	9	38	9.00
1883	15	3	20	3.00
1884	12	7	58	7.00
1885	11	2	18	2.00
1886	21	7	33	7.00
1887	14	8	57	8.00
1888	21	4	19	4.00
1889	14	1	07	1.00
1890	18	2	11	2.00
1891	24	10	41	10.00
1892	27	13	48	13.00
1893	22	5	22	5.00
1894	42	7	16	7.00
1895	23	5	21	5.00
1896	33	6	18	6.00

1897	25	8	32	8.00	1920	75	5	06	5.00
1898	44	9	20	9.00	1921	75	10	13	10.00
1899	24	6	25	6.00	1922	78	17	21	17.00
1900	23	4	17	4.00	1923	75	7	09	7.00
1901	25	7	28	7.00	1924	83	4	04	4.00
1902	35	9	26	9.00	1925	93	6	06	6.00
1903	27	5	18	5.00	1926	113	13	11	13.00
1904	31	3	09	3.00	1927	120	8	07	8.00
1905	27	6	22	6.00	1928	128	10	08	10.00
1906	39	7	18	7.00	1929	144	9	06	9.00
1907	32	3	09	3.00	1930	121	12	10	12.00
1908	39	4	10	4.00					
1909	33	6	18	6.00		2508	381	15%	\$381.00
1910	27	6	22	6.00					
1911	26	4	15	4.00					
1912	51	9	17	9.00					
1913	61	8	13	8.00					
1914	82	13	15	13.00					
1915	82	14	17	14.00					
1916	79	6	07	6.00					
1917	67	15	22	15.00					
1918	68	10	14	10.00					
1919	58	10	17	10.00					

The call for the annual Alumni Dues went out on November 1. Our Alma Mater needs and is entitled to the loyalty and support of all her sons. Let's support our College by paying our Alumni Dues to the Alumni Association. When you receive the annual letter about November 1, remember these figures and boost your class with your dollar.

What the Women of '31 are Doing

MURIEL JOSEPHINE MACDOUGALL, A.B., '31



MURIEL J. MACDOUGALL, A.B., '31
Secretary to Dean Runnals

During a period when most graduates have entered the vast army of unemployed, it is with much pleasure and perhaps a little conceit, that Colby finds herself able to answer that almost every graduate of the women's division of the class of 1931 is taking some

active part in the business or professional world of today.

As we read the roll call of Colby '31 we find 26 are teaching. These 26 new teachers are largely in Maine high schools, including the following places: Waterville, Augusta, Fairfield, Albion, Strong, Rangeley, Kingfield, Lisbon and Lisbon Falls, and Falmouth Foreside.

Two, however, are teaching in Massachusetts, and one in Connecticut.

The impression one receives from chats with these former Colby girls is that ranking systems, and papers to correct, are the chief difficulties they have encountered. The most common remark heard so far has been, "I never worked so hard through all my four years at Colby as I am working now."

One girl announced that although she was teaching English, History and Economics, her chief concern and responsibility was "coaching dramatics." Several other graduates report that school work is being well supplemented by leadership in extra-curricular activities. A few who shunned basketball while in college now wish they had paid more attention to Saturday afternoon practice.

The whole class, however, has not turned to teaching. The field of library work has been entered by Frances Libby who at present is in Brooklyn, New York, working in the library school connected with Pratt Institute.

Two have entered the secretarial field. Many will be glad, when they return to Waterville, to find Ann Macomber, '31, in Thayer Hospital taking the place of Jean MacDonald, '30, who has gone to California.

Two have found it possible to do what many would like to do. Doris Spencer and Thelma Chase, roommates for four years in Colby, decided to continue their partnership at Yale School of Nursing where they have joined Lora Neal and Carolyn Herrick of Colby.

One person in the class, outstanding for being individual has carried this trait on into the business world. Marjorie Dearborn, '31, is at present in Jordan Marsh, Boston, selling and studying in order sometime soon to be-

come a noted buyer of women's clothing. Marjorie writes enthusiastically of her sales and so far has had but one "salesless day."

Another field has been entered into by the class of '31. This field, while it at present only claims one graduate, will in time no doubt, draw its candidates from among the present teachers, librarians, and nurses. Eunice Foye, '31, is now Mrs. Linwood Hutchins and is living in Ossining, New York.

In years to come many will change their choice of work but all intend to be strong members of the Colby Alumnae family, and although the youngest of the present alumnae body they too are anxious to aid in the development of the new Colby.

A Page from the Alumni Office

G. CECIL GODDARD, A.B., '29

The purpose of this article is to inform the alumni of Colby College as to a new organization and the appointment of Class Agents who will provide an agency which shall further an intimate relationship between the graduates of the Colby and the administration of the College. The organization will provide, through real definite and constant service, a connecting link among the College, the faculty, the students, and the alumni.

May I enumerate some of the services which the Class Agent will perform, and by performing them bring about a more glorious future for Colby:

1. Foster class interest and consciousness.

2. Encourage close relationship among the administration, the trustees, the faculty, the students, and the alumni.

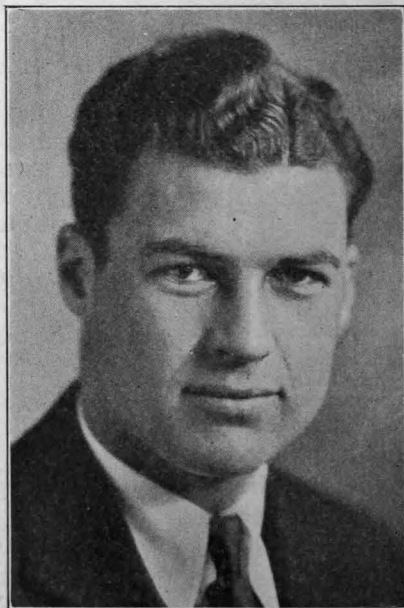
3. Keep the alumni informed of college activities, problems, and achievements.

4. Inform the College of individual alumni successes and the influence of Colby alumni on civic and national life, etc.

5. Assist in creating good fellowship among the alumni.

6. Co-operate at all time in helping to direct the destinies of their Alma Mater.

I take great pleasure in announcing



ALUMNI SECRETARY GODDARD, '29

the names of the men who have accepted their class agent appointment:

- 1931 John Stokes Davidson, 5209 Burt St., Omaha, Neb.; Francis W. Juggins, Jr., Continental Hotel, Cambridge, Mass.; George F. Sprague, Lee, Maine.
- 1930 John H. Lee, 30 Pleasant St., Waterville, Me.; Arthur L. Stebbins, 193 Main St., Waterville, Me.
- 1929 Frank C. Foley, 450 Nahatan St., Norwood, Mass.; Charles W. Jordan, 33 Hillcrest St., Auburn, Me.
- 1928 Albert J. Thiel, 32 Windsor Road, Milton, Mass.
- 1927 Fred E. Baker, 165 Middle St., Portland, Me.; William A. Macomber, 35 School St., Augusta, Me.
- 1926 Francis F. Bartlett, 185 Main St., Waterville, Me.; Paul M. Edmunds, 225 W. 34th St., New York City.
- 1925 A. K. Chapman, 14 Roberts Hall, Waterville, Me.; Ellsworth W. Millett, Colby College, Waterville, Maine.
- 1924 Joseph C. Smith, 4 West Court, Waterville, Maine.
- 1923 Prof. A. G. Eustis, 10 Morrill Ave., Waterville, Me.; Hiram F. Moody, 15½ College Ave., Waterville, Me.
- 1922 Leonard W. Mayo, The Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
- 1921 Raymond H. Spinney, 22 Allston St., Boston, Mass.
- 1920 Earle S. Tyler, 40 Court St., Boston, Mass.
- 1919 Galen F. Sweet, 32 Western Ave., Waterville, Me.
- 1918 Prof. H. L. Newman, 2 West Ct., Waterville, Me.
- 1917 Leland D. Hemenway, 137 Langley Road, Newton Center, Mass.
- 1916 Arthur L. Bickford, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.
- 1915 Fred B. Dunn, Derby Line, Vermont.
- 1914 Everett L. Wyman, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- 1913 Leo Gardner Shesong, 119 Exchange St., Portland, Me.
- 1912 Wilford G. Chapman, 415 Congress St., Portland, Me.
- 1911 Harry W. Kidder, 65 Prospect St., Portland, Me.
- 1910 Dr. Henry B. Moor, 147 Angell St., Providence, R. I.
- 1909 Leon C. Guptill, 18 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
- 1908 Victor Ray Jones, 114 E. 24th St., Baltimore, Md.
- 1907 Burr F. Jones, 32 Hardy Ave., Watertown, Mass.
- 1906 Karl R. Kennison, 20 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.
- 1905 John B. Pugsley, 316 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
- 1904 Carroll N. Perkins, 110 Main St., Waterville, Me.
- 1903 Charles W. Atchley, City Bldg., Waterville, Me.
- 1902 Linwood L. Workman, 17 Church St., Framingham Center, Mass.
- 1901 George A. Marsh, 231 Boulevard, Scarsdale, N. Y.
- 1900 Carl Cotton, Derry, N. H.
- 1899 Ernest H. Maling, Johnson Road, R. F. D. 4, Portland, Me.
- 1898 Fred G. Getchell, 2 Pickering St., Needham, Mass.
- 1897 Percy F. Williams, W. Dennis, Mass.
- 1896
- 1895 Dr. Archer Jordan, 53 Court St., Auburn, Me.
- 1894 Arthur H. Berry, 46 Daboll St., Providence, R. I.
- 1893 Harry T. Jordan, Franklin Trust Bldg., Chestnut & 15th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1892 Frank B. Nichols, 83 Front St., Bath, Me.
- 1891 A. H. Chipman, Box 895, Saint John, N. B.
- 1890 Charles W. Spencer, Librarian, Colgate University, Hamilton, New York.
- 1889 Edward F. Stevens, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1888 Albert F. Drummond, Waterville Savings Bank, Waterville, Me.
- 1887 Harvey D. Eaton, 53 Silver St., Waterville, Me.
- 1886 Randall J. Condon, Friendship, Me.
- 1885
- 1884 Frank B. Hubbard, Colby College, Waterville, Me.
- 1883
- 1882 Robie G. Frye, Customs House, Boston, Mass.
- 1881 Prof. Charles B. Wilson, State Normal School, Westfield, Mass.
- 1880 Harry L. Koopman, 76 Taber Ave., Providence, R. I.

The Colby Lecture Course

BY THE EDITOR

There is being given this year, as formerly, a series of public lectures under the auspices of the College and in charge of a committee of Faculty members. Tickets for the course are offered to undergraduates of the College and to citizens of Waterville and surrounding towns at an unusually small price, made possible through the financial support which the College offers. Last year, in addition to the generous patronage on the part of the undergraduate, more than 450 citizens attended the lectures. This year fully as many citizens and a greater number of the students have purchased tickets, and the success of the course is assured.

A total of six lectures will be given. The aim has been to secure internationally-known men and women in various fields of activity and to make such choice of the subjects they offer as will lend to the treatment of many phases of current thinking.



ABBE ERNEST DIMNET



CLYDE FISHER

The first lecturer to appear this year is the Abbé Ernest Dimnet, the distinguished French writer, better known as the author of the "Art of thinking". His subject for Monday evening, November 2, was "Europe from a Paris Balcony". An audience of over 550 people that filled every available seat in the Alumnae Building heard this lecture.

On December 1, Clyde Fisher, scientist, lectures on "Earth and Neighbor Worlds".

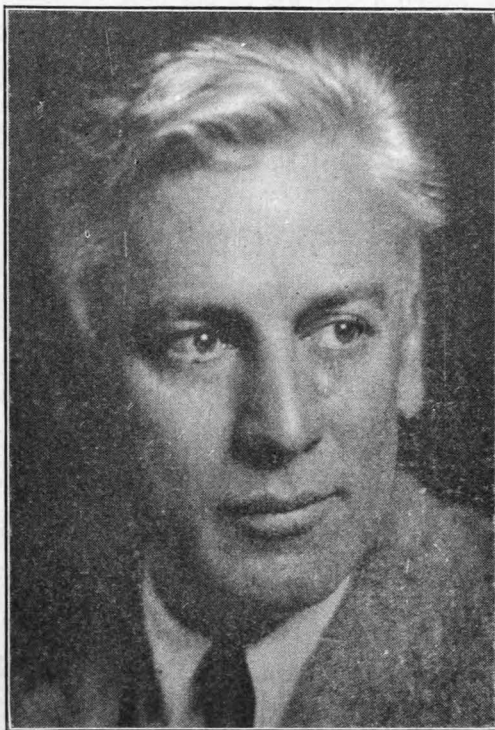
On February 1, Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan, and at present a representative in Congress from Florida, speaks on "This Business of Being a Congressman".

On February 24, Oliver Baldwin, member of the British Parliament, and son of Sir Stanley Baldwin, eminent leader in Great Britain, is to lecture on "The Future of British Politics".

On March 1, Max Eastman, one of the



CONGRESSMAN RUTH BRYAN OWEN



MAX EASTMAN



OLIVER BALDWIN, M.P.



ARTHUR C. PILLSBURY

great orators of America, eminent psychologist, will lecture on "Liberalism and Comparative Politics".

On March 10, Arthur C. Pillsbury, explorer, scientist, and author, lectures on "Life In and Under the South Seas".

In each case, effort has been made to satisfy the committee of the excellence of all of the above named lecturers. Letters highly commending them as outstanding persons in their fields of work have been received, and the committee is convinced that no better series of lec-

tures is to be offered anywhere in the country.

Graduates and friends of our College will be glad to learn that such a course is being offered at the College and that our undergraduates are being given this rare opportunity of hearing and meeting such distinguished men and women of letters. Plans for the entertainment of these lecturers are carefully made so that opportunity will be afforded the undergraduates to come into personal touch with each one.

Opening Assembly Address

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

The student of history, reviewing the countless years since the human species emerged and began the long climb toward the position now occupied by man, is able to select certain events as marking periods of outstanding importance. VanLoon declares that one of the greatest of all discoveries was made by that one of our remote progenitors who first used a stone to crack a nut and employed a stick to move a stone. In this crude form originated the lever, which made possible the pyramids of Egypt and the skyscrapers of New York. Although the full significance of events can never be appreciated by those who are active in them, it is probably true that every period has seemed a critical one to those who were living in it.

The prediction that the future historian will find that the period in which we live was one of the most crucial in the development of the human race, can hardly be attributed to undue egotism on our part. Our knowledge of the laws which control the universe has increased so much more rapidly than our ability to use this knowledge to control our living, that the social world seems on the verge of that chaos from which the material world is reputed to have sprung.

Thrones have crumbled, democracy is challenged, and the Russian experiment is on its way. In his campaign speeches, Mr. Hoover predicted the complete and

permanent removal of poverty, and today the bread lines are forming and a run on the Bank of England has been narrowly escaped. All the social institutions from the national government to the country home, are affected by the prevailing unrest and uncertainty.

All of this is by way of introduction—a bit labored, I fear—to the question of what education, and particularly the liberal arts college, can do to assist in steadying the ship and steering it into calmer waters.

In the first place, we should realize that the liberal arts college is under fire. Secretary Wilbur, experienced in college administration in California, predicts that the rise of the junior college and the rapid development of the great universities will cause the disappearance of the four-year college in a few years. But, realizing that a strong offensive is the best defense, the liberal arts colleges are uniting in a movement to impress the public with their past achievements and the essential part they have to play at the present time. On November 14, a nation-wide hook-up will broadcast a program headed by President Hoover from Washington. To some this may seem to be more ballyhoo, another example of the high-powered salesmanship which has stimulated buying beyond our needs. To most, however, I think it will reveal the great contribution which the college has made to our national life and

the possibilities for an enhanced service at this critical time.

The college had its beginning in New England, and, while the larger number of colleges are found in other states, in no part of the country has it exerted so profound an influence. The accredited list of colleges of the American Council on Education contains the names of 396 institutions. Twenty-seven of these are in New England, of which Colby ranks seventh in the order of their foundation. It can not be mere accident that New England has suffered less than other sections in the present economic depression. May it not be that the fundamental theories and practices of our people, influenced to so high a degree by our colleges, have been responsible for the happier situation in which we find ourselves?

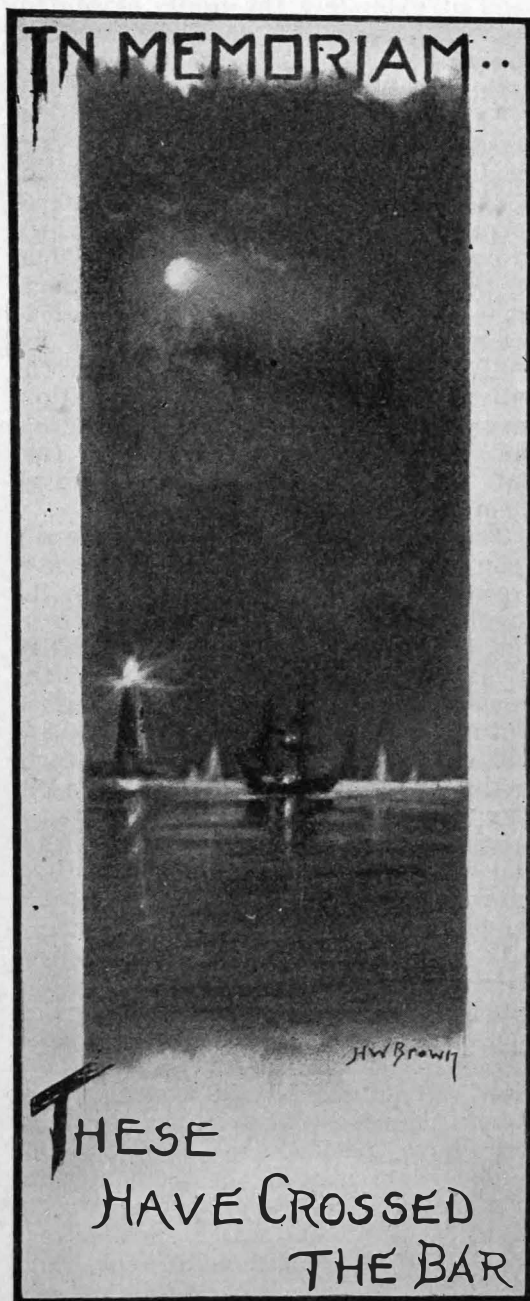
It is difficult to define the meaning of a liberal education in exact terms. Etymologically, it would seem to mean the education of a free man, *liber*, in distinction from a slave. Among some peoples it came to mean the education of the gentleman, who lived without the necessity of manual labor. But both these distinctions have gradually lost their force. Attempts to define a liberal education as one that frees the mind, lead to high-sounding generalities, more confusing than definitive. Equally difficult is the distinction between liberal and vocational studies. The study of the drama is vocational for the playwright, but liberal for the lawyer or the doctor. Perhaps we can do no better and can safely go no further than to say that a liberal education is concerned chiefly with the meaning of facts and skills, and that professional or vocational education is concerned with the uses to which these may be put. Since free man and slave, gentleman and worker, are gradually disappearing as terms that distinguish individuals or groups; since leisure is no longer the coveted possession of a few, but is increasingly forced upon us all, the present demands a wider extension of the opportunities for learning the meanings of life rather than the limiting of education, in respect to those who are to receive it or to its content, to the means of earning a living. At the present time there is less

need of extending the limits of human knowledge than of devising ways of applying the knowledge we already have to the improvement of human living.

This, however imperfectly, the liberal arts college undertakes to do. Its curriculum has been greatly extended, but it has preserved its original purpose of furnishing a broad foundation on which to build a full and effective life. Most of these colleges, in their beginnings, were associated with some religious group. This is most fortunate, for while they have ceased to emphasize the beliefs of any particular denomination, they are still permeated with the ideals that we call religious. It is this fact that, more than anything else, gives them their distinctive tone.

The liberal arts college stands firmly upon its achievements and confidently presents its program as essential to the ongoing life of this nation. Its curriculum will expand as the field of knowledge is enlarged, but knowledge and the practical uses to which it may be applied will not be its chief concern. Rather it will aim to train its students to use facts in the solution of the increasingly complex problems that new knowledge brings, to appreciate the beauties of art and of nature, and to apply both their knowledge and their appreciation toward the making of a better social order.

Of all the colleges in this country, there is none for which this year promises to be so eventful as for Colby College. With pride in our past and faith in our future, we are starting out on a great adventure. With courage that almost passes understanding, our trustees have decided to abandon this campus, representing the accumulations of more than a century, have acquired a beautiful site on which preliminary operations will begin next week, have employed the services of experts to draw plans and specifications for a modern and adequate equipment, and have set the date when construction is to begin. The College was founded as an adventure of faith and has again and again accomplished the impossible. In the faith of our fathers, which has never known defeat, we are launched on a new adventure. I congratulate you, young men, who are to share in this great achievement.



WILLIAM WALLACE ANDREWS, '82

The ranks of the class of '82 have been invaded again, and the few survivors mourn the loss of William Wallace Andrews, for many years principal of the Butler Grammar School of Portland. He died in that city on October 5, Monday, after undergoing an operation on

WILLIAM WALLACE ANDREWS, '82
 WILLIAM THAYER JORDAN, '82
 JEREMIAH EDMUND BURKE, '90
 NORMAN LESLIE BASSETT, '91
 FRED ALBERTIS SNOW, '95
 HEZEKIAH WALDEN, '98
 IRMA ADELE LEONARD, '14
 FRANCIS GERALD SADOWSKY, '26

the preceding Sunday. A sketch of his career follows:

Although in failing health several months Principal Andrews began the fall term when the Butler School opened in September but after the first week was forced to abandon his duties.

Mr. Andrews, in addition to being one of the best known educators in Portland, was widely known in Maine educational circles and also was prominent in the State's Masonic circles.

Born at North Paris, July 13, 1858, son of America and Martha Andrews. Mr. Andrews began his career as an educator immediately after his graduation from the Oxford Normal Institute in 1875.

While he was at Hebron Academy, from 1876 until his graduation in 1878, and during his undergraduate days at Colby College, from 1878 to 1882, Mr. Andrews taught schools in the Black Mountain neighborhood, the King neighborhood and the Whittemore neighborhood, all at North Paris; at Bryant Pond, and for four years at Deer Isle.

After his graduation from Colby, Mr. Andrews became principal of Canton High school, later of Albion High school and from 1883 to 1884 of Hartford Free High school.

In his youth Mr. Andrews was widely known as an athlete, especially as a baseball player. He played amateur ball throughout Oxford County and was varsity first baseman at Colby.

In 1884 Mr. Andrews came to Portland and was principal of the Staples School, on Center Street, five years. Then he was transferred to the Butler School, where he remained until within three weeks of his death.

Mr. Andrews was active in educational associations, having been a former president of both the Portland Teachers' Association and the Cumberland County Teachers' Association, and a member of the Maine Teachers' Association and the National Education Association.

Outside his work, his principal interests were in his church, the Pine Street M. E. Church, whose treasurer he was many years, and in Masonry. He was a past master of Ancient Landmark Lodge, past commander of Portland Commandery, Knights Templar; past potent master of Yates Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite; past high priest, Mount Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past illustrious master, Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters; prior of the Maine Council, Red Cross of Constantine; and a member of the Maine Council of High Priesthood.

Mr. Andrews was married December 3, 1883 to Miss Harriett E. Bradford of Canton. They had six children, all of whom except the son who gave his life in the World War, are living.

Mr. Andrews was one of the charter members of the Advisory Council of Harold T. Andrews Post, American Legion. In 1924 a chair was placed permanently beside the commander's chair for Mr. Andrews.

In recent years Mr. Andrews made his home at 27 Sheffield Street, although he lived for many years at 259 Brackett Street.

Besides his widow, Mr. Andrews leaves two sons, D. Bradford Andrews of Rumford and William W. Andrews, Jr., of Boston; three daughters, Miss Marion M. Andrews of Portland, Miss Marguerite Andrews of New York City and Miss Katherine L. Andrews of Long Branch, N. J.; a brother, Alpheus Andrews of North Paris; and a sister, Mrs. Charles Edwards of South Paris.

And under the caption, "A Schoolmaster," the Portland *Evening Express* comments editorially on the worth of this Colby son:

For 47 years William Wallace Andrews had taught in the public schools of Portland—42 years of that time in the Butler School, which had become firmly associated with his name. That record in itself would be worthy of more than passing mention. But his life story is that of personality, of kindly sympathy with the thousands of pupils and hundreds of teachers with whom he came in contact during that long period of service. Not a few men who have had honorable and influential careers in Portland and elsewhere have testified since the death, this week, of Principal Andrews to the influence of their boyhood teacher in directing their energies towards manliness and integrity. An athlete in his youth, he developed among his pupils ideals of sportsmanship in life as well as in games. Teachers now grown old in service who as novices approached their tasks with misgivings relate how their purposes were strengthened and their latent abilities developed through the wise counsel of Principal Andrews.

He loved association and exchange of ideas with other teachers and to the last kept up his interest in national, State and local teachers associations. But teaching was not all with Principal Andrews. He entered into the affairs of the community with zest which scarcely faltered in the failing health of the past few months.

Principal Andrews was the father of Harold T. Andrews, the first Portland boy to lose his life in the World War—a youth who had inherited much of the fineness of character and disposition of his father. The closing years of the old schoolmaster's career emphasized the closeness of that sorrow, for the tablet to his son was placed in the square in front of the Butler School, which became Andrews Square. In the midst of his daily service to the community the veteran teacher saw the memorial of his son's sacrifice—his offering to a force which increasingly is seen to run counter to the worthiest principles of education and religion.—Portland *Evening News*.

The Portland *Press-Herald* of October 11 contains the following editorial tribute to Mr. Andrews:

A life of devotion to boys and girls

was ended in Portland this week with the death of William Wallace Andrews, principal of the Butler Grammar School in this city for 42 years and a school teacher for 56 years.

Mr. Andrews, who was the father of Harold T. Andrews, the first Mainé man to be killed in action in the World War, was widely known in Maine educational and fraternal circles. Many are the men and women, living in various parts of Maine and in other states, who came under his influence earlier in their lives and all who knew him have never forgotten him.

After his graduation from Colby College, Mr. Andrews served as principal of Canton High School, then of Albion High School, and later of Hartford Free High School. He also taught schools in the Black Mountain, King, and Whittemore neighborhoods at North Paris, at Bryant Pond and Deer Isle. Coming to Portland in 1884 he became principal of the Staples School and after serving in that capacity for five years was transferred to the Butler School.

Though 73 years old and not in the best of health Mr. Andrews attempted to resume his duties at the school when the present term began last month. But his years of service were ended and he was compelled to leave the work to which he had given his life. His passing is a distinct loss to Maine.

WILLIAM THAYER JORDAN, '82

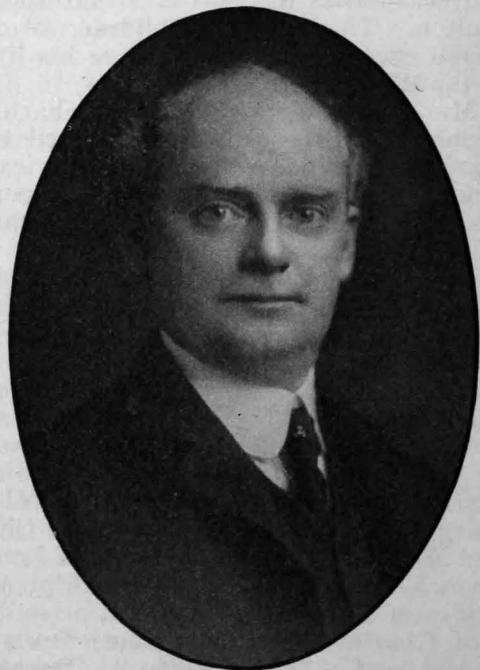
The class of 1882 suffers another loss in the death of William Thayer Jordan. Mr. Jordan died on July 24, 1931, at Framingham Union Hospital, Framingham, Mass. Mr. Jordan was a student in the college for two years, from 1878 to 1880. He was born in Waterville on September 15, 1857. He served as pastor of the Congregational Church in Silverton and Trinidad, Colorado, Kansas City, Mo., Ottawa, Kan., and Holliston, Mass. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Mary E. Stark, of Waterville, and a nephew, Prof. Stephen Stark, of the Mount Hermon School.

JEREMIAH EDMUND BURKE, '90

The death of Jeremiah Edmund Burke, of the class of '90, which comes just as the ALUMNUS is going to press,

will bring deep sorrow to a great host of Colby graduates. He has long been regarded as one of Colby's most distinguished teachers. Dr. Burke was a Colby son in every sense of the term. His love for the College was pronounced, and his willingness to serve her in any way that he could made him an especially helpful graduate. In recognition of the fame that came to Dr. Burke as an educator of great ability his alma mater conferred upon him honorary degrees which he accepted with pride. He was called back to the campus often to speak before the assembled graduates and they were never disappointed with the intelligent and patriotic messages which he brought. Dr. Burke kept in close touch with the College and was a reader of the ALUMNUS from the first date of its publication. The Editor treasures many letters from him which contained expressions of devotion to the College.

The news of his death on Thursday morning, October 29, is contained in the following news article which appeared in the *Boston Globe* of October 30:



THE LATE JEREMIAH EDMUND BURKE, '90
Superintendent of the Boston City Schools

Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of the Boston Schools and one of the leading educators in the country, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 60 Alban St., Dorchester. Dr. Burke, who had been at his office the day before, apparently in good health, died in his sleep.

His sudden death came as a great shock to his family and many friends and associates. Tributes from people in all walks of life poured in during the day yesterday, attesting to the wide esteem in which he was held.

On Wednesday he was one of the principal speakers at the flag exercises at the Mary E. Curley School, and afterwards attended to some duties at his Beacon-St. office. Later he complained of indigestion and went home, retiring immediately. He was found dead in his bed at six o'clock yesterday morning by members of his family.

Supt. Burke had not been in the best of health for several years and when his six-year term of office expired in the spring of 1930, many close friends urged him to retire. He desired to carry on, however, and was reelected. He was forced to combat criticism of the School Committee a year and a half ago and an investigation of schools by the Finance Commission only recently. He emerged from both situations with greater prestige and respect than ever.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Katherine M. Burke; a son, Roy Edmund Burke, an attorney; a daughter, Mrs. Margaret Sullivan of Owencroft road, Dorchester, and a sister, Miss Katherine Burke of Boston.

Supt. Burke was 64 years of age and this year had rounded out a record of 40 years as superintendent of schools in several cities. For the past 10 years he has been the head of Boston schools, and the 15 years before that was assistant superintendent. During this time he saw immense changes in education in the development of new theory, in curricular expansion and widened field of education.

Supt. Burke was born in Frankfort, Me., the son of Patrick and Mary (Hughes) Burke. He attended a little district school and prepared for the Eastern Maine Conference Seminary,

where he was graduated at the age of 19. He then attended Colby College and received his degree of A.B. in 1890.

The year after his graduation he became superintendent of schools in Waterville, Me., and began the career that kept him at the head of schools till his death. After two years he was promoted to the superintendency of schools in Marlboro, and a year later went to Lawrence, where he was superintendent 10 years until he became assistant superintendent in Boston in 1904. He was made superintendent in November, 1921, succeeding the late Frank V. Thompson.

The distinguished educator had also been a member of the State Board of Education from 1914 to 1917, and gained many honors. He was made an honorary doctor of literature by his alma mater, Colby, in 1915. Villanova College made him a doctor of laws in 1922 and Holy Cross gave the same degree in 1925.

He was president of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Association in 1919, head of the Boston Schoolmasters' Association in 1918, and was a member of the New England Association of School Superintendents. In the National Education Association he was a member of the organization's executive committee and also of a special committee on citizenship. He was also chairman of a commission of school superintendents embracing all sections of the country, which spent many months preparing a yearbook on character education.

Dr. Burke had been called as one of the greatest educators in the country. He was known as an orator of unusual force and as a man in full accord with progressive administrative policies and a humanist in educational policies.

He was always a student and kept abreast of modern advances in psychology and hygiene. In recent years he had advocated attention by teachers to the new psychological discoveries about the importance of emotion. He had a council of classroom teachers make a study of the educability of the emotions and subsequently a course on the subject was introduced into Teachers College.

Supt. Burke won his greatest triumph

over opponents as late as the Spring of last year when his six-year term was nearing its end. Many urged him to resign because his health was not too good, but his fighting spirit came to the fore and he was triumphantly re-elected. A great demonstration of confidence by associates occurred at that time and hundreds of congratulatory letters and telegrams came from all parts of the country.

Mayor Curley, of Boston, paid this tribute to Dr. Burke:

The death of Jeremiah Edmund Burke, superintendent of the Boston public schools, marks the passing of one of the ablest leaders in the field of national education.

His wife has lost a devoted husband, his children a kindly father, the field of education an able leader, and I have lost a friend whose friendship I prized.

Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education of Massachusetts paid this tribute:

Public education has suffered a serious loss in the death of Dr. Burke. Recognized throughout the country as one of the ablest of school executives he maintained to an exceptional degree an interest in childhood and its problems. He gave not only of his thought to the needs of children, but always gave likewise that quality of interest which comes from the heart.

And as a tribute of loyalty to Dr. Burke, who was always a friend of the newsboy, members of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation gathered in their devotion to his memory.

A brief account was given of his part in developing the school system of Boston and of his special interest in all street merchants. The newsboys then stood at attention for a moment of silence while the lights were dimmed. A special committee was appointed to represent the members of the foundation at the funeral service.

The Boston *Herald* contained the following editorial comment:

For more than a quarter of a century Jeremiah Edmund Burke was a guiding figure in Boston's public schools, from 1904 to 1921 as assistant superintendent, and from 1921 until his death Wednesday night as superintendent. Born in

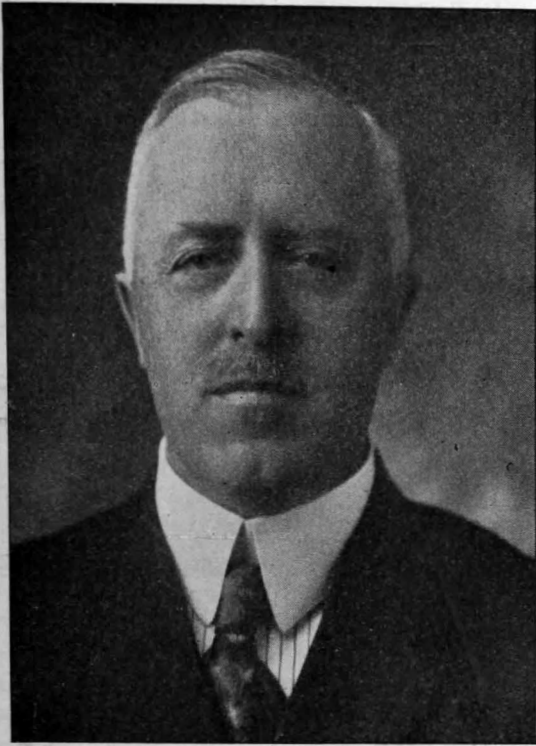
Maine and a graduate of Colby College, he possessed an early knowledge of the principles and practices of the New England school system, and an understanding of their traditions and an appreciation of their purpose in a democratic community. His Irish parentage endowed him with a gift of expression, a love of music and poetry, and a geniality and kindness that never deserted him. Despite his manifold responsibilities as director of the education of 130,000 children, he always found time to listen to the complaint of a parent or teacher. He could not turn them away with a word or two, but must hear their story and try to assist personally in the solution of their problem.

While he was assistant superintendent he had charge of the examinations for teachers' certificates, and his persistent work in strengthening the requirements did much to raise the standards of teaching in the Boston schools. Most indicative of his character was his recognition of the paucity of moral training in the public schools. He realized that academic education was futile unless it was accompanied by a development of the child's character and a creating of a feeling of social responsibility. The courses in character training which he established in the Boston schools serve as a memorial to him.

Funeral services were held on Saturday, October 31, and were attended by many officials connected with the city and State, and by many members of the teaching profession who served under Supt. Burke.

NORMAN LESLIE BASSETT, '91

Colby men and women everywhere will read with profound regret of the death on Tuesday afternoon, September 29, of Norman Leslie Bassett, of the class of 1891, long a member of the Board of Trustees, and long one of Colby's most distinguished graduates. His illness of two years' duration has doubtless prepared the countless friends of Mr. Bassett for what was regarded as inevitable, but even his presaged death will not altogether lighten the sense of poignant loss that his passing will bring. In another column, brief editorial tribute is paid to his incomparable worth as



THE LATE NORMAN LESLIE BASSETT, '91

Colby graduate and as citizen; here only those facts may be set down about his life, death, and funeral obsequies as will give fullest information to the great company of those who admired him.

Below is printed the announcement of his death as it appeared in his own home paper, the *Kennebec Journal*; immediately following is a second article, also from the *Journal*, telling of the funeral services held for Mr. Bassett; following this is a *Journal* report of facts about the will which he left, and then there follow editorial tributes from several newspapers of the State:

Norman Leslie Bassett, former Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine died at his home, 43 Green Street this city, Tuesday afternoon almost two years from the time that he was stricken in the midst of a busy term of court.

As a result of the illness that resulted in his passing yesterday, Justice Bassett's condition became such about a year ago that he tendered his resignation from the Bench to Governor William Tudor Gardiner.

Thousands of friends, scattered not only all over Maine but throughout

and even beyond New England, have hoped against hope that his condition would improve and that he would once more take his place among them. He has been sorely missed during his long illness and will be so missed for many years, for no man in Maine led a more useful life.

Born June 23, 1869 at Winslow, son of Josiah W. and Ella Cornish Bassett, he began the practice of law in Augusta in 1898 in company with his uncle, late Chief Justice Leslie C. Cornish. He had previously graduated from Coburn Classical Institute, Colby College and Harvard Law School, and had taught ancient languages in Colby for three years.

He served in both branches of the Augusta city government and was a member of the State Enforcement Commission during the first two years of its existence. After Judge Cornish was appointed to the Bench in 1907, Judge Bassett's time was engrossed by his law practice which was extensive, and he neither held nor aspired to hold any further office until he accepted an appointment to the Supreme Bench in March, 1925.

Preceding that time, he was a director of the Boston & Maine Railroad, general counsel for Maine of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, trustee and later president of the Augusta Savings Bank, director of the State Trust Company, trustee of Colby College, trustee of All Souls (Unitarian) Church, member of D. K. E. fraternity and Knight Templar Masons, and active in public welfare work of every kind. He so inspired the confidence of his acquaintances that he was named executor of many estates and trustee of very many charitable bequests.

His career on the Bench was short but marked by the brilliance and clarity of his judicial opinions and the earnest, intelligent and conscientious nature of his work at nisi prius. His unfailing courtesy, ready sympathy, great legal learning and untiring industry fitted him admirably for judicial work, and had his health permitted him to go on with his work for a few years longer, he would have been recognized as one of New England's great jurists.

He was married June 24, 1903, to Lula

J. Holden of Bennington, Vermont, who survives him. He also leaves two brothers, Hon. J. Colby Bassett of Boston and George K. Bassett, Esq., of Winslow. Hosts of loving friends join with his family in mourning his passing.

Services prepared by the late Norman Leslie Bassett, former Associate Justice of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court, who died Tuesday afternoon following a two years' illness, were read at his funeral Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, by Rev. Walter F. Greenman, at All Souls Unitarian Church. The presiding pastor gave the services as arranged by the late Justice Bassett several years ago as what to him seemed most fundamental and fitting for such an occasion.

Relatives, friends, dignitaries of the Bench and Bar and prominent men and women of Maine, were in attendance and the church and vestry were filled with those who came to pay their respects in memory of the deceased friend and associate. Organ music was by Miss Louise Skillin.

All members of the Supreme Judicial

Court, members of the Superior Court bench and the Kennebec and the Maine Bar Association attended the services in a body.

The ushers at the church and the bearers were Deane B. Small of Portland, Percy V. Hill, John R. Gould, John Lee Merrill and Richard E. Goodwin, all of Augusta. Interment was in the family lot at the Forest Grove cemetery.

Attending the funeral services were the following from out of the county:

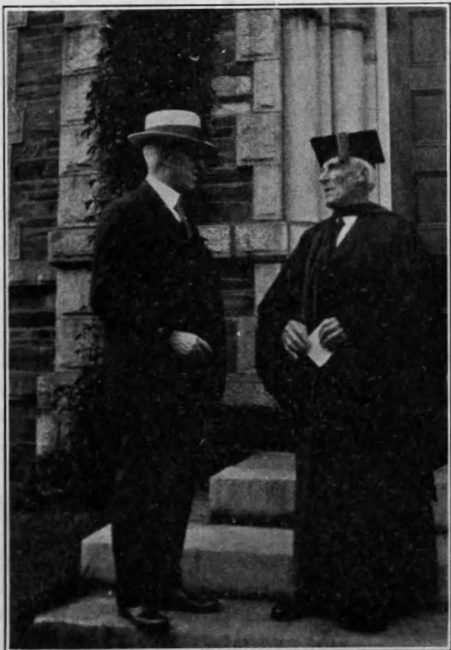
Mr. and Mrs. J. Colby Bassett, Mrs. John S. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Holden, Theodore Thomas, Miss Alice Crane, all of Bennington, Vt.; Clarence Holden of Newton, Mass., Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beal of New York City, Mrs. John F. Hill of Boston and Augusta, President and Mrs. Franklin W. Johnson of Colby, Mrs. Arthur Roberts, wife of the late President Roberts of Colby.

Luere B. Deasy of Bar Harbor, retired chief justice was among those present. Active retired associate justices of the Supreme Judicial Court present were John A. Morrill of Auburn and Warren C. Philbrook of Waterville. Judge Scott Wilson of the U. S. Circuit Court, former associate justice, was also there.

The members of the Supreme Judicial Court in attendance were: Chief Justice William R. Pattangall of Augusta, Associate Justices Charles J. Dunn of Orono, Guy H. Sturgis of Portland, Charles P. Barnes of Houlton, Frank G. Farrington of Augusta, Sidney St. Felix Thaxter of Portland.

The Superior Court Justices were: William H. Fisher of Augusta, George H. Worcester of Bangor, Arthur Chapman of Portland, Harry Mansur of Auburn, George L. Emery of Biddeford, James H. Hudson of Guilford and Herbert T. Powers of Fort Fairfield.

Ex-Gov. William T. Cobb, Allan L. Bird of Rockland, Guy Torrey of Bar Harbor, Morris T. Appleton of Portland, Frank D. Fenderson, clerk of courts of York county; George Barnes of Houlton, George C. Wing of Auburn, Charles O. Small of Madison, Currier C. Holman of Farmington, Fred L. Wilson of Portland, stenographer for the late Mr. Justice Bassett and also for the late Chief Justice Leslie Cornish; Mr. and



Judge Bassett, '91, Chats with Professor Taylor, '68
On Steps of Memorial Hall

Mrs. Francis Woodbridge of Falmouth, Mrs. Clara Kendall of Portland, Prof. and Mrs. Herbert C. Libby of Waterville, James Clark and J. L. Pierce of Boston, Jefferson C. Smith of Waterville, State Y. M. C. A. Secretary, Prof. Julian D. Taylor of Waterville, Frank B. Hubbard of Waterville, Charles S. Pierce and James W. Clark of Boston and Charles F. Sims of Portland were in attendance.

A trust fund of \$10,000, the income of which will be used for improvement and beautification of the buildings and grounds at Colby College; the income of \$500 for the "Christmas Club" at Colby; \$1,000 in trust, the income of which will be used for the purchase of books for the Colby College Library. are among the public bequests contained in the will of the late Norman Leslie Bassett, former associate justice of the Maine Supreme Judicial court, who died Tuesday after a two years' illness. The inventory places the value of the real estate at \$6000 and the personal estate at \$150,000.

Other bequests are: A trust fund of \$2,500, the income of which is to be used for the purposes of All Souls Church (Unitarian) of Augusta; \$1,000 to the Winslow Public Library, to be divided into two \$500 funds, the incomes of which are to be used for the purchase of books; \$1,000 to Xi Chapter of D. K. E. of Waterville, income to be used for maintenance and improvement of the Chapter House; \$1,000 in trust, the income of which is to be used for the benefit of the Augusta General Hospital; \$1,000 to the Lithgow Library and Reading Room, in trust for purchase of books; \$500 to the Howard Benevolent Union of Augusta, the income to be used for the Union's benefit; \$1,000 to the Good Will Home Association, the income to be used for the association's needs.

To the Kennebec Law Library, the late Mr. Justice Bassett leaves such law books as designated by him in a written list and as the Book Committee of the Library may select. In the books will be placed a bookplate showing their source. He was for a number of years the chairman of the Book Committee and it was largely through his efforts that the Law Library was brought up to its splendid standard.

The fund for All Souls Church is to be known as the "Norman L. Bassett Fund." Should the church cease to exist or maintain its organization the fund is to be given to Colby College in trust.

"The hours spent in this Church (All Souls) in worship and in hearing and testing its teachings by the light of reason and the experiences of life have greatly helped me to attain, in so far as I have attained, strength to be 'In hard storms calm,' courage, patience, charity, love of neighbor and hope," is written in his will.

The Christmas fund to Colby is to be known as the "Norman L. Bassett Christmas Fund" and if the custom is not maintained, the fund will be added to the college book fund. The book fund is to be known as the "Norman L. Bassett Fund," and the books are to be marked to show the source of the gift.

The two \$500 trust funds to the Winslow Public Library are to be known as the "Josiah W. Bassett Memorial Fund," and the "Norman L. Bassett Fund." Of the \$1,000 trust fund to the D. K. E. of Waterville, to be called the "Norman L. Bassett Fund," he says, "The brothers gathered in reunion each year will know by this gift that I am, though unavoidably detained, present in the spirit and honoring the passing of the hat."

The \$1000 trust fund to the Augusta General Hospital and the \$1000 to the Lithgow Library and Reading Room, also the \$500 to the Howard Benevolent Union are to be called the "Norman L. Bassett Fund" in each instance. If the Howard Benevolent Union ceases to exist the fund is to be given to the Augusta General Hospital in addition to the other \$1000 fund. The \$1000 to the Good Will Home Association is to be known as the "Norman L. Bassett Fund."

Deane B. Small of Portland, Richard E. Goodwin of Augusta and John R. Gould of Augusta are each left \$100 "in grateful remembrance of many happy hours spent with them." To Fred L. Wilson of Portland, "in remembrance of our long friendship," he leaves \$500.

After specified bequests to relatives, the residue of the estate is left to Lula

Holden Bassett, the widow, named executrix. The will was drawn September 21, 1928.

In the death this week of Norman L. Bassett Maine loses a valuable citizen, a man who has distinguished himself in his profession and has contributed much of value to his State and fellow citizens.

Judge Bassett, one of the most prominent members of the Maine Bar, was one of those rare men who give themselves completely to their tasks and it was this trait that contributed to the physical condition that compelled him to abandon his career a year ago.

Beginning the practice of law in Augusta in 1898 he not only developed an extensive practice but found time to give himself to public service. He served in both branches of the Legislature, was a member of the State Enforcement Commission the first two years of its existence, was trustee of the Coburn Classical Institute and secretary of the board; trustee of Colby College; secretary and director of the Augusta General Hospital, a bank trustee and general counsel for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Boston and Maine Railroad.

In 1925 he was appointed to the Supreme Bench of the State and though his service was brief it was long enough for him to demonstrate the brilliance of his capabilities, for he brought to this high office the same zealotness, alertness, care and devotion that marked all of his activities, professional and civic. His was the perfect citizenship, responsive to the interests of community, of State and mankind, a citizenship that gives more than it takes.—*Portland Press-Herald* and *Sunday Telegram*.

In the death of Norman L. Bassett, former associate justice of the Supreme Court, Colby loses one of her distinguished sons and he will be missed as sadly here in Waterville as in Augusta, where most of his active years were spent, since this city as much as Winslow was his home town. Brilliant from his high school days, he fulfilled every promise and became the outstanding citizen his early abilities predicted. As a student, teacher, lawyer and judge he

made his mark quickly and effectively. His years were so crowded they were fewer perhaps than they should have been but he made his life complete and of unusual value.—*Waterville Morning Sentinel*.

Bench and bar learn with real sorrow of the death of Norman L. Bassett of Augusta, who resigned his position as an associate justice of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court about a year ago, being compelled to that action by illness which rendered impossible a continuance of his judicial duties. Although on the Supreme Court bench but about five years, Justice Bassett established a lofty record as a judge. Possessed of very keen, incisive mind, he added a wide knowledge of the law and the attribute of the scholar.

We remember Mr. Bassett as a student at Colby College and recall that he was an exceptionally bright scholar, as well as a most diligent one. Genial and interesting, he was well liked by the student body and was liked and respected when later he became a member of the faculty. We think that Mr. Bassett first came into general public knowledge when he was appointed by Governor William T. Cobb as a member of the State Enforcement Commission, more widely known as the Sturgis Commission, and which cannot be said to have been regarded with complete affection by the public.

That was some 25 years ago and the state government determined to really enforce the prohibitory law, the Sturgis Commission being given the job. Governor Cobb probably possessed no illusions regarding the popularity of the movement, but he appointed an able commission which did its best to cope with the existing situation. Incidentally it may be remarked that Governor Cobb, who was chosen governor in 1904 with a margin of nearly 27,000 votes over Cyrus W. Davis, had a margin of but 8,000, two years later against Mr. Davis. The Sturgis law was given the credit for the shift in votes which resulted in the choice of Democratic governors in 1910 and 1912.

Mr. Bassett served for two years on the commission and then devoted him-

self to the practice of law until called to the bench in 1925. His term as justice demonstrated exceptional fitness for the position.—Bangor Daily Commercial.

The death of Justice Norman L. Bassett comes at a time when his charm and his abilities have been partly forgotten by reason of his long illness. But we have rarely ever bred, in Maine, a more capable, cultured, joyously-alert man; and none more thoroughly imbued with qualities of the highest sense of honor, and righteousness.

Here were two men of parts—Justice Bassett and his uncle the lamented

former Chief Justice Leslie C. Cornish, who died a few years ago. They inherited a peculiar charm, much alike. Both had master-minds. Justice Cornish became more renowned, but he was the elder and earned his renown by his works while Justice Bassett was yet a practicing attorney.



TRUSTEE BASSETT
Snapped on the College Campus

The enveloping charm of both was alike, however. Both were of fine appearance. In Justice Cornish's face a look of gentle and humane courage; and in that of Justice Bassett a smiling and alert intelligence radiating all of the finer things. What companions of an evening! What knowledge of books, art, life; history; law and common-sense! What a journalist-editor Justice Bassett would have made—one of the higher culture and richer common-sense, so needed in our profession. We are sure that the Maine Bar will never forget what he did for it in the period when he was its chief program-maker,—those years of "centennial" observation, for which he developed such broad programs and brought such rich knowledge as background to the sessions.

The Maine State Bar will doubtless

make suitable memorial. —Lewiston Evening Journal.

Very many in this community experience a personal loss in the death of Norman L. Bassett, late Justice of the Supreme Court, although recognizing the fact that death really came to him as a messenger of relief from long and hopeless illness. The years of his serving in our community life were not long but his roots went deeply, his contacts were many, always helpful and cheerful. His lively humor was happily contagious, his sense of honor high, his integrity never doubted.

To whatever he undertook he gave himself unsparingly. His unusually alert mind was held in leash by scrupulous care and intense application. The strain of his professional duties consequently took more of his vitality and probably contributed to breakdown in comparatively early life. His interests in the community life were quick and zealous and very close to his heart. His loyalty to the cause which he espoused was inspiring. His service on the bench was brief in years but long enough to impress his associates with his brilliant capabilities and suggest rich promise of the future. And along the years he made many friends and kept them all.—Kennebec Journal.

FRED ALBERTIS SNOW, '85

One of Colby's best known graduates was Fred Albertis Snow, of the class of 1885, whose death on Friday, October 9, the ALUMNUS must now record. Mr. Snow always had a deep interest in the welfare of his College, an interest that was intensified through the years when children became undergraduates.

The following newspaper despatch gives an account of his death:

Islesboro, Oct. 10.—Rev. Fred A. Snow, who had served as pastor in several churches of Maine towns, died Friday at his home here. He was graduated from Colby College in 1885 and three years later from Newton Theological School, after which Colby awarded him the A.M. degree, and he was ordained at Rockport. He had served, also, as pastor of churches in Park Rapids, Minn.,

Cherryfield, Old Town, Turner and Freeport. His funeral was held at Freeport.

Mr. Snow was a member of the Masonic bodies, including the chapter and council. He is survived by his wife and several children.

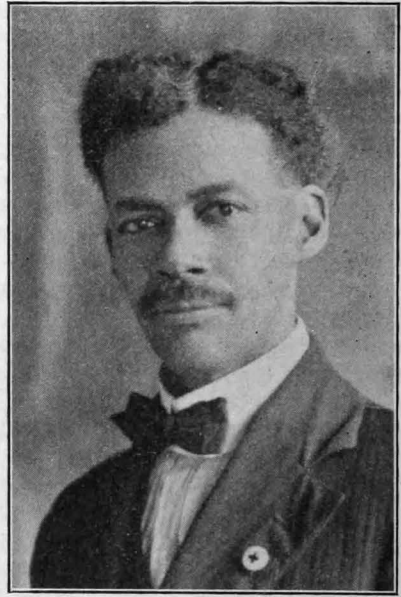
The General Catalogue gives the following brief account of his life's activities.

Fred Albertis Snow, A.B. Born, No. Berwick, Me., November 23, 1861. Newton Theological Institute, 1888; Pastor, Rockport, Me., 1888-92; Park Rapids, Minn., 1892-95; Cherryfield, Me., 1896-1904; Old Town, Me., 1904-13; Freeport, Me., 1913-.

HEZEKIAH WALDEN, '98

Hezekiah Walden's death on July 2, 1931, has called forth many expressions of genuine appreciation of his rare worth. In another column, one of his classmates pays him eloquent tribute, and the following sketch of his life is from the pen of another classmate, Rev. Otis W. Foye:

Hezekiah Walden was born at Markham, Va., March 15, 1866 and died at Institute, W. Va., July 26, 1931. He began his education in the rural schools at Markham, Va. He walked seven miles each way from the school house to his home each day. He worked for a wealthy family as a house servant as a youth and here became intensely desirous of obtaining an education. He went to Washington when about 20 years of age and entered Wayland Academy where he completed first the Normal and then the academic courses. Dr. G. M. P. King, a Colby graduate, was President of Wayland. He took special interest in Walden and urged him to go to Waterville, Me. Walden earned his way in both Washington and Waterville by working in private families. At Waterville he lived in the family of Prof. William Elder. Gov. Abner Colby Coburn, of Maine, was a generous benefactor of Wayland, and he took an interest in Walden. You will note that Walden's first child is named "Coburn." Walden graduated from Coburn Classical Institute in 1893, entered Colby in 1894 and was graduated in the class of 1898. No



THE LATE HEZEKIAH WALDEN, '98
President Negro School

man in our class was more highly respected, by both men and women, than Walden. He was cheerful, friendly, unselfish and a hard worker. Besides working in the home of Prof. Elder he also cared for furnaces and did other work in some of the college buildings. After graduation he began his teaching career at Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1899. He taught there until 1905 when the school was burned and then he was transferred to Bishop College, Marshall, Texas. Both of these colleges were under the auspices of the Baptist Home Mission Society. In 1906 or '07 he severed his connection with the Home Mission Society and went to teach in the Lincoln High School, Kansas City, Mo., where he remained until 1917. In Kansas City he, with other educated colored men of various professions, opened up a section where they built themselves comfortable homes. The property became desirable and since the owners did not care to sell, various methods were used to eject them. Walden's house was dynamited twice, the second time it was totally destroyed

and his wife and three children escaped with their lives by a breath. Leaving Kansas City he went to Bluefield Institute, W. Va. He taught there two years and then was elected to the Presidency of the West Virginia Normal School and College, situated at Hilltop, W. Va. This school was conducted by the Baptists (Colored) of W. Va. He remained here even years doing a most heroic and sacrificing work. Finally the strain became too much and he resigned and became a teacher in the DuBois High School at Mt. Hope, W. Va., which position he held when death came suddenly upon him. During the year 1930-1931 he had taken a year's leave of absence and was studying at the West Virginia State College. The morning of his death he had been to Charleston to the State Board of Education to obtain the renewal of his teacher's certificate. He joined the Baptist Church when he was fourteen years of age. They broke the ice in the river when he was baptised. He was ordained to preach in April 1903, when he was teaching in Nashville, Tenn. He never held a regular pastorate. He felt that he could do more for his people by the closer contacts in teaching. Yet he often preached to his people in small churches without pastors, and in the larger churches whenever he could assist the pastor and further the cause of Christ.

He married Mary L. Williams, September 24, 1900. Mrs. Walden is a college graduate and has been a strong helper all through the years. Three children were born to this happy union: Coburn Elder Walden, who obtained his A.B. at Lincoln University and later graduated from Howard University Medical School, and is now practicing medicine in Flint, Mich. Edmonia Louise Walden obtained her B.S. from West Virginia State College, and her M.S. from Chicago University, and is now teaching at the W. Va. State College. Marie Virginia Walden, A.B., was graduated from Fisk University last June 1931.

I have kept in touch with Walden ever since we left Colby. We worked together in some of the buildings at Colby and I found in him a splendid, high grade man. He was the cleanest minded man

I ever came in close contact with. He was proud of his race in its efforts to rise above its former lowly condition. I know some of the sufferings which he endured in his struggle to help his people. At the 25th reunion of the class of '98 I told of some of the experiences of Walden of which he had written me during the years, and some of which I had seen when I visited his college at Hilltop, W. Va. It was the unanimous opinion of those present that no man in the class of '98 had done so sacrificial and meritorious work as had Walden. He wanted to attend that reunion with a great desire. We thought for a time that he could make it, but at the last moment the money which he had saved for the trip was used for the education of some of his people. About four years ago he wrote me that the doctor had told him he had hardening of the arteries and that he must ease up. He tried to do this, but his intense desire to help boys and girls to get an education would not allow him to remain inactive very long. Since his death his wife has discovered that he had been paying the fares of several young people so that they might attend school and going without the clothes which he himself needed. When he was burned out at Roger Williams they escaped with only the night clothes which his family had on. We sent from our church clothing, books, and many other things, as well as money to help him get another start. I have already referred to his experiences in Kansas City. For more than a year Mrs. Walden was suffering from the effects of that explosion. I visited him at Hilltop and helped him with the college. You could hardly believe that one would try to do much teaching with the meager equipment he had. Just a building and some land. Our ladies made dormitory equipment and the men sent books and money. The mines were run under the school and the bottom of their well went out and left them on a very high hill with no water. We furnished the money and the students did the work and built a cistern to catch the rain water from their roof. Yet in this school he sent out students who entered higher schools of learning and did good work. Colby may well be proud of

Walden. His life was above reproach. He saw what his people needed and gave himself to supply that need with all his strength and ability. He taught and preached and lived for his people. He did not seek the easy places, but went out among the miners and poorer classes believing that where the need was the greatest there he wanted to be. He asked nothing for himself only that he might serve. He had a gracious and worthy helpmate in Mrs. Walden. Her ambitions were in harmony with his. Together they have done a wonderful work. Their three children are an honor to any parents and are the product of the atmosphere in which they were reared. No man can ever number the lives which have been inspired and helped by Hezekiah Walden. He truly was a maker of men. His life has been very much worthwhile.

HEZEKIAH WALDEN, '98

Charles Edwin Gurney, A.B., '98

The excellent Dr. Van Dyke has defined a gentleman to be "one who never unintentionally injures the feelings of anyone." Whoever knew Hezekiah Walden knows how easily he conforms to this definition, and his death at Institute, West Virginia, on July 26th, 1931, brings sorrow for the passing of one who struggled as few men ever have for an education and who never ceased to struggle and to learn as long as he lived. When a boy, he walked seven miles a day for the purpose of attending one of the rural schools in Virginia, and at the time of his death, he was taking post graduate work at the West Virginia State University, carrying double the studies of any other student and working night and day to improve himself, that he might better teach those of his own people who came to him for guidance and instruction.

After his day's work he was accustomed to go to bed early and then to arise and work in the night until he was too tired to continue. On the night of his death he had retired but was heard at work at two o'clock in the morning upon his typewriter. When his daughter sought to wake him later, he was found to be dead.

He was graduated from Coburn Classi-

cal Institute in 1894, entering Colby that same fall. His diligence, unfailing courtesy, kindness of manner and high ideals easily and early won for him the respect and confidence of his associates. Because of his good judgment, tact and the dignified good will he always showed toward others, he established lasting friendships. Not once from his classmates did he suffer any discrimination because he was colored; on the contrary, the feeling toward him was one of universal loyalty and appreciation. He accorded to others fair and honorable treatment and this in turn he always merited and ever received.

He taught at Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tennessee, and when this school was destroyed by fire in 1905, accepted a position at Bishop College in Texas, finally winning the Presidency of the West Virginia Seminary and College whose resources and equipment he greatly improved. His life was given to the uplift of the colored people, among whom his influence was extensive and his leadership acknowledged,—facts attested by the many heart moving tributes from some of his former students.

In 1900 he married Miss Mary L. Williams of Orlean, Virginia, a woman of advanced education and culture, and lived to see his three children well established in life, all possessing good educations which meant so much to him and for which he made such a fight. His son, Dr. Coburn Elder Walden, a college graduate, is a successful practicing physician at Flint, Michigan; a daughter, Edmonia Louise, holding two college degrees, one from the University of Chicago, is a teacher at the West Virginia State College. Miss Edmonia's work was highly commended by Dr. Nathaniel Butler of the University of Chicago, who had been President of Colby at the time of her father's graduation. A third daughter, Marie Virginia, holds an A.B. degree from Fisk University, conferred in 1931.

Many lessons, especially diligence and persistence, and gentleness of manner, might be learned from the life of Hezekiah Walden. Who can fail to rise and cheer for this penniless colored boy, having nothing but his health and his ideals

and determination, who wrested an education from the flint mountains of adversity? At sixty-five years, still ambitious for education, he was working upward when the final hour came. His life—one of tireless effort for advancement,—was crowned with victorious achievement and service, not for self but for others, in whose lives he now lives and will live through the ages,—a Christian gentleman.

IRMA ADELE LEONARD, '14

The death on Friday, July 10, of Irma Adele Leonard, of the class of 1914, has been reported to the College. Miss Leonard was a student in Colby but for one year, 1910-1911, but she will be remembered by many classmates and colleagues. Information about her death was contained in the following newspaper clipping from the *Bangor News*:

Milo-Derby, July 10—The community was saddened Friday by the death of Miss Irma Leonard after a lingering illness. Miss Irma was born in Presque Isle July 18, 1892 and moved to Milo

when a small child where she has since resided, making many friends. She was a graduate of Milo high school class of 1910, attended Colby College for a time, was a graduate of Bryant & Stratton in Boston and later took courses in Boston University. She was a member and past matron of Aldworth Chapter No. 39, O. E. S., the New Idea Club and Aldworth Club. A regular attendant at U. B. Church and for several years superintendent of the primary department of that church. She leaves a mother, Mrs. Ella Leonard of this town and several cousins to mourn her passing. Funeral services were held from the home Sunday afternoon and were private.

FRANCIS GERALD SADOWSKY, '26

The ALUMNUS has just been notified by the sister of Francis Gerald Sadowsky, '26, Mrs. Luke A. Farley, of Brighton, Mass., of the death of this member of the class of 1926. His death occurred on January 15, 1930. A widow survives him. Mr. Sadowsky was a student in the College during the year 1922-23.

Progress Toward the New Campus

JOSEPH COBURN SMITH, M.A., '24



"Yes, we will get our three million when the time comes. . . . No, we haven't received any substantial part of it; in fact, we haven't begun any general solicitations as yet."

So runs the answer to the questions asked hundreds of times during the summer by alumni, friends of

the college and people everywhere who have become interested in our undertaking. Does this mean that no progress has been made toward the goal during the last few months? Not at all! And the purpose of this article is to give Colby

people, those "in the family," information about the forward steps that have already been taken on our project.

Some things need to be understood at the beginning. In the first place, this whole proposal is far beyond the scope of anything undertaken in the past history of the college. It is entirely out of the question to expect the necessary funds from the circle of graduates and friends who have given so generously to Colby in the past. This means that a large and important group of new benefactors must be cultivated from the ground up. Such a process takes time and effort. These persons must become aware of our project from frequent mention in the public press and similar sources. They must hear about us whenever conversations chance to turn to topics of educational interest. Our lit-

Publicity Director Smith, '24

erature must come under their eyes from time to time. If ever they pass through Waterville, they must be reminded of Colby College and its plans. Not until they are no longer strangers to Colby can even the first steps be taken towards approaching them for contributions. It is not an easy task to capture the imagination of potential givers of three million dollars!

Furthermore, Colby alumni should remember that we are only four months along on a three year program. This is the planting time, not the harvest, and no one should expect to see many developments above the surface for some time yet, although he may be sure that much is going on beneath it.

Not the least necessary quality is patience. A man, for example, might be sympathetic enough today to give \$10,000, but if, instead of asking him now, his interest is cultivated, eventually the full vision will dawn upon him and he will want to do ten times that amount. "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The work this last summer has been carried on along two fronts: organizing the financial program and developing the new campus plans. The expenses of all this have been met out of the pledge of \$100,000 by the Northern Baptist Convention announced at Commencement time. This means that all future contributions can be devoted 100% to construction work.

The financial program is under the direction of Marts & Lundy of New York, an organization which has had wide experience in educational philanthropy. Arnaud C. Marts of this firm is devoting a great deal of personal attention to our project and it may be well to introduce him at this time to those alumni who have not met him or who did not hear him speak at the New York Alumni meeting or the Commencement Dinner.

Mr. Marts comes from both Pennsylvania Dutch and Connecticut Yankee stocks, his father being a Congregational minister. He was graduated from Oberlin College in 1910 with Phi Beta Kappa honors and has devoted his life to assisting philanthropic financial programs. In the religious field, he

was connected with the Baptist New World Movement, the Fifteen Million Presbyterian Pension Fund and others, while among the educational institutions assisted are Bucknell University, Northfield Schools, Wake Forest College, as well as a number of middle-western colleges. The wide and successful experience of his organizations may be gauged from the fact that during the last twelve months, depression or no depression, the firm raised no less than \$6,728,000 for their clients, bringing the grand total of the firm up to \$183,000,000—figures that should bring confidence to friends of Colby.

The man who is to have direct charge of our project, making his home in Waterville for the next two or three years is Floyd C. Freeman, secretary of the firm. Mr. Freeman was graduated from the University of Missouri in the class of 1907. For twenty years he served as a secretary of the International Committee and National Council of the Y. M. C. A., including several years in India and in the Canal Zone. He has been associated with Mr. Marts in many college, denominational, Boy Scout and other financial campaigns.

Since not a single inch of office space could be found on the campus, it was necessary to establish headquarters for the "New Campus for Old Colby" campaign down street in the Savings Bank Building. Here, too, the college Publicity Department is now located, since much of this work is connected with the new project. The work of this office is to assemble and catalog the vast amount of information about possible future prospects, prepare and distribute literature, organize committees, group meetings and the like—in short, to take all of the routine work from the shoulders of the President.

The college has employed Mr. Charles C. Miles as its field representative. Mr. Miles is canvassing the state for information concerning the descendants of Colby graduates and other people, both Maine citizens and summer residents who might be interested in our project. Many Colby people have already met Mr. Miles in his quest for such information and others will receive a call from him during the year. Already he has sent in

reports on more than two thousand names, many of whom are very promising prospects.

The first step in the program was to form some effective organization of the alumni and friends of Colby who are eager to further our cause. The selection of chairmen and vice-chairmen was announced in the last issue of the ALUMNUS and the list of nearly 250 men and women who have already accepted membership is given on another page. Other names will be added from time to time. On this list are residents of eighteen states. Something over half are Colby alumni or alumnae. The names of fourteen college presidents or ex-presidents indicate the interest which the educational world is taking in our project.

The first general meeting of the Colby committee was held at the Waterville Country Club on August fourteenth. More than one hundred persons were present, having come from all parts of Maine and other states. It was an inspiring occasion. After the luncheon, Mr. Wyman introduced the vice-chairmen who were present. President H. S. Boardman of the University of Maine then explained the recent educational survey of the state which had emphatically recommended the removal of Colby College to a new and adequate site.

President Johnson then presented the project with some detail and introduced three men who have heavy responsibilities in the undertaking: A. C. Marts of Marts & Lundy; J. Fredrick Larson, architect; W. G. Luce, vice-president of Hegeman-Harris, Inc., builders. Each of these spoke briefly and enthusiastically about his share in the work. The affair was brought to a climax by an address by Dr. Randall J. Condon, '86, who dwelt upon the magnificent contributions that Colby has made to the nation, state and church. The company then adjourned to Mayflower Hill, where the development plans were explained by the architect. The success of this meeting was an encouragement to all concerned.

On the same day, two of the sub-committees held meetings, the publicity committee, of which Harland R. Ratcliffe, '23, is chairman, and the memorial gifts

committee which is headed by Dr. George G. Averill.

The memorial idea was well expressed once by President-Emeritus Thwing of Western Reserve University, a member of our honorary committee, as follows: "The American College represents our Westminster Abbey for treasuring the money and the memory of man. The man who gives an adequate gift to a well equipped American College is more sure of an earthly immortality than any other private citizen. He has given his name into the keeping of an institution which is sure to treasure his memory so long as clear thinking, right feeling, and high character are the best parts of humanity."

Work on the new plans has been going steadily on. Mr. Larson and his organization of six or seven architects and engineers are devoting their full time to the new Colby. He feels that this is a chance that seldom comes to an architect and is determined to make it the masterpiece of his life. In order that no stone may be left unturned in the effort to make this campus represent the best thought in modern educational equipment, committees of the college faculty have been devoting hours and hours to study of the plans and making suggestions. Several professors have visited other institutions in order to inspect certain equipment and benefit from the experience of other teachers in their fields. Advice has been solicited from all sources. As a result, while the general features of the campus layout have been approved by the trustees, many of the building plans are still only tentative. One or two, in fact, have already been revised five times in the effort to make them fit every possible requirement.

In August, the announcement was made that the firm of Hegeman-Harris, Inc., of New York and Boston, had been engaged as contractors for the new campus, although only the preliminary engineering work was included in the first agreement. This firm has a national reputation and its employment lends added prestige to the Colby project. The company built the entire Harvard Business School campus and has erected buildings at Yale, Columbia, Vanderbilt,

Dartmouth and other educational institutions. It has just been awarded contracts for the American embassy in Paris and the approach to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington.

None of these projects offer more interesting opportunities than the Colby job, according to Mr. Luce, who has spent much time in Waterville this summer and was quoted in the press as stating: "The proposal to build a whole new campus for old Colby College is a unique undertaking. Nothing like it has ever been attempted before, to my knowledge. There will be great satisfaction in building a model New England college on the slopes of Mayflower Hill."

Towards the end of the summer, it became apparent that the college could materially assist the community if some work could be started on the new campus and use labor that was out of employment. The City of Waterville offered to go ahead with the construction of the semi-circular road in front of the campus if the college would expend about an equal amount of money. Towards the end of September, President Johnson received a check for \$15,000 which could be devoted to such work.

There is a story behind this check. It seems that the class of 1880 held a summer reunion in Maine and the conversation naturally turned to the new campus plans. The members figured out that the 4,000 or so living alumni and alumnae could raise the necessary \$3,000,000 among themselves if each were to contribute the sum of \$750. Thereupon, one of the men present offered to make a contribution for each of the

original twenty members of 1880, amounting to \$15,000. It was a generous and noble example of Colby loyalty.

With this money, 50 to 100 men can be put to work throughout October and November and a good start made on the new campus. The work was started early in October under the charge of one of the Hegeman-Harris engineers. The aim is to make the site as attractive as possible for visitors and to construct such of the roadways as would need to be present before beginning the building operations. All fences and walls are being taken down and the orchard cleared off from the campus hillside. Already the work has progressed far enough to enable one to stand on the library site and view the whole panorama from east to west. Certain farm buildings which have no further value will be taken down, although the hand-hewn timbers in some of these are to be carefully preserved for use as ceiling rafters in some rooms of the Mens' Union or other similar details of interior decoration. The boulders from the stone walls are used as foundation material for the roadways and make a base that will endure the Maine frost without trouble.

As one contemplates this work and thinks of the whole project as it is unfolding week by week, the thought is bound to come to mind: "What an awful nerve we have to be going ahead like this with nothing more tangible than hopes as a basis." One realizes better what President Johnson means when he says, "This is a venture of faith!"

Bangor Seminary Begins Its 116th Year

WARREN J. MOULTON, D.D., *President*

Bangor Seminary opened on September 22nd with one of the largest enrollments in its history. As usual, a majority of the new students come from Maine and Massachusetts, but New Hampshire, New York, Florida, Canada, and England are also represented. Thus the Seminary body will continue its international, and also interdenomina-

tional, character. By reason of its location in a strategic center of New England it feels itself to be under particular obligation to the churches of all the several denominations with the area of the so-called Highland States. At the same time it welcomes students from other parts of America and from abroad.

Five denominations are represented

in the entering class of 22 new students, thus insuring the continuance of the interdenominational fellowship that has been in recent years an exceedingly helpful factor in student life. As yet it does not seem to be fully understood that all the facilities of the Seminary, including the income from its scholarship funds, are open to approved candidates for full-time Christian service, without regard to their denominational affiliation. The great aim in view in all the plans of the Institution, is to make possible well trained, consecrated, religious leadership in all churches in every community. Nothing short of this will insure to the children of the coming generation their full birthright of Christian Nurture.

On Wednesday, October 23, after a morning of preliminary lectures for new students, the entire Seminary went to Camp Jordan on Branch Pond, some 16 miles from Bangor, for a Retreat that continued throughout the afternoon and evening. The theme of an out of doors conference around a campfire was "What the Ministry Means to Me." This proved to be one of the most intimate and helpful hours that students and Faculty have ever shared together.

Following the evening meal before the open fire in the lodge, there was an inspiring devotional address by Professor John J. Martin, which led up to a Communion Service conducted by Professor Calvin M. Clark and Professor Charles Gordon Cumming.

During the summer holiday season two vacation schools were conducted on the Seminary Campus. The first was the New England School for Town and Country Ministers, which convened from June 8 to 19 under the auspices of the Interseminary Commission for Training for the Rural Ministry. The Institutions constituting this Commission are, Andover-Newton Theological Seminary, Bangor Theological Seminary, Boston University School of Theology, Hartford Theological Seminary, and Yale Divinity School. The generous financial support of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for a limited period makes it possible for these Institutions to coöperate in a far reaching program for strengthening the rural churches of New England through a

more effective training of rural ministers, a more careful supervision of student pastors, and a painstaking investigation of rural needs.

The Commission has enlisted the assistance of three outstanding leaders, who are widely known for their services to the countryside. Dr. Malcolm A. Dana, formerly Director of the Town and Country Departments of the National Congregational Extension Boards, holds the position of Associate Professor in Hartford Theological Seminary and Yale Divinity School; Rev. Charles M. McConnell, formerly of the Rural Church Department in the Boston University School of Theology, holds a like position in the last named School and in Andover-Newton Theological Seminary; While Associate Professor Ralph S. Adams, who was for seven and one half years Superintendent of the Department of Country Life of the Home Board of Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States, devotes his entire time to Bangor, which has large obligations for a vast rural area.

The curriculum of the Summer School was organized under four major divisions: I. The Rural Community, II. The Rural Church, III. Religious Education, IV. The Christian Message, and contemplates a consecutive course of study extending through four years. Academic credit will be granted to those who desire it, and who meet in a satisfactory way all classroom requirements, as well as assignments of practical field work and of collateral reading. The aim is to do work of a thoroughly worthy educational quality, and thus to challenge all rural workers to equip themselves for more fruitful service.

The instruction was in the hands of an outstanding Faculty of twelve members. Not a little of the success of the School during the two years of its existence, has been due to the splendid coöperation of the Agricultural Extension Department of the University of Maine. The whole undertaking is thoroughly interdenominational, both as regards its governing board, its faculty, and its students, and it is conducted in the interest of all the churches. The cost of instruction has been met thus far by the Interseminary Commission, and

Bangor Seminary has contributed the use of its plant. In this way it has become possible to reduce the total expense for the entire period, including room and board, to \$12.00. The enrollment this year was 54, with goodly delegations from all the major denominations in New England, and there is good prospect of a greatly enlarged attendance next season.

The second gathering to be held on the Seminary Campus was the tenth annual session of the Maine Methodist Conference Summer School of Ministerial Training. This is designed to meet the needs of the unordained conference students and of local preachers. It is under the direction of a National Commission on Courses of Study of which Rev. Allan MacRossie, D.D., is

the head. The Dean of the Bangor School was Rev. A. A. Callaghan of Kezar Falls, and the Executive Manager was Rev. H. S. Thomas of Presque Isle. The list of special lecturers from without the State included Prof. William W. Sweet, of Chicago University, and Prof. Elmer A. Leslie, of Boston University. A somewhat strenuous daily program was carried out successfully, and at the closing banquet representatives of the student body spoke with great appreciation of the privileges which they had enjoyed.

The Trustees of Bangor Seminary have been glad to extend hospitality to both the above mentioned schools and will count it a privilege to do so in future years.

Fraternities on Mayflower Hill

DIRECTOR COLBY PUBLICITY

The fraternity system in American colleges comes in for a great deal of heated discussion, first and last. Most of the critics, however, would admit that wherever the system is now well established, it will probably exist for an indefinite period into the future. The advocates, on the other hand, insist that, despite objections to certain specific tendencies in some colleges, fraternities are superior to other systems of social groupings. Moreover, the fraternity system contains possibilities which, if realized, would add much to the benefits of college life.

At Colby, fraternities have been an integral part of the college life for more than three-quarters of a century. For generations, these societies have been building up a rich background of sentiment. Just as in other old colleges, however, they have been housed haphazardly and they have held an undefined relation to the college itself. Now comes the opportunity, which few other colleges will ever enjoy, of establishing a fraternity system on the new campus which will have all the benefits of a new and comprehensive housing plan built

into the life of the college, as well as wholesome historical traditions.

Much careful study has already been given to the whole subject and a great deal more will be needed before the final plans are developed, but enough has already been thought out to set before the alumni for their consideration and comment.

Naturally, one of the first things to do was to get the opinions of representatives of all the various fraternity groups. To accomplish this, President Johnson invited two alumni from each group to meet with him at a conference on September 18th. On that date, the following representatives were present: Delta Kappa Epsilon, Frank W. Padel-ford, '94, A. F. Drummond, '88; Zeta Psi, Leon C. Guptill, '09, Frank W. Alden, '98; Delta Upsilon, Cyril M. Joly, '16, Dr. Percy S. Merrill, '94; Phi Delta Theta, Dr. John G. Towne, Leo Gardner Shesong, '13, H. Chesterfield Marden, '21; Lambda Chi Alpha, Prof. Herbert L. Newman, '18, F. Harold Dubord, '14; Kappa Delta Rho, R. M. Waugh, '26, W. S. Tanner, '28; Theta Kappa Nu, Harold E. Clark, '28, Hiram Crie, '25. In addi-

ion a number of guests were present, including Herbert S. Philbrick, '97, Dean Ernest C. Marriner, '13, A. Galen Eustis, '23, Joseph C. Smith, '24, J. Fredrick Larson and W. G. Luce.

The discussion began with the root of the whole subject; the present and probable future place of the fraternity in college life. A number of those present had been in close touch with recent national trends in fraternity life and disclosed the fact that the central organizations were becoming very much concerned with the seeming inability of their chapters to promote high scholastic ideals. It developed that this emphasis of social rather than academic activity constituted the chief danger to the fraternity system today,

The new fraternity development at Colby, therefore, should be planned, if possible, to foster rather than hinder the educational work of the college.

Another tendency observed to have had bad effects in other institutions was the competition in luxurious fraternity houses. The absurd situation of some colleges was pointed out, where shabby and inadequate campuses are surrounded by a fringe of palatial chapter houses, far exceeding any reasonable requirements for comfortable living facilities and existing simply because of the determination of the alumni of each group to provide a more spectacular and costly house than that of their rivals. The inevitable result was to put fraternity pride and loyalty on a superficial plane. We want quite the opposite situation to be found at Colby. We want the physical equipment of each group to be on about the same scale so that any fraternity that wishes to excel its rivals must do so by having a finer group of members. Therefore, it would be desirable to insist that all houses cost approximately the same amount.

Questions then

arose as to the ownership and control of the fraternity houses on Mayflower Hill. The general line of reasoning which was developed runs about as follows:

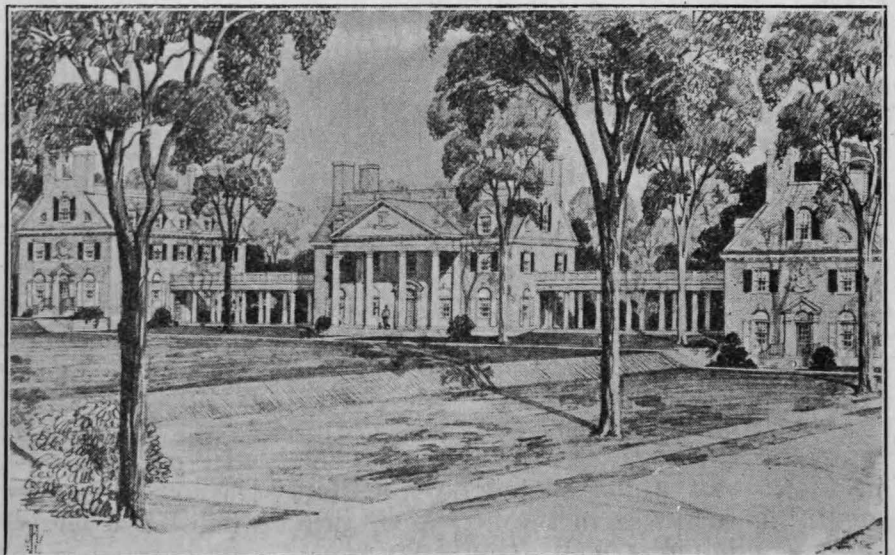
1. When the college moves to the new site, housing accommodations must be provided for virtually all of the students.

2. But few if any of the Colby chapters are in a position to finance a new house at this time.

3. Therefore, the college must house all those students whose fraternities can not provide houses until such time as they may be able to build.

4. The college could do so by building dormitories of sufficient capacity to house all the students, except those whose fraternity might be able to build at once. But, this would put the fraternities on an unequal competitive basis at the start. Moreover, as other groups became able to build houses, the college would be left with excess dormitory space.

5. The remaining alternative seems to be that the college should finance and build fraternity houses, leasing them to the societies. The cost would not be substantially greater to the college than that of providing the extra dormitory space which would otherwise be necessary. It would not discriminate against any of the groups. Those fraternities which are fortunate enough to have house funds could use them as endowment, the income to go towards furnish-



PROPOSED FRATERNITY GROUP ON COLBY'S NEW SITE

ings, chapter expenses, scholarships or what not.

The next topic was the type of buildings to be erected. Here Mr. Larson, the Colby architect, was asked to describe in detail his conception of the ideal fraternity layout. With the aid of a large campus plot plan, he explained the line of thought which has guided him in working out his scheme.

According to this plan, the men's residential section, roughly speaking, occupies one corner of the college campus, being secluded yet in close proximity to the Library and academic buildings, as well as the playing fields and athletic plant. Most of the fraternity houses would be on either side of a green which composes the secondary axis of the campus and would run from the end of the Library to the Men's Union. The position of the Union is in itself a subtle method of fostering the democratic traditions of Colby. This should be the actual social center and would contain the dining facilities for all of the men students. This layout would make the freshmen and non-fraternity men pass through the fraternity campus on their way to every meal, while the fraternity members would constantly be passing by the other houses. The effect of this daily traffic would be to offset any tendency for each group to live entirely within its own shell.

The fraternity houses, as tentatively planned by Mr. Larson, would form an integral part of the architectural scheme of the campus. The problem was to have individual houses which would not appear dwarfed by the other larger college buildings, and which would have harmony without monotony. The style was determined by the Colonial treatment of the rest of the college. The cost was set at \$50,000 for each house. By arranging them in groups of three, connected by colonades, the architect hoped to get away from the "row of boxes" effect, bringing them together in spirit, as well as esthetic value.

In the general discussion which followed Mr. Larson's exposition, one problem was uppermost—the question of dining facilities in the houses or in a central commons. On the one hand, there was a feeling that the advantages

of "family life" within a fraternity could best be conserved by the group eating all meals together. Criticism was expressed of the commons idea and instances cited to show its failure in certain colleges. On the other hand, there were others that felt that this clanning tendency was to be discouraged rather than fostered. Furthermore, full dining and kitchen facilities in every house, together with quarters for the cook and help, would add considerably to the cost of each house.

Mr. Larson was asked to explain his conception of the proper dining facilities in the Union. The problem, as he had studied it, lay in the fact that students get tired of eating in the same place every day, and also that some of them disliked simple, inexpensive fare, while others could not afford more elaborate meals. His solution, therefore, was this: The Union should have a large cafeteria which would provide most of the meals for most of the students. There should also be a dining hall where, at a slightly higher scale of prices, meals could be obtained with the amenities of service, napkins, table cloths, a quieter environment and the like, which would be patronized by students who wanted a change of fare or who had guests, and by faculty members who wished to dine at the college. He suggested that private dining rooms be provided for fraternities who wished to have meals by themselves on certain days, or for groups of students specializing in certain subjects who could lunch together with a professor or two, if they so wished. The fraternity houses, also, could be equipped with some kitchen facilities, sufficient for "feeds" or home-cooked breakfasts.

In general, this solution of the eating problem was approved by the conference and upon motion of Mr. Shesong, it was unanimously voted: "That it is recommended that the new Union provide four dining rooms, or as many as is felt necessary, for the use of the various fraternities."

Since by this time it was necessary to adjourn the meeting, the sentiment of the conference was expressed in a motion made by Dr. Padelford and passed unanimously: "That we advise that the fraternity houses be owned, financed

and leased by the college to the fraternities, said fraternities to have opportunity to make generous suggestions as to interior arrangements of the houses."

The matter is still far from settled. This conference was understood to be without any authority although doubtless their recommendations will have considerable weight with the Trustees in their final decision.

The Faculty Committee on New Campus Plans has also had a sub-committee working on the problem. As they studied it, they became aware of the numerous fundamental questions involved and the impossibility of any one scheme pleasing everybody. Accordingly they have recommended to President Johnson that he form a fraternity committee composed of five members of each society, three to be graduates elected by the alumni organization of each fraternity and two to be undergraduates chosen by the active chapter.

First there should be a joint conference which would agree upon some method of allocating the various lots to the individual fraternities. Then each fraternity committee should begin work on its own problem in cooperation with the architect and faculty sub-committee. Among the questions which each fraternity must decide are: What shall be the cost of our building? (For while the maximum limit was set at \$50,000, a somewhat less expensive house would mean a proportionately smaller rental to the college) Shall the "ram-pasture" or study-bedroom suite system be adopted? What size and shape chapter hall is wanted? Is a guest room needed? What style of social room would be best?

These are things for every fraternity man to be thinking about, for at this stage plans are easily drawn up and discarded, but when the buildings take form in brick and mortar, all of the bright ideas in the world are of no avail.

A Letter from the Alumnae Secretary

ALICE MAE PURINTON, A.B., '99

With two alumnae representatives on the Board of Trustees, five local alumnae associations organized and functioning, a group of eighteen graduates actively serving on the Alumnae Council, and an alumnae secretary who will serve part time this year, we may confidently look forward to a year of achievement.

The Waterville Alumnae Association voted at its fall meeting to divide the year's earnings equally between scholarship aid and alumnae office expense. Western Maine reports that fifty dollars will be sent in this fall and possibly as much more in the spring. Connecticut Valley is making as its project this year the purchasing of books for the Foss Hall Library. Boston has already forwarded twenty-five dollars towards alumnae office expense and South Aroostook assures us through its president that it may be counted upon for its share of responsibility.

Plans are being laid for the organization of women's classes in accordance with the suggestion made by President

Johnson. Our big task this year will be the effort to enroll all our alumnae as members of the general Alumnae Association through the payment of one dollar in dues. Let us make our record one of which we may be proud!

There are two ways in which everybody may be of help now. First, unless you paid your dues at Commencement time, send one dollar to Meroe F. Morse, Treasurer, Waterville, Maine; second, find the alumnae group nearest you, send your name to the secretary and ask to be enrolled.

If the women of the college are to cooperate most helpfully in plans for the new development, the active interest of every alumna will be needed. We wish to share not only future benefits, but present responsibility.

INTRODUCING THE OFFICERS OF LOCAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATIONS

Aroostook, South — President, S. Ernestine Davis, '05, 41 Franklin St., Houlton, Maine; Vice President, Annie



ALICE MAE PURINTON, A.B., '99
Alumnae Secretary

Richardson Barnes, (Mrs. Charles P.) '94, Houlton, Maine; Secretary, Elaine Wilson Oxnard (Mrs. Horace W.) '06, Houlton, Maine; Treasurer, Helen C. Mitchell, '27, Houlton, Maine.

Boston—President, Hazel Breckenridge Mailey (Mrs. H. F.) '11, 63 Salem

St., Andover, Mass.; Vice President, Mrs. Sarah Mathews Goodman, '96, 36 Francis St., Brookline, Mass.; Secretary, Madge Tooker Young (Mrs. David M.) '20, 28 Albany St., Wollaston, Mass.; Treasurer, Miss Marion Drisko, '23, 44 Walker St., Cambridge, Mass.

Connecticut Valley—President, Mildred Barton Flood (Mrs. D. B.) '17, 129 Sumner Ave., Springfield, Mass.; Secretary, Linda Graves, '95, 81 Court St., Westfield, Mass.

Waterville—President, Grace Stone Allen (Mrs. Harold W.) '29, 1 Roosevelt Ave., Waterville, Me.; Vice President, Grace R. Foster, '21, Mary Low Hall, Waterville; Recording Secretary, Ellen M. Pillsbury, '11, 218 College Ave., Waterville; Corresponding Secretary, Helen Springfield Strong (Mrs. Eugene) '24, Nash St., Waterville, Me.; Treasurer, Flora M. Harriman, '25, 7 Dalton St., Waterville, Me.

Western Maine—President, Margaret A. Abbott, '23, 326 Main St., Cumberland Mills, Me.; Vice President, Phyllis Sturtevant Sweetzer (Mrs. Herman) '19, Cumberland Centre, Me.; Secretary and Treasurer, Vivian Skinner Hill (Mrs. Carlos L.) '16, 87 Pillsbury St., South Portland, Me.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Helen V. Robinson, '10, 5 Ricker Park, Portland, Me.

Newspaper Comments About Colby

THE EDITOR

MEMORIAL GIFTS FOR THE NEW COLBY

An unusual opportunity is afforded the people of Maine—and elsewhere—to provide fitting memorials for persons whom they wish to honor or commemorate. It lies in the gift to the new Colby of almost anything from a building down. No finer memorial, of course, can be conceived than one which helps to carry forward the spiritual and cultural development of a people.

Moreover, an exceptionally wide choice of memorial gifts is uniquely vouchsafed—be it a science building, a dormitory, a lecture hall, an observatory. For all

these—and much else—are among the requirements of the new Colby.

For those who can not afford so great a gift, is the chance to give an individual room, in a dormitory, for instance, which could be decorated, furnished, endowed and named in memory of someone whose name friends and relatives wish in this way to perpetuate. It would be appropriate, for instance, if an entire dormitory were thus given to memorialize former sons of Colby. In another hall, of course, the choice need not be limited to them. Even a small fund, devoted perhaps to the purchase of books, carries a loved name on through generations

at unborn—and to the end of time.

In former times it was customary to memorialize the dead in bronze or marble. The custom has by no means passed. But it may well be asked whether a no less suitable and far more useful type of memorial, is that which continues to serve coming generations? —*Portland Evening News.*

HELPING NOW

Through co-operation of the Colby college authorities and the Waterville City Government something practical is to be done for the relief of unemployment. More than \$45,000, most of it for manual labor, is to be expended. The work is to begin—unlike more pretentious unemployment programs which have been discussed by representatives of the State and Federal governments—once. The activities center around the new Colby site on Mayflower Hill and the construction of a new highway leading to it.

Colby College will put into the work the \$15,000 gift from the class of 1880. The fund will be employed in clearing off orchards, fences, stone walls and old farm buildings from the future campus, planting trees and shrubs and laying the foundation for campus roads.

The City of Waterville at a special meeting Wednesday night appropriated \$8,000 to build a new road extending in a semi-circle in front of the campus and connecting two existing roads. The City further will expend \$2,000 or more as its share in the construction of an underpass to replace a grade crossing where the new road will begin. This construction is favored by the Maine Central Railroad in view of the relief program—although the change would not normally have been undertaken now—and a petition has been filed with the Public Utilities Commission for this construction.

Acting on the suggestion of Mayor F. Harold Dubord, the City of Waterville has voted to authorize a temporary loan for carrying forward its share of the road work and the underpass. In advocating immediate action by the Council Mayor Dubord said:

"Ordinarily, I am not in favor of passing over to an incoming administration a liability of this kind, but, in view of the fact that this work, would, no doubt, be done in 1932, and in view of the great need of employment at the present time, I feel that it is proper for me to give this project my approval. We are facing a hard Winter and it is absolutely essential that we provide as much employment as possible. Demands on our poor department continue to pour in and I feel it is much better for us to authorize this construction and obtain something for the money which we will spend."

In the work done at the college site, President Franklin W. Johnson announces, only Waterville labor will be employed, with preference being given to unemployed family men who have registered at the local Chamber of Commerce.

President Johnson and Mayor Dubord have sensed the need and the remedy. They realize that the only sure way to aid the unemployment situation is to furnish work and furnish it now. They are doing in their way what Selectman Ernest L. Dean, ex-Senator Arthur A. Crafts and other public spirited citizens of Greenville are doing in a more limited sphere.

What is being done in Waterville and Greenville is in striking contrast to the course pursued at Augusta where the only recent action has been to increase the cost of doing business by raising the rate of workmen's compensation insurance, or at Washington, where nothing has been undertaken or seems likely to be attempted.—*Portland Evening News.*

AT THE HEART OF MAINE

Statistics issued by Colby College indicate that two-thirds of the Freshman class come from Maine and the remainder from eight other states, from Canada and Czechoslovakia. The Maine figures, by counties, are as follows: Kennebec, 52; Aroostook, 14; Cumberland, 11; Piscataquis, 8; Waldo, 7; Somerest, 6; Hancock, 5; Washington, 5; Penobscot,

4; Knox, 3; Franklin, 2; Oxford, 2; Androscoggin, 1; Lincoln, 1; York, 1; Sagadahoc, 0.

President Johnson's comment on these figures was:

"The report of the recent Educational Survey of this State which pointed out the important part which Colby College plays in the higher education of Maine young people is borne out by the fact that our new students represent all sections of the State. We have enough men and women from other parts of the country to make up a diversified student body, but our chief service is to the State of Maine. It is on this basis that I conceive it to be our duty to go forward with our new campus project which will enable the college to serve Maine in a still more effective manner."

Another interesting deduction may also be made confirmatory of the wisdom of locating the new Colby at Waterville. It will be recalled that other Maine sites were contemplated. Land had been offered at Augusta through the generosity of Mr. William H. Gannett. Unquestionably other locations in Maine would have been considered had they been accompanied by the proper inducements.

The Freshman class figures, however, conclusively demonstrate how useful Colby is to the section of the State in which it has been located for 110 years, the Kennebec Valley. The overwhelming preponderance of Freshman students from Kennebec County reveals to how great a degree Colby is satisfying local educational needs. It is a Maine institution, to be sure, and more than a Maine institution, in that it attracts students from other States. But pre-eminently, as distinct from other Maine colleges, it serves central Maine, as the 52 students from Kennebec County with but 70 from the other counties, indicate.

Colby's ease of access doubtless makes for the large plurality of Kennebec County students. In short, Colby has especially served its environs, has rooted itself deeply in Waterville and will continue to serve best in that locality. Unquestionably successful completion of the plans for an entirely new college plant on Mayflower Hill will tend to spread the fame of Colby more widely,

will enable the college to draw proportionately more from more distant points. Nevertheless, it seems likely to continue, as it has, to function close to the very heart of the State of Maine.—*Portland Evening News*.

TWO ENERGETIC NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES

In spite of adverse commercial conditions, work is about to start on two ambitious college construction projects in New England.

The first is at Waterville, Me., where President Johnson of Colby College announced that a Boston firm has been selected to proceed with the work on the institution's new \$3,000,000 campus on the outskirts of the manufacturing community to supersede the old campus in the heart of the town, which has been rendered unsatisfactory by the near presence of railroad tracks and mills. A serious attempt was made to remove the college to Augusta, the State capital, where a fine site comprising several hundred acres was offered it, and there would have been important advantages in such a step, as there were when Rhode Island College was transferred from Warren to Providence, eventually taking the name of Brown University, and when Yale College was moved from Saybrook to New Haven. But the final decision was made in favor of Waterville and of course there is something to be said sentimentally for the continuance of Colby in the community where it has been ever since its establishment in 1820 as Waterville College.

Meanwhile a \$600,000 contract has been let for the first four buildings of Bennington College, which is to be exclusively a women's college in the old Vermont town. The buildings are to include a commons hall, which will house various college interests, and three dormitories. Only the first-named structure will be built of brick, the other three being of wood and three stories high—a seeming anachronism in twentieth-century college construction. The site is one of rare beauty among the southern Vermont hills in what is called "old" Bennington, in distinction from the bigger and busier Bennington itself.—*Providence Journal*.

*An Historical Address**

HERBERT CARLYLE LIBBY, LITT.D., '02

When Daniel Webster stood before the highest court of the country and plead for the life of his own college, Dartmouth, his deep love for his alma mater produced an eloquence and an effect upon the justices that were overpowering. I can mention no better example of what love for a college may mean. It is a very strange, but withal a very beautiful thing. Such love for an institution into whose life four eventful years of the undergraduates are woven is worth the most careful cultivating. Such devotion prompts men to do and to dare, to give of themselves and their substance, and to so achieve as to merit the commendation of their college.

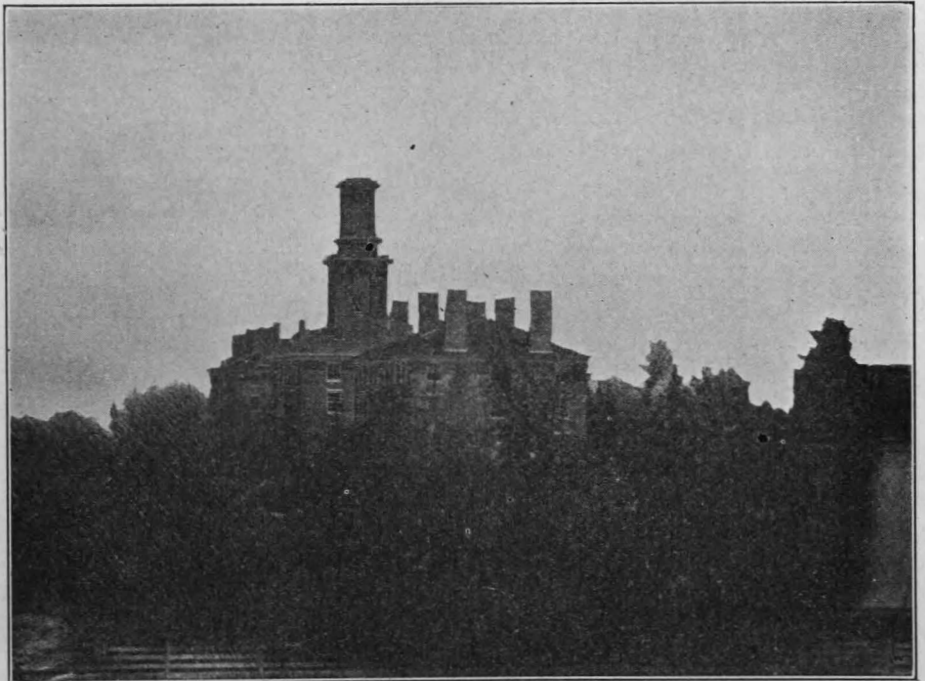
But it is undoubtedly true that no college man or woman ever entertains a love for his college unless, in large ways, it merits the affection bestowed. It must exist for a purpose and fill a large place in society. It must have certain unmistakable ideals that are worth the seeking.

The purpose of this brief address to you members of the entering class is to so detail the life of this college that you will find in its great past a heritage that you can admire and cherish and that will prompt each one of you to begin the forging of those strong bonds of affection that shall bind you to alma mater all the years of your life.

Let us, for a moment, consider how it happened that this college came into being. Institutions like ours spring up sometimes overnight. This one

comes as the result of the benefactions of one man who desires to have his name perpetuated. This one comes as the result of some fancied need of society. This one, to meet a political exigency when land grants were common. But our own college came as the result of the combined efforts of a very small group of strong earnest men who happened to be believers in the Baptist faith but whose vision extended beyond ecclesiastical fences.

Away back in 1810, almost a century and a quarter ago, Rev. Sylvanus Boardman wrote a letter to a certain Baptist association urging that something be done to educate young ministers. He saw clearly that Christian truths could not be wisely spread abroad by ignorant persons. That letter was the seed that took root and eventually brought forth this college. The association sent forth a letter to the Baptists of the district urging that effort be made to secure a charter for a "Literary and Theological Institution", with the "purpose of pro-



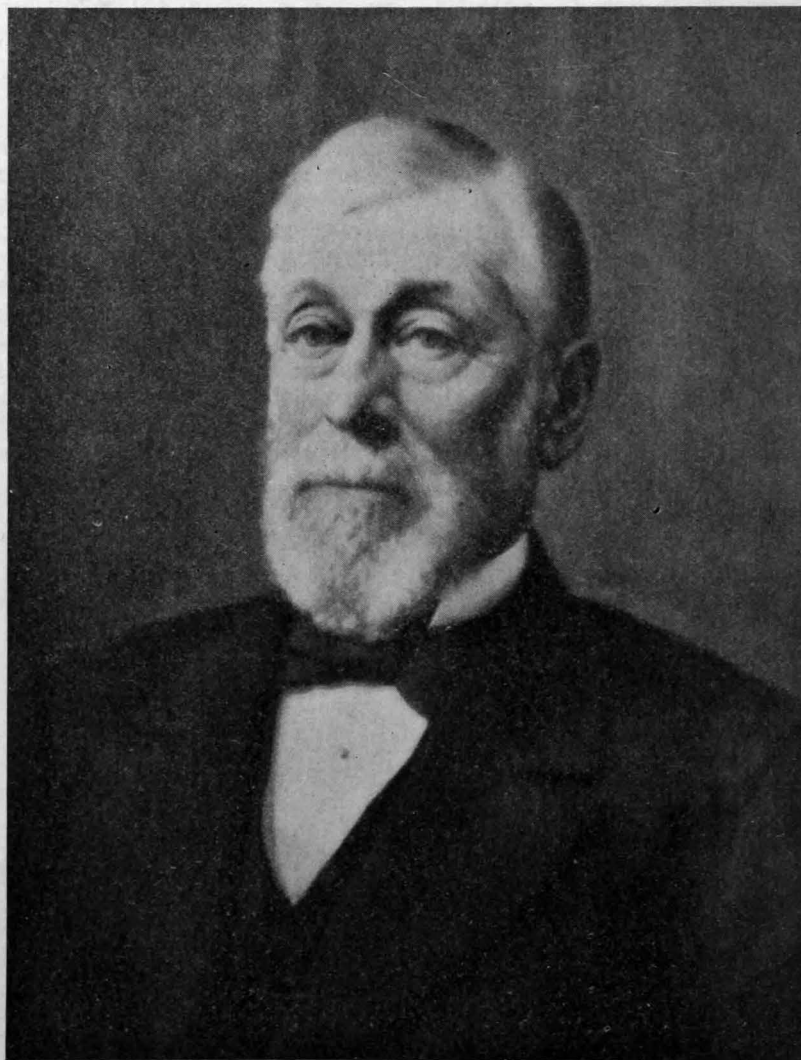
AN EARLY VIEW OF OLD WATERVILLE COLLEGE

*(NOTE: This address was delivered before the incoming class, members of the Faculty, the Board of Trustees, and friends of the College, on the evening of Tuesday, September 22, in the Colby Alumnae Building.—Editor)

viding literary and theological knowledge". This institution shall be open, the letter read, "to such religious young men as belong to the visible church of Christ, and wish for assistance to be more fully prepared to do the will of God in preaching the Gospel amongst us, the destitute parts of our country, the Indian tribes, and other heathen nations". And it further stated that "persons of any

denomination applying shall be admitted as students".

A petition to the General Court of Massachusetts soon followed. It not only asked for a charter, but for the granting of a "township of good land . . . nighly in the center of the district". This petition was turned down by the Court chiefly because a similar petition had but recently been granted to Bow-



JEREMIAH TIFT CHAPLIN, LL.D.
The First President of Waterville College

Join College, also in the district of Maine.

Undaunted, the petitioners again sought a charter in 1813, and this time it was granted. Evidently, however, not without a battle of fervent oratory. Daniel Merrill, himself fortunately a member of the Court, tells in a long letter to his wife of this battle between the Gideonites and the Mideonites.

"The opposers of our King formed themselves in battle array. Their most eloquent orators came forward in their night. One Infidel Doctor, one Babylonish minister, three lawyers, and one judge, with I know not how many others, spoke in opposition. One pious doctor, two respectable lawyers, and many pious souls, by their prayers, helped."

The public land that was given the Institution was known as "Township No. 3", situated some 15 miles above Bangor on the bank of the Penobscot river. This tract was "nighly the center of the district". But when in 1815 a committee was sent into this forested region to survey this township, they discovered it was altogether too "nighly the center of the district". It was totally unsuited as the location for the new institution. A request was made for a better site, and the Court amended its first judgment and allowed a site "in any town within the counties of Kennebec and Somerset". This was in 1816, a long six years after Sylvanus Boardman wrote his letter. The enterprising citizens of Waterville raised a subscription of \$2,000 for the new institution, and this was altogether too tempting a morsel to be disregarded. The Committee voted to locate in Waterville. This was progress enough for one year.

In 1817 the trustees appointed Jeremiah Chaplin as professor of Divinity, and he constituted the first faculty of

the Institution. The faculty then was always of one mind!

In June, 1818, Professor Chaplin, wife, children, and seven theological students from Danvers, Mass., the home of Professor Chaplin, set sail from Boston in the sloop "Hero" for the Kennebec river. I hope sometime you will read the diary of that trip kept by Mrs. Chaplin. It describes primitive days in a primitive style. The sloop makes its slow journey to the mouth of the Kennebec, then past Phippsburg, and Gardiner, and Dresden, and Hallowell and runs aground at Augusta. Transfer is made to the long-boat, and when the wind died down it was pulled along by the students walking on shore or by



GARDNER COLBY AFTER WHOM THE COLLEGE IS NAMED

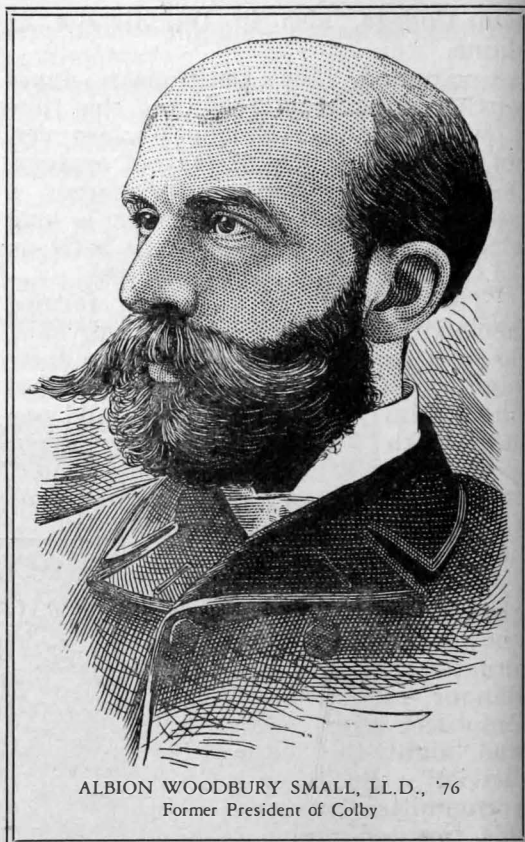
oxen procured for the purpose. One phrase, from a sense of local pride, I beg the privilege of quoting from the lady's diary. It is after she had been welcomed by some of Waterville's leading citizens. The people do not "seem", she writes, "such ignorant, uncultivated beings as some have imagined."

Professor Chaplin, and his family of wife, children and seven students, all lived together in a house then situated where the Elmwood hotel now stands. And here in July, 1818, came the opening day of school for the little institution which was to grow into our present College.

The purpose, then, that actuated those who secured the charter and fashioned the destiny of our College was a lofty one—it aimed to give instruction to men of character, no matter of what denomination, and especially to young ministers who had entered upon a high calling. One could ask for no more worthy purpose.

But the heritage that is ours today becomes all the more priceless when one learns of the heroic struggle of citizen and teacher to keep the school alive. It experienced many vicissitudes. Several times it faced bankruptcy. It sometimes lacked for students. But always there were those close at hand to lift it to its feet and speed it upon its way.

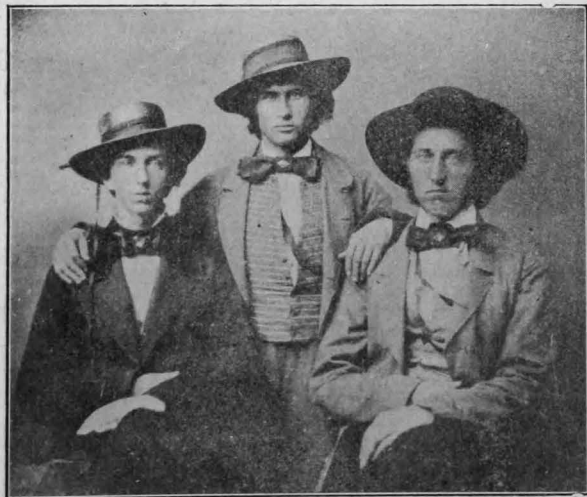
You are to remember that in 1818 Waterville was a sparsely settled com-



ALBION WOODBURY SMALL, LL.D., '76
Former President of Colby

munity. The whole district of Maine had less than 300,000 people. You are to remember, too, that available resources for the Institution were scanty, that the salary paid the one member of the faculty was but \$600 a year, that between 1818 and 1820 there was trouble between the District and Massachusetts, and that when Maine became an independent state in 1820 she was too poor to do more than grant \$1,000 a year for a period of seven years to the struggling little school on the Kennebec.

A graphic account is given of the preparation for the construction of the first building on the present campus. The crowded condition of the professor's house made a new building imperative. There were no funds available with which to build it. But witness this scene: One day Professor Chaplin and his seven students, armed with axes, march to the campus and begin cutting the trees on the lot of land now occupied by



BOYS OF '58

Memorial Hall. Literally and figuratively, it was a striking example of the pioneering that had to be done to make possible what we possess today.

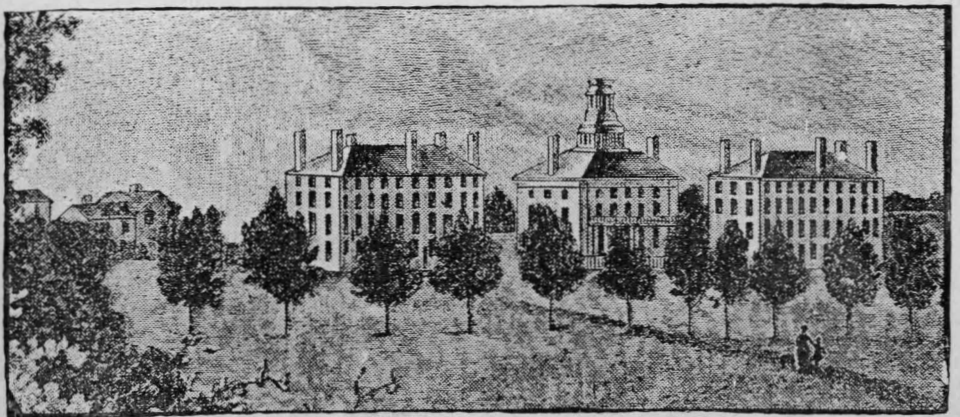
There were other handicaps. Without a properly adjusted school system, few students could be prepared to enter the Institution. Then, too, a state of mind prevailed that made progress difficult: many of the young ministers who should have been seeking an education had had implanted in them the notion that in preaching the Word all that they had to do was to open the mouth and God would fill it. Truly, then, as now, to get an educated man you must begin with the grandfather in his youth.

The history of the college will tell you that time and again appeals went forth for funds. Never did an appeal go unneeded. It would be ingratitude indeed to omit to mention the name of one Waterville citizen who on more than one occasion saved the institution by his generosity and his leadership. That man was Timothy Boutelle. He headed about every petition and went forth to collect in the dimes and dollars. Because of the failure of the Institution to attract young ministers, the Baptists lost interest in it. When with the change in the name of the institution to a college in 1822 it was deemed necessary to elect a president, Professor Chaplin offered \$100 of his slender salary each year to pay the salary of the president. When later Professor Chaplin himself was elected the first president, he continued to set aside \$100 to aid the college. That well illustrates what manner of man was the first president of your college. His influence was

widespread because of his devotion to high ideals. One day in his efforts to save the little college from ruin he himself went on a search for funds. He was observed one day to call at a house in Portland. After a very brief interview he was seen to re-

appear on the porch of this house, and standing there, uncertain where to go, and bowed as with a heavy heart, he was heard to pray: "God save Waterville College." That prayer was answered many years afterward. Gardner Colby attended a prayer-meeting in the old Newton Centre Church, and heard someone tell the story of President Chaplin's visit to this house in Portland. Gardner Colby's mind ran back over the years, and he remembered that this same President Chaplin had befriended his mother when she was without means in Waterville. Gardner Colby had become a very wealthy man. The story would not leave him. And that night he resolved to give \$50,000 to President Chaplin's old college. In August, 1865, he publicly announced his gift at the annual Commencement Dinner, and the heroic work of Colby's first President was rewarded.

But follow the account further: In 1833 the college was all but bankrupt. It owed \$18,000. The salaries then paid the faculty ranged from \$1,000 to \$125. When Dr. Pattison came to the presidency in 1836, faint hope was held out for the life of the college. All the theological students had left to enter a school in Thomaston, Maine. All the land-grants had been sold and the money used and the whole country was in financial distress. To save on current expenses, the president and some of the faculty resigned. But Professor Keely, than whom there never was a more loyal friend and teacher of the college, urged heroic means, and sought successfully to arouse the citizens of Waterville to



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE BUILDINGS OF OLD WATERVILLE COLLEGE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
 In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.
 An Act to establish a College in the District
 of Maine, within this Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that there be erected and established in the District of Maine, ^{upon one of the Townships, parishes or manors} a College for the purpose of educating youth, to be called and known by the name of the Maine Literary and Theological College to be under the government and regulation of a body politic, as in this Act is hereafter described.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, that Daniel Marshall, Caleb Blood, Sylvanus Boardman, Thomas Green, Robert Low, Benjamin Titcomb, Thomas Francis, Daniel McMaster, Eben James Lamplitt, John R. Benson, John Keyes, Timothy Johnson, Daniel Hutchinson, John Taylor, John Hubbard, Samuel Baker, Joseph Bailey, Phineas Bailey, ^{Marshall} together with the President, Treasurer and Fellows of the said College for the time being, to be chosen as in this Act is hereafter directed, be and hereby are erected a body politic and corporate by the name of the President, Fellows and Trustees of the Maine Literary and Theological College. And that they and their successors and such others as shall be duly elected members of said Corporation, shall be and remain a body politic and corporate by that name forever.

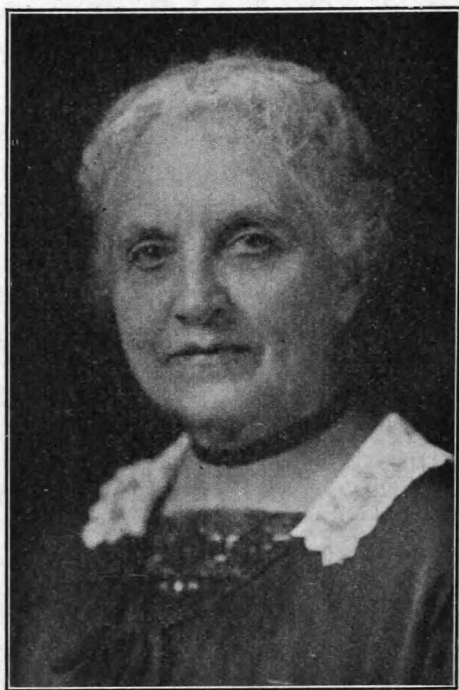
Section 3. And be it further enacted.

That the Trustees aforesaid be hereby empowered to select nine persons of education to be Fellows of the said Institution and who shall be styled the learned faculty whose duty it shall

the real danger. Then you have another illustration of the greatness of our heritage. Members of the faculty contributed a part of their salary, the citizens of Waterville raised a total of \$10,000, and the college was saved. Through all these questioning days of struggle the faithful group of teachers gave to the students the best that they had. And today we turn back the pages of the General Catalogue to those early graduates of 1822 to 1836 and find there the names of some of the great leaders of New England. They bore the clear imprint of the minds of those who shaped their careers. Heroism of the rarest kind is written all over those pages. And those pages are worth reading by any one who admires what is virile and sublime.

So much, then, for the struggles in the early years that have bequeathed to us a heritage at once priceless and rare.

Brief mention should be made for the sake of historical accuracy of the corporate life-history of the college. It has experimented little, but it has undertaken rather boldly to meet the demands of the times. Interestingly enough and happily enough, its character, as suggested in its purpose and as shown in its work, has never changed. In 1813 it was established as a Literary and Theological Institution. In 1820 it became, by act of the Legislature, what it was first intended to be, a college, officially designated, Waterville College. In 1828, upon earnest petitioning, it took over the censorship and the degree-granting power of a medical school in Vermont. This will explain how it happens that we have 55 graduates with the degree of M.D. Vermont later protested the relationship and the school went over to Middlebury College. About this time it was thought wise to open what we would call now a Manual Training Department. "Mechanical Shops" were built, and students were encouraged to till the land in order to help "earn their own way". It was a real test of student initiative, and student initiative won out. The students manufactured so many doors, sashes, blinds, etc., and raised so much produce, that the College found itself indebted to the students, and the experiment was abandoned as "un-



THE LATE MARY LOW CARVER, LITT.D., '75
Colby's First Woman Graduate

profitable". With the unexpected affluence of the College after the Civil War, through the benefactions of Gardner Colby, the corporate name was changed to "Colby University." In 1871 the University opened its doors to young women, one of the first of our New England colleges to do so. Such a step the College owed to society, and it was not afraid to take it. While the undergraduate life for 18 years remained co-educational in the strict sense of the term, in 1890 it became co-ordinational. Each group was governed by its own rules, and scholastic competition between the men and women was not permitted. The men, for obvious reasons, have never raised any objection to this arrangement for separate scholastic honors! In 1899 the idea of ever becoming a university was forever abandoned, if it were ever entertained, and by act of the legislature the name was changed to "Colby College." Only once in the years since has there been any change in the corporate life of the college, and this was in 1918 when by proclamation of the President of the United States it became for the period of three months a War

College, maintaining a unit of the Student Army Training Corps, and under the immediate personal direction of five army officers.

Turn now to a brief recital of certain facts about the college that the years have firmly established. I mention here this evening only four. And after I have mentioned them, tell me if you would ask for a college of richer tradition.

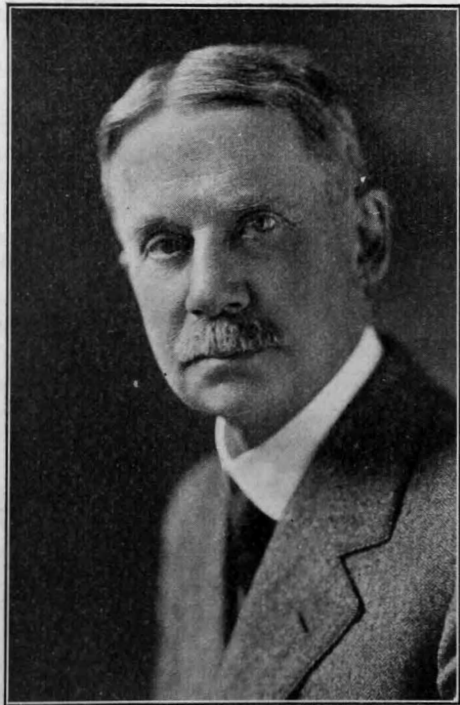
First, the College has remained through all the years christian in character. It was founded by a little group of devout men, and throughout the long and eventful years it has been nurtured by the prayers and generosity of thousands of consecrated men and women. The College is christian in the broad sense that the teachings of Jesus are constantly held up to the student body as the best guide for moral conduct. The administrative officers, from the President down, feel that if they failed to teach the precepts of old they would not only violate the intention of those

who toiled and sacrificed to make the college possible, but that they would greatly lessen the worth of the college as a moulder of the character of those seeking an education here.

Second, admission to the College has always been conditioned not upon religious belief and not upon caste or class, but upon equipment and upon character. I have searched diligently through the history of the College and I can find nowhere a printed line that deviates from this basis of admission. Far back the officers used the term "pious". Today that word means christian as opposed to pagan, at least in the meaning with which it was once applied. You will also find the words "earnest" and "deserving" and "ambitious", but today we use the word equipment, as apart from acquired knowledge. Furthermore, by legislative enactment, and trustee action, and administrative code, no barriers are ever or have ever been raised to the entrance of students on the ground of race or "previous condition of servitude". No other proof of this is needed than to make a study this evening of the various races and creeds represented in your numbers.

Third, from the earliest day wise provision was made by the State and by the friends of the College for the use of funds for students in need of financial assistance. In the early days education was almost a luxury, and the expense of it was never taken into account in the budget. The well-to-do were looked to for assistance, and they provided it. Times have not much changed. Today the College expends over \$10,000 annually to aid students who show a disposition to help themselves. The old Theological Institution did not come into existence to benefit the rich alone, but both the rich and the poor alike. And the College remains today true to the old standard.

Fourth, and lastly, all through the years, the College has never lost sight of the fact that, apart from character, the training of the mind to acquire knowledge and to use it wisely is of first concern. Countless students have been singled out in the last century and a quarter for public recognition because they have excelled in their studies. And



NATHANIEL BUTLER, LL.D., '73
President of Colby 1896-1901

Today, under the fostering care of a little group of graduate scholars, known as the Phi Beta Kappa Society, students are encouraged to show in their undergraduate work that they are in college to train their minds for the accomplishments of the tasks that must be assumed. Diversified as our social life has become, the emphasis is still placed on that which is of first importance.

Now in conclusion may I summarize for you the remarkable record that the college has made through her graduates? The worth of a college is not to be judged solely by its physical equipment, by the character of its teaching staff, by the personnel of its student body, or by the richness of its curriculum. Its worth is to be measured largely by the record of its graduates because it is in the lives they live that one may find the truest reflection of the College—the natural results of classroom instruction and of the influence of college environment. Judge your college, then, by these concluding statements:

Since 1822 approximately 6,000 persons have been enrolled as students in the College. Approximately 4,000 of his number are living today, scattered widely over the whole world, and carrying on highly important work in every department of human endeavor.

Consider for a moment Colby's record in the ministry. Probably no profession, unless teaching, has ever called so many Colby men and women into its ranks. Few states can be mentioned, and few municipalities, in which important pulpits are not or have not been occupied by our graduates. In one branch of religious life, Colby is unique. Her first graduate, George Dana Boardman, was called to the distant missionary field of Burma. He was a young man of beautiful character, sterling worth, unusual ability, and had been selected by President Chaplin as his successor. He gave his life for others in Burma, and today more than 100,000 Burmese are his followers. The torch which Boardman lifted high has been carried to other parts of the world by more than 30 young men and

women who followed him. The Colby spirit of human brotherhood has spread to Burma, China, India, Japan, Philippines, Siam, Africa, Syria, and Haiti. Some of these pioneering souls sacrificed all on the altar of Christian service, and yet the fields that have been white for the harvests have never lacked for the Colby workman. Colby's record in missionary service, at home and abroad, merits the recognition given it by the Missionary Tablet that adorns the walls of the Chapel.

And what of Teaching? More than 500 Colby men and women have served as principals of high schools and academies and as superintendents of public instruction. A few years ago in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts 19 Colby graduates held school superintendencies, presiding over the educational systems of 47 towns and cities, with a total school population of 150,000. A total of 38 graduates have served as presidents of colleges in 23 States of this country and in three foreign countries. Nearly 100 of her sons and daughters are counted as full professors on college faculties. These college teachers have brought great distinction to Colby. I can not refrain from singling out one such college teacher. Happily he heads the list of the 38 teachers in your own College. Professor Taylor began instructing in the Latin Language and Literature in 1868, and when he read the examination papers of his students last June he completed 63 years of con-



Memorial to Colby's Martyred Son—Elijah Parish Lovejoy, 1826

tinuous service for his alma mater. No man in America, possibly—probably—no man in any country of the world, holds the record achieved by this distinguished and widely-loved teacher. The Trustees, in their wisdom, decreed that he should continue to teach at least one course, and then the graduates of the College elected him by an overwhelming vote a trustee of the College. As a trustee of the College, and a teacher on the faculty, Professor Taylor now stands in the enviable position of having a voice in determining his own employment!

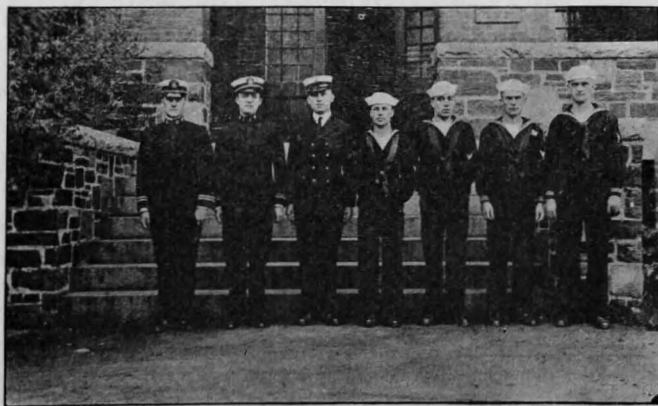
Just how many graduates have found and are today finding important fields of usefulness on the teaching staffs of secondary schools it is extremely difficult to estimate. It is interesting for you to know that four of our graduates have been called to direct the affairs of our own College. President Small, '76, brought to the institution the power of a strong personality and great wisdom of leadership and a pioneering spirit in the field of scholarship. President Butler, '73, brought ripe scholarship, a courageous determination to build intensively, and an eloquence of speech that made countless friends for the institution. President Roberts, '90, brought the indomitable spirit of hard work, infinite attention to details, and a deep interest in human material that made him loved as a father by generations of college youth. And now President Johnson, '91, called from a great University, brings profound knowledge of educational theories and practices, an

enthusiasm that is unbounded, and a statesmanship that is to direct the College to a destiny of which the founders scarcely dreamed. Great indeed has been Colby's record in the important field of education.

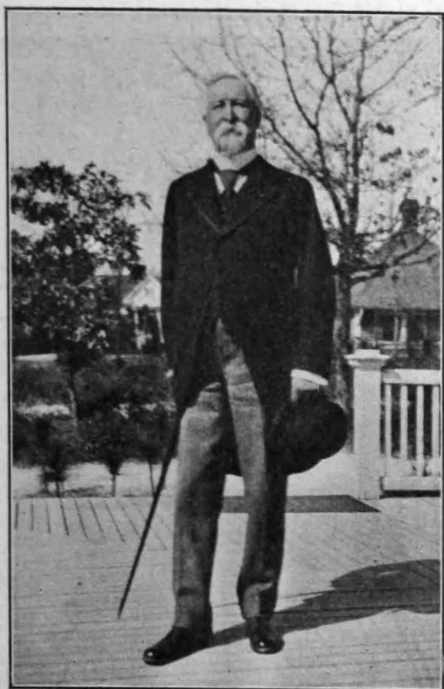
And what of Law A glance through the General Catalogue discloses the fact that a vast company of Colby men and women have entered into the legal profession and given it added distinction. Over 25 of them have risen to high positions in supreme, district, and county courts. Two have filled the position of Chief Justice of our Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. One of these, whose loyalty to the College has become traditionally beautiful, Justice Cornish, '75, served 20 years, or until his death in 1925, as chairman of the Board of Trustees. Ten graduates have served as Associate Justices on the Judicial Court of Maine. Colby men who have followed the law will be found in countless cities of the country. And today you will find many of our most recent graduates matriculating at the best law schools of America, soon to become the successors of a long and distinguished line of attorneys-at-law.

And in Medicine? Literally hundreds of our Colby graduates have found in the great profession of medicine scope for their best efforts to alleviate human suffering. Some of them have been pioneers in the field of surgery, explorers in research, heads and founders of modern hospitals, directors of public health work, officers and spokesmen in countless medical associations, contributors to medical journals, natural leaders in the influential profession that seeks to lessen pain and to prolong human life.

And in Business? While almost every kind of business life has been entered by our graduates, the greatest number have entered the business of manufacturing, book publishing, insurance, merchandising, lumbering, and exporting. It was Richard Cutts Shannon, of the class of 1862, to mention no others, one of Colby's great benefactors, who, after a dis-



Undergraduate Officers in the Student Army Training Corps



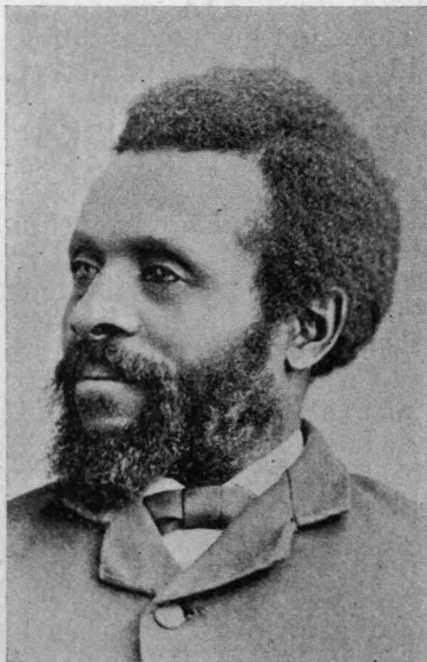
THE LATE RICHARD CUTTS SHANNON, '62
Gained His Riches in South America

inguished service in the Civil War, pioneered in South America in laying the iron rails. In late years, an increasing number of our undergraduates have planned business careers, and this fact prompted the College a few years ago to introduce a new department into the curriculum that should give to such students a broad foundation for their business careers.

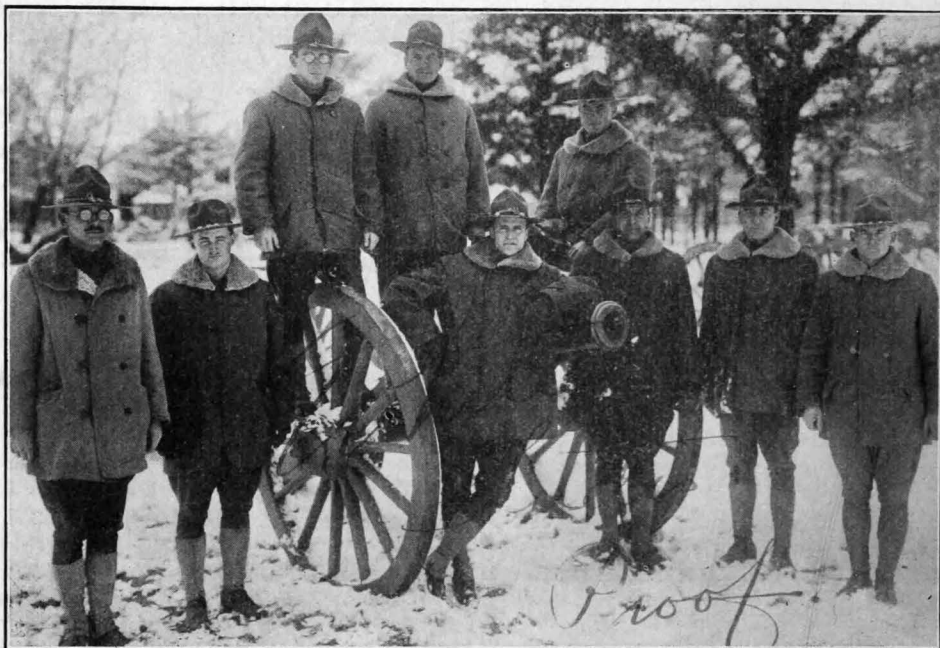
As for literature, a taste for it has always been encouraged among the undergraduates, with the result that a growing company of them have produced at least three books each. It is difficult not to mention the high literary attainments of such men as William Matthews, of the class of 1835, whose books on varied topics are legion; as James Hobbs Hanson, of the class of 1842, for 29 years the renowned and revered head of Coburn Classical Institute, and writer of Latin texts widely adopted; as Albion Woodbury Small, of 1876, first head of the department of sociology in the University of Chicago, and a writer of books of a sociological character; as Shailer Mathews, of the class of 1884, long the Dean of the

Divinity School of the University of Chicago, and extensive writer of books of a religious nature; as Edward Cushing Mitchell, of the class of 1852, writer of Hebrew texts; as Holman Francis Day, of the class of 1887, versatile writer of Maine stories of fiction; as Asher Crosby Hinds, of the class of 1883, whose remarkable career as Parliamentary Clerk in the National House made him especially fitted to prepare a shelf of books containing the "Precedents of the House". A score more of men and women deserve mention, but such ones as I have named give clear evidence of what our classrooms have encouraged.

And what shall we say of the growing profession of Journalism? From the earliest record of a printed word in America, the ideal of freedom of speech and freedom of the press has been cherished. Overlooked by the founders of our Government at Philadelphia, the principle was carefully enunciated in the Bill of Rights that followed. That principle was boldly challenged in 1837 when a Colby son, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, of the class of 1825, undertook to give expression to his views of slavery in his Alton, Illinois, *Observer*. Three of his



"SAM" OSBORNE
Long Colby's Janitor



WHEN COLBY BOYS TRAINED AT CAMP DEVENS

presses were destroyed, and then he was shot to death by an infuriated mob. He had been trained in the old college to do and to dare, and his martyrdom aroused a continent. The Boston *Recorder* declared that his death aroused more indignation than anything that had happened since the Battle of Lexington. And Lincoln said of it that his death "was the most important event that ever has taken place in the western world". It was highly fitting that his bronze bust should have been presented for the Hall of Fame at the University of Illinois in 1930, and it was fitting that a representative of Colby should carry the greetings of Lovejoy's alma mater to the assembled editors of the State on the occasion of the presentation. It is fitting, too, that on the walls of Memorial Hall, built in memory of those who fought and fell in the Civil War, should be placed a bronze tablet bearing the immortal words of Lovejoy: "I have sworn eternal opposition to slavery, and by the blessing of God I will never go back". Lovejoy has furnished the in-

spiration to a large company of men and women who have found in the journalistic field opportunity for real service. More than 50 of the great magazines and newspapers of our country have at some time or other been edited by Colby graduates. The list is too long to give here. Outstanding, today, perhaps, is the name of George Horace Lorimer, of the class of 1898, editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, whose editorials are read in more than 3,000,000 homes of the world. There is today a large group of our most recent graduates who are following the newspaper profession and are bringing honor to themselves and to their College.



GEORGE HORACE LORIMER,
Litt.D., '98
Editor *Saturday Evening Post*

And what of Public Service? Colby has furnished some 15 men to the United States Congress. She has furnished five

ates with Governors. She furnished the National Legislative body with the greatest parliamentarian of all time, Asher Crosby Hinds, '83. Nobody can readily tell how many years George Otis Smith, of the class of 1893, held the important post as Director of the United States Geological Survey. When he surrendered that position a short time ago, President Hoover placed him at the head of the United States Power Commission. It was a Colby man, General Herbert M. Lord, of the class of 1884, who was given almost unlimited powers during the Great War as Director of Finance, and it was General Lord who was made later Director of the Bureau of the Budget. It is a Colby man today, Frank W. Padelford, of the class of 1894, who holds the very responsible position as head of the Board of Education of the Great Northern Baptist Convention. Wherever Colby men and women have made their homes, they have become leaders in all forms of public service.

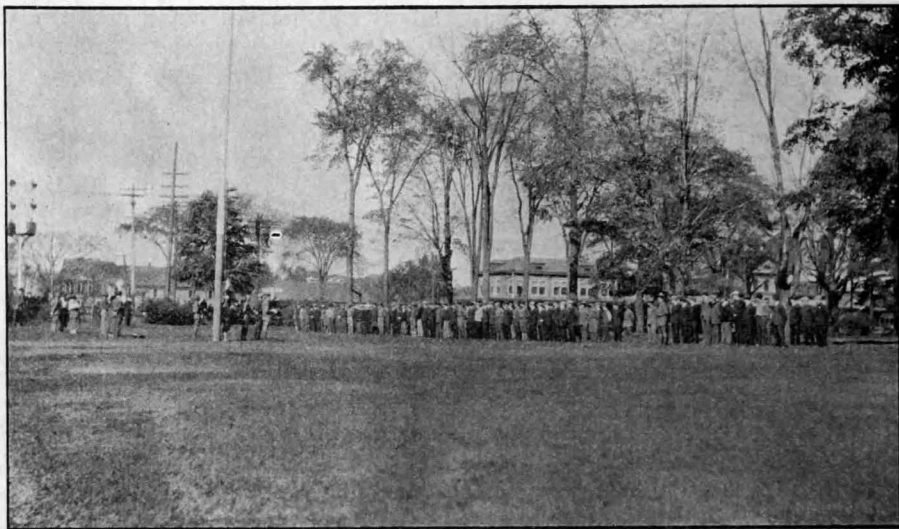
And finally, what of the record of our Colby men and women during the days of national stress? Love of humanity

and love of country have been taught to every generation of college youth, and enviable, indeed, has been the record of their patriotism when country has been forced to call them from peaceful pursuits. In 1833, long before the Civil War broke out, the students of old Waterville College petitioned the Faculty to be permitted to organize themselves into the "Waterville College Anti-Slavery Society." In fact, they organized and then petitioned. And when Fort Sumter was fired upon and the call came from President Lincoln, Waterville College students were ready. So great was the exodus that the College closed its doors late in April, 1860, not to reopen again until fall. Of the class of 1862, numbering 40, 21 enlisted. In all, 75 Colby men entered military service. No Northern College surpassed the record it made. Practically every man rose to high rank. Twenty-five paid the supreme sacrifice, and their names are forever inscribed on the tablet under the Lion of Lucerne in Memorial Hall. In 1867 the corner stone of Memorial Hall was laid, and it is worth your knowing that this is the first structure in the country erected in memory of those who gave their lives for the preservation of the Union and for the freedom of a race.

When, on another April, almost a half century later, President Wilson declared the nation at war, our undergraduates turned from their books to the camp and the trench. Almost a year before this date, one Colby man, Murray Morgan, '16, had joined the heroic Canadian forces, and had fallen at Verdun. Of our living graduates then numbering approximately 2,300, 675 entered into some form of military service. One-half rose above the rank of private. Fifteen were cited for bravery. Nineteen gave their lives. Colby men and women answered the call of humanity and in that answer sought to justify the sacrifices of those who had made the College possible. And soon after the close of the Great War there was erected another structure, dedicated to the 675 sons and daughters who had represented the College in the War, the gift of Mrs. Woodman whose generosity to the College measures her own love for it, a structure forever after to be known, whether on



ARTHUR JEREMIAH ROBERTS, '90
President of Colby, 1908-1927



TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE—COLBY CHANGES TO A WAR COLLEGE



TABLET ON THE WOODMAN STADIUM GIFT OF ELEANORA S. WOODMAN

the present site or the new, as "The Goodman Stadium."

Such is a brief and wholly unsatisfactory story of our College. I ask you to accept it as but fragments of the history of the long life of a great institution. Much of necessity has been omitted; much you should some day feel obligated to read for yourselves.

In closing, I can do no more than state for you what is in the hearts of all of our administrative officers when I say that we face the bright future of this Col-

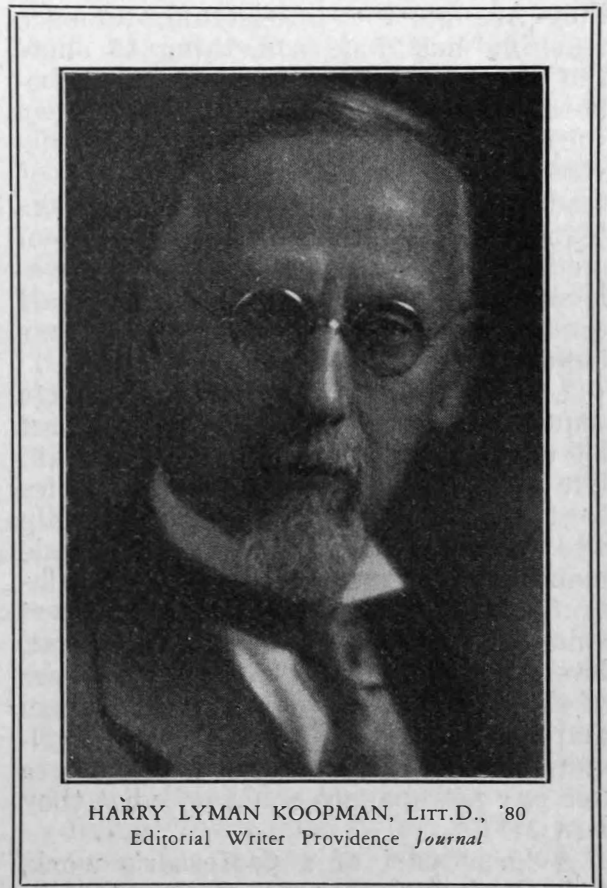
lege, as it enters upon a great adventure unlike anything ever undertaken by any other college in America, an adventure in removing and re-building that challenges the courage and devotion of us all, we are extremely happy to have you share with us the valuable possessions of the past. To preserve them and, like faithful stewards, to increase them is a solemn duty, and I lay that obligation upon your hearts tonight. Your love for the College will be measured very largely by the degree of your sacrifice in helping to make our College the nearest approach to the Ideal.

From an Editor's Window

HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN, LITT.D., '80

Having looked out upon the world from college windows for more than fifty years, I am now looking out upon the world from an editor's window, and I have been asked to say something about my contrasting views of life.

When I came to Brown University in 1893 I found myself, as previously in two other college libraries, in a building whose windows were set with stained glass of the ecclesiastical type. This class was no accident or freak on the part of the builder. It represented a tradition, far deeper than externals, that went back to the monasteries. These traditions still affect the college and the college's conceptions of life. Why is it that the reports of every conference on higher education are so filled with complaints of the modern college, accompanied with projects for making it better adapted to the needs of modern life? The answer seems to be that those traditions still dominate us, or hamper us sufficiently to prevent us from doing what the monastic schools in their day apparently did without much difficulty, prepare students for life. There was not much contrast between the graduate life of the monastic student and his school life, for he himself as a professional man was often aloof from the life of his world. Today our world is highly complex and highly competitive.



HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN, LITT.D., '80
Editorial Writer Providence Journal

The man who goes out into it should be prepared to play his part in it without spending any unnecessary years in the process.

The divorce of student years from

life, as I now look out upon both life and study, seems to me the great difficulty in our education. How did the farmer's boy learn farming, the carpenter's son learn to use tools, the sailor's boy learn how to manage a boat? Not by studying, but by doing what others around him were doing. He was an unconscious apprentice even from babyhood. Perhaps the word "apprentice" is the key to the college situation. If our students could come into college, not as handling things that have no meaning to them, but as doing something with someone who knew how to do it well, they might keep in contact with actuality. As it is, they seem to spend their four years in a kind of vacuum in which they try to make up for the lack of reality by all sorts of "student activities." But the result is by no means successful, for they are no more in contact with life on the active side than they are on the intellectual. Science teaching has done something to show the way out of the situation, but somehow it should be possible to make every subject that is taught learned in this vital fashion. Even under the worst of traditional systems there were always teachers who approximated the ideal method. I am sure that great improvements have been made in the last half century but the progress is still rather hopeful than actual.

Let us now turn from my college window to my editorial window, and first let us look inward. An editorial staff, like a college faculty, gives opportunities for two wonderful qualities, comradeship and loyalty. In each case high grade men are concerned. Petty jealousies are usually absent and often the finest spirit of friendly helpfulness is present. Even though men may envy the successes of their associates, they rejoice in them and praise them. Without a high development of loyalty, neither our colleges nor our newspapers could be what they now are.

A large part of a professor's work, sometimes the most wearing part of it, is "not nominated in the bond," is unrecognized by the public, and so far as money goes is entirely unrewarded. In like manner, on an editorial staff every member holds himself ready in an emer-

gency through long and hard hours to do his utmost, and in this case too without any special recognition and entirely without extra pay.

It is said that any question that has a known answer can be answered by some member of the London Athenaeum Club. Within somewhat narrower limits a similar remark can be made about a well organized and large editorial staff. I have never ceased to wonder at the amount of special and general information possessed by my colleagues. They know not only what happened yesterday but what happened twenty years ago. They seem to have the facts all vividly in mind, and they are always ready when a subject is given out to place all they know about it at the disposal of the one who is writing it up.

The question is often asked, how can a man honestly write in favor of principles or practices that he does not believe in. I once asked this question of Fred C. Mortimer, '81, who was for more than thirty years a member of the New York *Times* editorial staff. Mortimer smiled that knowing smile of his and answered: "Nobody has to write what he doesn't believe. There is always somebody on a large editorial staff that does believe in these things." That may not be universally true, but it is true as a general proposition and brings us to the next point, the necessity for a newspaper to take a position and hold it. A great paper will of course not hold a position after circumstances have discredited it, but it must take one side or the other on all questions leading to action. It would astonish many a critic of our newspapers could he be present at the discussion of such a question by an editorial staff and see what an amount of knowledge and statesmanship and deep and sound reasoning goes to the establishment of such a position. Besides, there are many degrees of support that can be given to a proposition all the way from 100 per cent to 51:49. A good newspaper is always ready to admit the merits of the other side of a question whether in its personalities or its arguments. All questions of the moment, large and small, are discussed in thousands of newspaper conferences every day in America. Thus our news-

paper staffs form an unrecognized congress, often far better equipped for its task than the Congress whose members are elected by voters in many cases for reasons quite unconnected with either knowledge or statesmanship. If there is a criticism to be made upon the statesmanship of the newspaper, it is that its interest is focussed on the day and the morrow; but even so, the best newspapers probably take a longer look ahead than most of their readers do.

It is now time to turn around and look out through the newspaper window. This window, if not open, at least is set with very clear glass, and the world as seen from it is beheld through a medium that is not intended to be either obscuring or distorting. It is a world so different from that which I looked out upon when I first left Colby that it might well belong to another planet. It is a busier world and probably a less contented world. It is undergoing a greater change than ever before occurred since man became man. It is passing from a pain economy to a pleasure economy. This change, which might well take a thousand years for its realization, has been suddenly thrust upon mankind and has demanded a large measure of readjustment in less than fifty years. During perhaps a million and a half years man was absorbed in practically only three things—food, clothing and shelter. Now, having attained these things to a degree never known before on a large scale, he has added a fourth equally insistent demand, pleasure. Previously man had been content to avoid pain. A purely negative position was to him a coveted ideal. Now he scorns this low level, insisting upon positive pleasure as an element in his life, and this is largely becoming his ideal and his ambition. The result is that the old standards, the old morality, have crumbled. Men no longer fear Hell, and as for their Heaven, they want it here and now.

The churches, being slow moving, have quite failed to keep up with the change, and hence have lost their hold not only on the masses but on the classes. Have they lost it permanently? They are making desperate efforts to regain it, and when they do, we may be sure they will have thrown away a large part

of their medieval inheritance. Morality means the adjustment of the individual to his own life and to society. If civilization is to continue, we may be sure that these adjustments will be made. They represent humanity's *modus vivendi* and *modus operandi*. In other words the people who are now vociferously throwing overboard the old morality are at the same time unconsciously building up a morality of their own. The philosophically minded who live another generation will find a comparison between the new morality and the old extremely interesting.

There is another aspect of this world that is moving beneath the editor's window—its loss of the higher values. We may call this a shift from aristocracy to democracy, one that began politically with Andrew Jackson's administration just a hundred years ago. Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews once said to me that Maine has always sent its best men to Congress and has therefore always stood very high in the councils of the nation. However well Maine may have kept up its standards, it is quite certain that in the country at large these standards have been distinctly lowered in the last half century, particularly since the election of senators was made direct. We must remember that the opportunities of private life are so great in America that they tend to draw from politics the type of men that earlier would have devoted themselves to the public service. But it is certain that if our nation is to survive, it must mobilize its best brains. Whether it will do it along the old lines remains to be seen. This decline is the more regrettable since America has become not only a world power but the first of world powers. Every day the editor sees like a handwriting on the wall the demand for more intelligence in our country's affairs, particularly in our international relations. Men have come to think that the world owes them a living, and a good living. This is, of course, the *panem et circenses* of the Roman populace. If such a demand proves that our population has changed from a people to a populace, the challenge to statesmanship becomes greater than ever. The decline in standards is as notable in literature as anywhere, but

this is too large a story to be discussed here.

Of one thing we may be sure, the improvements that we long for will not come by wishing, for man has no warrant of progress. That will come only by clear vision, by devotion to the highest ideals that the world has known and

by hard work. The editor looks out upon a very busy world, upon an anxious world, but also upon one which has never before represented a greater adventure and therefore a higher appeal to brave spirits than it does at this moment.

Committees for New Development Project

THE EDITOR

The country and the world may be in the throes of a general depression, but this is having no effect whatever upon the far-flung plans of those who have in hand the Colby development project. A broad foundation is being laid for the active work that must be carried on during the years to come.

The ALUMNUS is privileged to print in this issue a complete and corrected list of men and women who have accepted membership on what are called the "Honorary Committee" and the "General Committee." Membership on these two committees clearly indicate the interest these men and women have in the extensive plans for the College. Membership on these two committees has not come as the result of notification solely, but only after written acceptance. In many cases these acceptances have not been of the purely perfunctory sort, but have brought letters expressive of a deep-seated interest in what the College is attempting to do and a willingness to lend every support possible. Both committees will be looked upon as advisory bodies and the membership will be kept thoroughly informed of the progress of the work of development.

The two committees as now constituted comprise the following:

HONORARY COMMITTEE

President James R. Angell, New Haven, Conn.

President Clarence A. Barbour, Providence, R. I.; President A. W. Beaven, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, New York City; President Harold S. Boardman, Orono, Maine; Bishop Benjamin Brewster, Portland, Maine.

Dr. Louise H. Coburn, Skowhegan, Maine; Dr. Bainbridge Colby, New York City; Everett Colby, New York City; President Ada L. Comstock, Cambridge, Mass.

William H. Gannett, Augusta, Maine; Governor William T. Gardiner, Augusta, Maine; Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, Chicago, Ill.; President Clifton D. Gray, Lewiston, Maine.

Florence Hale, Augusta, Maine; Senator Frederick Hale, Portland, Maine; Edwin M. Hamlin, Milo, Maine; George W. Hinckley, Hinckley, Maine; President Ernest M. Hopkins, Hanover, N. H.; President Robert M. Hutchins, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Haverford, Pa.

Dr. Clarence C. Little, Bar Harbor, Maine; Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Albert R. Mann, Ithaca, N. Y.

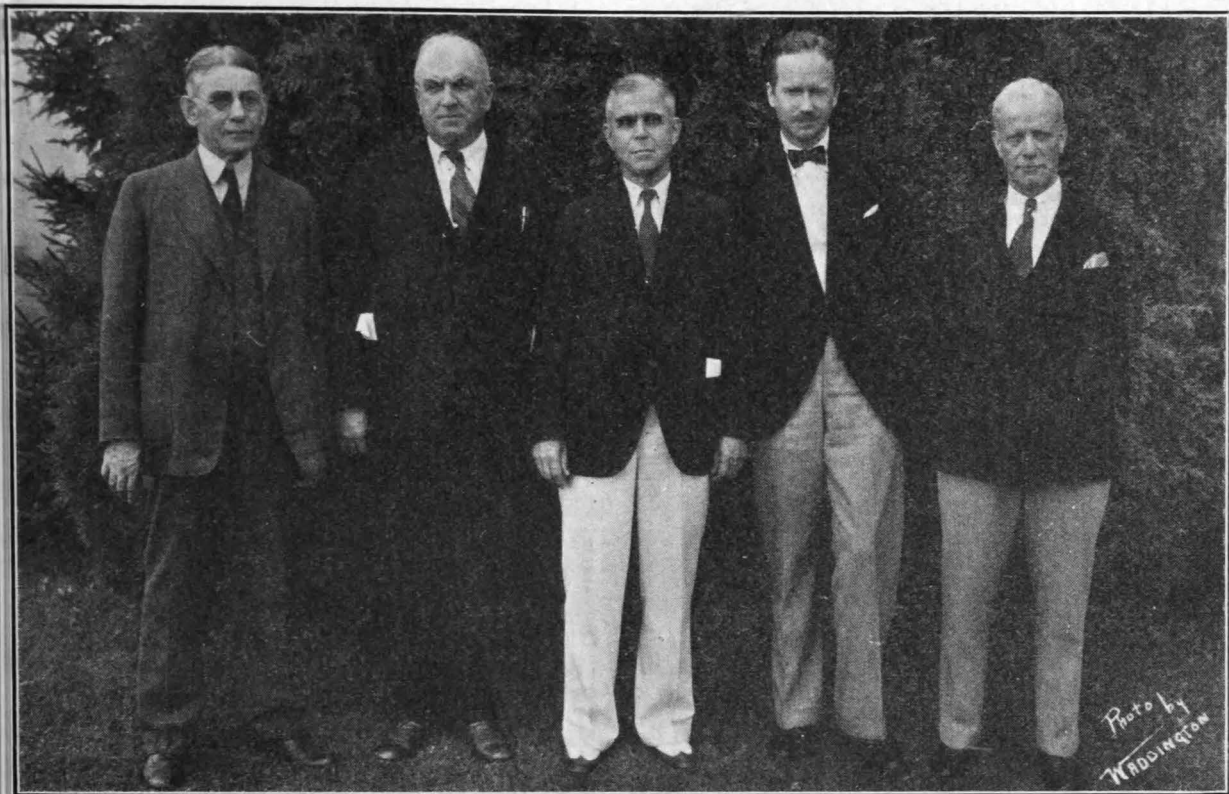
Judge William R. Pattangall, Augusta, Maine.

President Rush Rhees, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Grace S. Richmond, Fredonia, N. Y.; Mrs. Arthur J. Roberts, Waterville, Maine.

President Kenneth C. M. Sills, Brunswick, Maine; Edgar C. Smith, Augusta, Maine.

Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, Augusta, Maine; Dr. Charles F. Thwing, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. A. C. Walworth, Newton Center, Mass.; Gardner Colby Walworth, Newton Center, Mass.; George F. West, Portland, Maine; Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., Auburn, Maine; Mrs. Eleanor S. Woodman, Winthrop Center, Maine; President Mary E. Wooley, South Hadley, Mass.



COLBY DEVELOPMENT CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

Left to right—Herbert E. Wadsworth, '92, Chairman Executive Committee; Walter S. Wyman, General Chairman; Franklin W. Johnson, '91, President; Hans Frederick Larsen, Architect; W. G. Luce; Vice President Hagermann-Harris, Builders

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, President; Walter S. Wyman, General Chairman; Herbert E. Wadsworth, Chairman Executive Committee; Frank B. Hubbard, Treasurer.

Frank W. Alden, Westfield, N. J.; Joseph B. Alexander, Seattle, Wash.; Rev. George A. Andrews, Tuscon, Ariz.; Dr. Leslie B. Arey, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Ault, Auburn, Maine.

Charles M. Bailey, Augusta, Maine; Annie Richardson Barnes, Houlton, Maine; Judge Charles P. Barnes, Houlton Maine; Nathaniel H. Barrows, Waterville, Maine; Mrs. Norman L. Bassett, Augusta, Maine; A. H. Bickmore, New York City; Spaulding Bisbee, Portland, Maine; William L. Bonney, Gardiner, Maine; Fred N. Boston, Gardiner, Maine; Byron Boyd, Augusta, Maine; Dr. Woodman Bradbury, Newton Center, Mass.; Ralph A. Bramhall, Portland, Maine; Dr. Ralph O. Brewster, Bangor, Maine; Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, New York City; J. E. Candelet, Providence, R. I.; Ernest L. Chaney, Washington, D. C.; Clark D. Chapman, Portland, Maine; Judge Wilford G. Chapman, Portland, Maine; Clio M. Chilcott, New York City; Lew C. Church, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. A. W. Cleaves, Providence, R. I.; Judge Benjamin F. Cleaves, Portland, Maine; Forrest M. Colby, Bingham, Maine; Harry M. Connors, Bar Harbor, Maine; Paul F. Cranston, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. William C. Crawford, Allston, Mass.; Dr. Merle Crowell, Chappaqua, N. Y.; Willard H. Cummings, Skowhegan, Maine.

Philip Dana, Westbrook, Maine; Colin H. Dascombe, New York City; Emeline Fletcher Dickerson, Oldwick, N. J.; Rex W. Dodge, Falmouth Foreside, Maine; Harold E. Donnell, Baltimore, Md.; Col. Fred N. Dow, Portland, Maine; A. F. Drummond, Waterville, Maine; F. Harold Dubord, Waterville, Maine; Henry W. Dunn, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Henry E. Dunnack, Augusta, Maine; Fred R. Dyer, Portland, Maine.

Ruby Carver Emerson, Cambridge, Mass.; Judge George L. Emery, Biddeford, Maine; Herbert L. Emery, Waterville, Maine; Roscoe C. Emery, Eastport, Maine; Mrs. Martha Robins Esleeck, Greenfield, Mass.

Dr. Everett Flood, Friendship, Maine; Miss Exerene Flood, Waterville, Maine; W. O. Fuller, Rockland, Maine.

Charles H. Gale, New York City; David J. Gallert, New York City; Guy P. Gannett, Augusta, Maine; R. Adelle Gilpatrick, Hallowell, Maine; Ralph N. Good, South Portland, Maine; Walter L. Gray, South Paris, Maine; Ernest Gruening, Portland, Maine; Leon C. Guptill, Winthrop, Mass.; Charles E. Gurney, Portland, Maine.

Robert Hale, Portland, Maine; Oliver L. Hall, Bangor, Maine; Harry E. Hamilton, Greenfield, Mass. Mrs. Sara L. Hammons, Augusta, Maine; Helen N. Hanson, Calais, Maine; W. F. Hardy, Decatur, Ill.; Olive Robbins Haviland, Lansdowne, Pa.; Arthur A. Heald, Waterville, Maine; Dr. Hugh A. Heath, Boston, Mass.; President Everett C. Herrick, Newton Center, Mass.; Charles S. Hichborn, Augusta, Maine; Helen Hanscom Hill, Wellesley, Mass.; Dr. J. F. Hill, Waterville, Maine; Benjamin P. Holbrook, Boston, Mass.; Frank H. Holley, North Anson, Maine; William H. Holmes, Jr., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Caro L. Hoxie, Portland, Maine; Roselle W. Huddilston, Orono, Maine; Judge James H. Hudson, Guilford, Maine; Edith Merrill Hurd, Los Angeles, Cal.; George N. Hurd, Los Angeles, Cal.; Elmer H. Hussey, Providence, R. I.; Philip W. Hussey, North Berwick, Maine; Robert A. Hussey, State College, Pa.

Dr. Morrill L. Ilsley, Claremont, California.

Dr. William B. Jack, Portland, Maine; Mrs. Franklin W. Johnson, Waterville, Maine; Dr. Archer Jordan, Auburn, Maine; Harry T. Jordan, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Augustus H. Kelley, W. Roxbury, Mass.; Harriet Drake Kidder, Portland, Maine; Milton S. Kimball, Augusta, Maine; Alice Cole Kleene, Hartford, Conn.; Victor B. Klefbeck, Augusta, Maine; Dr. Harry L. Koopman, Providence, R. I.

Helen F. Lamb, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Gertrude B. Lane, New York City; Fred F. Lawrence, Portland, Maine; Neil F. Leonard, Newton Center, Mass.; Caleb A. Lewis, Waterville, Maine; W. Scott Libbey, Lewiston, Maine; Mabel Dunn Libby, Waterville, Maine; Martin H. Long, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. Millard B. Long, Camden, Maine; Fred R. Lord,



A \$3,000,000 RESPONSIBILITY RESTS ON THESE SHOULDERS
Men who are leading the 'New Campus for Old Colby' undertaking in Maine

Augusta, Maine; Dr. Will H. Lyford, Chicago, Ill.

George E. Macomber, Augusta, Maine; Ernest H. Maling, Portland, Maine; Mrs. H. C. Marden, Waterville, Maine; Eleanor Creech Marriner, Waterville, Maine; Dr. Edward B. Mathews, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Shailer Mathews, Chicago, Ill.; Leonard W. Mayo, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; H. Nelson McDougall, Portland, Maine; Hugh D. McLellan, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Charles N. Meader, Denver, Colo.; Dr. Clarence E. Meleney, White Plains, N. Y.; Henry F. Merrill, Portland, Maine; Dr. Percy S. Merrill, Waterville, Maine; Merton L. Miller, Los Angeles, Cal.; Dr. W. N. Miner, Calais, Maine; Dr. Henry B. Moor, Providence, R. I.; Clarence G. Morton, South Paris, Maine; Meroe F. Morse, Waterville, Maine; Harold H. Murchie, Calais, Maine; George E. Murray, Lawrence, Mass.

Congressman John E. Nelson, Augusta, Maine; Frank B. Nichols, Bath, Maine.

Dr. C. E. Owen, Waterville, Maine; Fred K. Owen, Portland, Maine; William S. Owen, Milo, Maine.

Dr. Bertram E. Packard, Augusta, Maine; Dr. Fred M. Padelford, Seattle, Wash.; Gertrude Ilsley Padelford, Newton Center, Mass.; Jessie Pepper Padelford, Seattle, Wash.; Irving O. Palmer, Newtonville, Mass.; Harriet M. Parmener, Waterville, Maine; Mrs. W. R. Pattingall, Augusta, Maine; Rev. J. S. Pendleton, Waterville, Maine; Carroll N. Perkins, Waterville, Maine; Dr. Jay Perkins, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Sherman Perry, Winchendon, Mass.; Dr. Herbert S. Philbrick, Evanston, Ill.; Judge Warren C. Philbrick, Waterville, Maine; T. Raymond Pierce, Wellesley, Mass.; Hiram L. Pishon, Augusta, Maine; John B. Pugsley, Watertown, Mass.; Alice M.

Purinton, Waterville, Maine; E. B. Putnam, Camden, Maine; Judge Harrington Putnam, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hiram W. Ricker, Jr., Poland Springs, Maine; John B. Roberts, Caribou, Maine; Harry A. Rounds, Portland, Maine; E. C. Ryder, Bangor, Maine.

Dr. Charles E. G. Shannon, Narbeth, Pa.; Leo G. Shesong, Portland, Maine; Dr. Hazel Cole Shupp, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Elmer E. Silver, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Appleton W. Smith, New Haven, Conn.; Helen C. Smith, Washington, D. C.; Jefferson C. Smith, Waterville, Maine; Joseph Coburn Smith, Waterville, Maine; Dr. William H. Snyder, Hollywood, Cal.; Clara Martin Southworth, Boston, Mass.; George Otis Spencer, Augusta, Maine; Arthur G. Staples, Lewiston, Maine; Angelina Corbett Steele, Fredonia, N. Y.; Clarence C. Stetson, Bangor, Maine; Dr. Edward F. Stevens, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George S. Stevenson, Hartford, Conn.; Marjorie Elder Stevenson, Hartford, Conn.; Chester H. Sturtevant, Livermore Falls, Maine.

Leon O. Tebbetts, Waterville, Maine; Charles F. Towne, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Forrest C. Tyson, Augusta, Maine.

Charles W. Vigue, Waterville, Maine; Blaine S. Viles, Augusta, Maine.

Ernest G. Walker, Washington, D. C.; Frank P. Washburn, Perry, Maine; Homer T. Waterhouse, Kennebunk, Maine; Charles W. Weaver, Portland, Maine; Herbert S. Weaver, Allston, Mass.; Clara Carter Weber, Waterville, Maine; Dr. Charles H. Whitman, New Brunswick, N. J.; Dr. E. C. Whittemore, Waterville, Maine; George S. Williams, Augusta, Maine; Edward B. Winslow, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; H. S. Woodman, Winthrop, Maine; E. L. Wyman, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Sara B. Young, Norton, Mass.

THE CORNISH LETTERS*

BY THE EDITOR

*(NOTE—By reason of the very heavy demand upon our columns for material that required publication in this issue, the second installment of "The Cornish Letters" will appear in the Second Quarter ALUMNUS, published in January—EDITOR.)

Opening of Maine Schools

BY THE PRINCIPALS

AT COBURN

GUY RAYMOND WHITTEN, '19

Coburn Classical Institute opened on September 14th with an enrollment that is gratifying for a year of financial depression. The day pupils show an increase over last year, the number of girls in Coburn Hall is the same, while there is a slight decrease in the number of boys at Thayer Hall. The total number of girls shows an increase.

Thayer Hall was entirely and Coburn Hall partially redecorated during the summer months. The dormitories are in the best condition for several years. The addition of a housemother, who has made a thorough study of dietetics, is proving very satisfactory.

There have been three changes in the teaching staff. The new appointees are Dorothy Cookman, Physical Director for Girls, Lawrence Gates, History and Physical Director for Boys and George Stetson, Mathematics. The new course

in Physical Education is being enthusiastically received by the girls.

It is particularly gratifying to note that twenty-two of the twenty-five members in last year's graduating class entered a wide variety of higher institutions this autumn. Nine of these young people are enrolled at Colby.

Dr. Allyn K. Foster has already made his annual visit to Coburn. He was with us two days. His talks at Assembly and his presence in the different recitations were very inspiring. Several of the boys and girls held conferences with him from which they received much good advice and spiritual inspiration.

The number of music pupils is as large as last year. Although the orchestra was depleted by graduation, several of the new students, who play some instrument, are filling the vacancies. Two music appreciation programs have been presented at Assembly. There are good prospects for glee clubs for both boys and girls.

With an unusually fine spirit among the students, a good enrollment and an experienced faculty, Coburn is looking forward to an interesting and successful year.

AT HEBRON

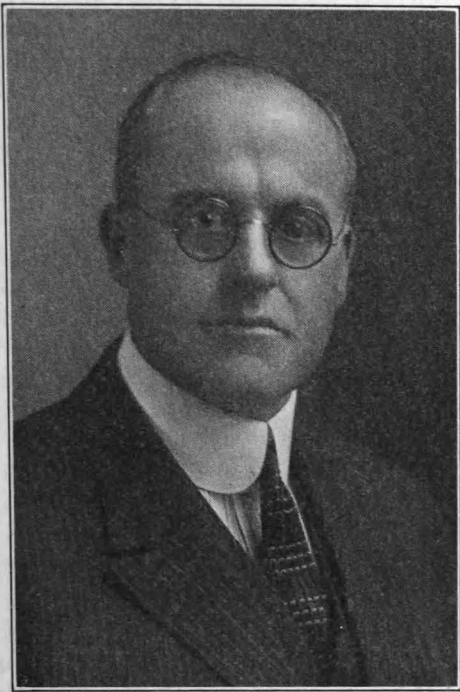
RALPH L. HUNT, A.M.

This year, if we can rely on current reports, is not a banner year for private schools. Many private school principals are thinking of the crowded conditions of the public schools and wishing they were again engaged in public school work, where the taxpayers pay the bills and where summer canvassing for students is not regarded as a satisfactory vacation for the principal.

If this present condition were a development during prosperous times then we might feel alarmed at the private school situation. Coming, however, as it does at a time when all business is at a low ebb, it does not indicate that pri-



GUY RAYMOND WHITTEN, '19, PRINCIPAL



RALPH L. HUNT, A.M., PRINCIPAL

private schools have failed, neither does it indicate that there is not an important field for the type of education offered by the private school.

Hebron Academy opened on September 7 for its 127th year with reduced numbers but with a superior class of young men. We still feel that quality is more important than quantity and we have made no attempt to boost our registration by taking boys who did not seem to be desirable Hebron material. Our September attendance year by year since Hebron became a boys' school is given below:

1922, 109; 1923, 114; 1924, 131; 1925, 161; 1926, 185; 1927, 200; 1928, 206; 1929, 210; 1930, 210; 1931, 168.

We are glad to see a smaller Senior class this year while the lower classes are a little larger. This is encouraging as our Senior class is always too large and the Freshman class too small. One of the problems of many private schools is to fill up the lower classes and limit the registration in the Senior class.

Registration by classes: Post Graduate, 3; Senior Class, 87; Junior Class, 45; Sophomore Class, 20; Freshman Class, 13; total, 168.

Registration by Religious preference: Protestant, 138; Catholic, 20; Jewish, 10; total, 168.

Our faculty this year, from a September viewpoint, seems to be especially strong. Twelve of the old members are still with us and three new men have been secured replacing Mr. Howard Emery who is at Peddie; Mr. Karl Blume who is at the Choate school and Mr. George Bragdon who has returned to public school work.

Mr. George Henry Jenkins of Winthrop, Mass., is a graduate of Bowdoin College in the class of 1928. His work here is in the department of History and he majored in this work at Bowdoin. He was a member of the Phi Delta Psi fraternity. He has taken work in education at the Harvard Summer School. He has had teaching experience in secondary school work at Errol, N. H.; at Dedham, Mass.; and he was instructor in History and Civics at Danvers, Mass., leaving that position to come to Hebron. He was a track man at Bowdoin College and will assist in coaching the Hebron Track squad.

Mr. Elwin F. Towne of East Parsons-

ELSIE HATHAWAY LEWIS, A.B., '30
Dean of Women at Ricker

field, Maine, and a graduate of Bates College in the class of 1931 will handle our work in Review Mathematics. Mr. Towne spent three years at Bowdoin College and two years at Bates. He has had extensive teaching experience at Parsonsfield Seminary and was principal of the Alfred, Maine, High School from 1927 to 1929. He has specialized in mathematics and comes to us highly recommended. Mr. Towne is very much interested in tennis and will coach the Hebron tennis team.

Mr. Ralph Kenneth Holt of Northampton, Mass., will take Mr. Blume's place in the department of music. Mr. Holt is a graduate of the Oberlin School of Music at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. He has had much experience as a church organist and is highly recommended for his work with the Hebron band, orchestra and glee club.

A large percentage of our boys each year enter the Freshman college class. Last September 67 of our June graduates were admitted to college. This year 55 have already reported college admission. This number will be increased by 10 or 12 names as we receive reports from the remainder of our boys. The college preference as expressed by each boy when he registered in September is shown below. The University of Maine usually leads this list. For the first time this year Bowdoin leads the list and Dartmouth stands second in point of numbers.

Annapolis, 5; Babson Institute, 1; Bates, 3; Boston University, 6; Bowdoin, 31; Brown, 4; Business College, 2; Colby, 2; Colgate, 1; Columbia, 1; Curtis Flying School, 1; Dartmouth, 30; Georgetown, 1; Harvard, 4; Massachusetts State, 1; M. I. T., 12; Norwich, 3; New York University, 2; Northeastern, 2; Perdue, 1; Princeton, 1; Rutgers, 1; Springfield, 3; St. Stephens, 1; Tufts, 4; University of Pennsylvania, 5; University of New Hampshire, 6; Yale, 4; no preference, 13.

Knowing the private school situation, I hope that every reader of this brief report will recommend Hebron, a fitting school for Colby, to some really desirable student. With the return of business activity we want a record registration at Hebron in 1932.

AT HIGGINS

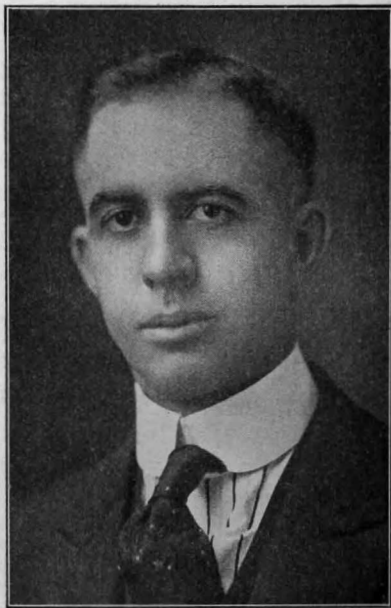
WILLIAM ALBERT TRACY, A.B., '14

Higgins Classical Institute opened Tuesday, September 15, 1931, with a registration of one hundred and twenty seven students representing fifty-six Maine towns and three New England states.

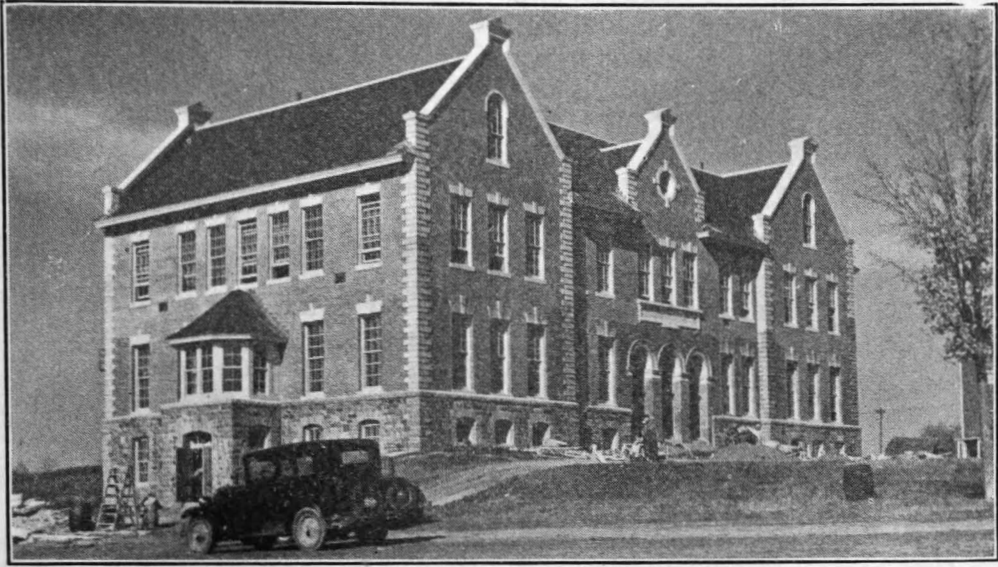
Five members of the faculty returned this year, Prin. W. A. Tracy, A.B.; Submaster, Philip E. Keith, B.S.; English and Science; Dean Geraldine Hannay, Latin; Virgil Lancaster, B.S., Mathematics and Science; Mina Haycock, music.

Two new members were added to our faculty. Miss Braxton Guilbeau, A.M., Columbia University, will teach French and English. Miss Guilbeau in addition to her graduate work at Columbia has had one year's travel and study in France. Miss Selina Osborne, Boston University, has charge of the Teachers' Training Department. Miss Osborne has had several years successful teaching experience and comes to us very well recommended.

The past year has been an eventful



WILLIAM A. TRACY, A.B., '14
Principal of Higgins



RE-BUILT MAIN BUILDING AT HIGGINS CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

one in the life of Higgins. She has suffered a staggering misfortune and has been visited by great prosperity.

On December 17, 1930 the recitation building at Higgins was destroyed by fire. On that same date the trustees voted to reconstruct the building. With the generous support of alumni and friends the task of rebuilding was accomplished, and on October 27, 1931 the new building was dedicated.

The architecture of the new building is very similar to that of the one destroyed by fire. The interior of the building, however, with the exception of the Chapel and Library, is entirely changed. The second floor is divided into the main study-hall, the freshman study-hall, the office, and five recitation rooms. The first floor has the chapel, the library, the music room, the domestic science room, and the girls' coat room. The basement, which in the old building housed the heating plant, contains the physics and chemistry laboratories, the boys' dressing room and two recitation rooms.

The future development of Higgins required a central heating plant. This building has also been constructed this summer and will be ready for use in the

near future. It is located just west of the gymnasium, and will heat all buildings on the campus.

Athletically, we look forward to an average year. Our football team is made up largely of inexperienced players, but should develop into a very good team by the end of the season.

We have a good faculty and a good group of students. We expect a successful year.

AT RICKER

ROY MITCHELL HAYES, A.B., '18

On Tuesday morning, September 8th, Ricker Classical Institute and Junior College opened for its 84th year. A large number of alumni and friends attended the opening exercises in Wording Hall. More than 150 students registered for the various classes. Since the opening, the number of students has increased to 165, of whom 27 are in the Junior College.

With the boys' dormitory filled to capacity, fifty boys, and with thirty-three girls in Haskell Hall, the Institution is looking forward to one of its most successful years.

With two exceptions all the members of the faculty returned. Nelson Spurling of Calais, a graduate of the University of Maine, came to teach Mechanical Drawing and Science. The other newcomer is Miss Elsie Lewis of Lynn, Mass., who for the past two years has been Secretary to the Dean of Women at Colby. Miss Lewis, who graduated from Colby with Cum Laude honors in 1929, is teaching secondary English and is Assistant Dean of the girls.

The members of the Ricker Faculty represent as efficient a group of teachers as can be found in the state. Perhaps no one thing has contributed more to the recent development and growth of the school than these men and women who have a sincere regard for young people.

A list of the instructors re-employed follows:

Roy Mitchell Hayes, A.B., Principal. English. Colby College 1918; Oak Grove Seminary 1919-20; Principal of Unity High School 1920-1924; University of Maine Summer School 1924; Principal of Washburn High School 1924-1926; Ricker Classical Institute 1926—

Hugh A. Smith, A.B., Sub-Master. Physics and Chemistry. Colby College 1920; Sub-Master Higgins Classical Institute 1920-1927; Harvard Summer School 1922; U. of M. Summer School 1925; Harvard Summer School 1927; U. of M. Summer School 1928; Sub-Master Ricker Classical Institute 1927—

Roy Arthur Bither, A.B., A.M. Secondary History, Physiography, Geology, College History. Colby College, A.B., 1926; Harvard University, M.A., 1930; Ricker Classical Institute 1926-1929; 1930—

Miss Irene Dwelley, A.B., Dean of Girls. Latin. Bates College 1926; Bowdoinham High School 1926-1927; Columbia University, M.A., 1931; Ricker Classical Institute 1927—

Miss Amy Lindahl, A.B., M.A. French and German, Glee Club. Radcliffe College, A.B. 1926; M.A. 1927; Fabius, N. Y. High School 1927-1928; Suffern, N. Y. High School 1928-1929; Ricker Classical Institute 1929—

AT KENTS HILL

BY EDWARD W. HINCKS, A.M.

Kents Hill School began its 108th year September ninth with an enrollment slightly larger than last year. The number of girls remained exactly the same, the increase being brought about by a greater demand for the school on the part of boys. The school still remains largely a Maine preparatory school. This year, however, a small increase was made in the out of state enrollment which is 25% of the student body.

There were but few changes on the faculty. Mr. Frederick A. McCue of Salem, Massachusetts, a graduate of Boston University, is the new head of the English Department. Mr. McCue



EDWARD W. HINCKS, A.M., PRINCIPAL

Already enjoys some fame as a writer. Among other things he wrote the one-act play "Sunset" which took first prize in the National Playwriting Contest. Mr. McCue also has had wide experience in the Little Theatre movement. For several summers he had charge of the Little Theatre at Kennebunk Beach, which was sponsored by Booth Tarkington and Kenneth L. Roberts. Under Mr. McCue the Dramatic Club has taken on real vitality. The club will have its own little theatre upon the completion of the new gym which has a theatre unit at one end.

Another new comer on the faculty is Mr. Theodore S. Johnson of Portland, Maine. Mr. Johnson graduated with honors from Dartmouth College in the class of 1931. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and was active in Dartmouth Outing Club activities. At Kents Hill he teaches Freshman and Sophomore English and European History and has charge of the Outing Club and winter sports activities.

Miss Ruth V. Goddard, formerly of Portland, Maine, and daughter of Rev. Alvin C. Goddard, was elected during the summer to take charge of girls' Physical Education and work in Expression. Miss Goddard is a graduate of Leland Powers School of Expression and has completed two years of special work at Boston University.

The last of the new faculty members to complete a very strong and well-balanced faculty is Mr. Edward H. Herman of Boston, Massachusetts, athletic coach and teacher of elementary mathematics.

The over crowded conditions this year have made it possible for the setup of a Freshman dormitory, a plan that has long been in the mind of the Headmaster. Freshman boys can not be segregated according to the best educational procedure and it is anticipated that there will be a bigger and bigger demand for the school in the Freshman class.

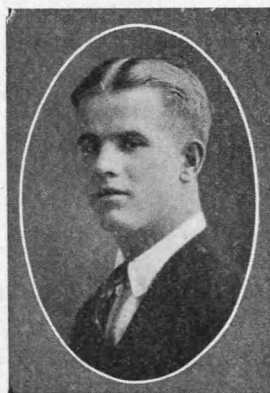
AT LEE

A MOULTON POTTLE, A.B., '22

September 8th witnessed the opening of Lee Academy's 87th year. In spite

of the difficult circumstances prevalent throughout the potato raising sections of Maine the enrollment of students that very first morning equalled the registration of any one of the more prosperous years.

The boys returned to find that their dormitory, the gift of one of Lee Academy's most interested friends, had been entirely renovated. To accommodate twice as many boys as this dormitory



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

held last year, the school purchased new beds and room furnishings and installed an excellent tile bath and lavatory. Downstairs extra tables and new dishes made the dining room equipment more adequate while an enlarged kitchen and new hotel range insured efficiency in this most important

branch of any dormitory.

As matron of the boys the school secured the services of Mrs. R. MacIntyre, a very sympathetic gracious lady, who, besides giving this otherwise masculine establishment the mother it needs, can draw upon her experience as a nurse in case of illness or injury.

Miss Collins will again be resident preceptress of the girls' dormitory where partial refurnishing of the two reception rooms and new hangings in the upper halls have added to the home-like atmosphere of the fair coeds' domicile.

The personnel of the faculty is substantially that of last year. Mr. A. M. Pottle, Colby, '22, enters upon his ninth year as principal of the institution. Mr. F. J. McDonald, a graduate of the University of Maine in 1926, is continuing as director of the agricul-



GEORGE F. SPRAGUE, A.B., '31
Instructor

tural department and is supervising the school's prosperous agricultural laboratory—the forty-five acre farm. Mrs. Leona McDonald, a Phi Beta Kappa of the University of Maine, '25, and a teacher whose ability has been proved in several of the larger high schools of the state, will again be at the head of the classical department as well as in charge of elocution and dramatics. The English department and its activities together with girls' athletics will continue under the guidance of Miss Caroline Collins, a Phi Beta Kappa of the University of Maine, '29.

The position of sub-master, left vacant

by the resignation of Mr. Samuel Thompson, has been filled by George F. Sprague, '31's able class president, debater, and track man. In coming to Lee he took on a number of responsibilities which only one who had showed marked leadership in college could be considered capable to fill. He is sub-master of the school, preceptor of the boys' dormitory, teacher of science and coach of athletics. Later in the fall he plans to organize a debating team and we at Lee have every reason to believe that he will complete his work just as well as he has already begun it.

Colby at the Teachers' Convention

CHARLES WILLIAM WEAVER, JR., B.S., '30



CHARLES W. WEAVER, '30

"When President Franklin W. Johnson came to Colby College, he came with a dream in his heart—a dream of a new Colby," said William B. Jack, superintendent of schools in Portland, who introduced Dr. Johnson at a dinner meeting of Colby alumni at the Eastland Hotel in Portland, October 29, held in conjunction with the annual convention of the Maine Teachers' Association. Over 150 alumni attended the meeting, perhaps one of the most representative groups of Colby teachers ever to meet.

Dr. Johnson graphically unfolded the development of the New Campus for Colby project from its beginning; a story of sacrifice and determination, an undertaking which involves every alumnus and friend of Colby College if it is to be successful. He told of the spirit of the citizens of Waterville who raised \$100,000, enough to keep the 113-year-old institution in the Elm City; of the

\$100,000 given by the Northern Baptist Association for preliminary development of the Mayflower Hill site, and of numerous smaller gifts which have been received.

The mention of the negro porter, who told Dr. Johnson that his entire estate is to be left to Colby College to aid those who have not the means to attain the education that he was denied, was but one of many examples given by Dr. Johnson of the loyalty of Colby's friends. He told of receiving \$15,000 from a member of the class of 1880, a gift which came at a time when it was most needed. The ALUMNUS, who contributed in a material way to this "great act of Providence," also made the suggestion that if all of the 4,000 persons now living, who graduated from or attended Colby College, would each give \$750, the \$3,000,000 necessary for the New Colby would be realized. Accordingly he gave \$750 for each of the 18 members of his class and a like sum for two members who never existed, to make an even \$15,000. This sum was immediately "put to work," in the preliminary development at the Mayflower Hill site.

Dr. Johnson told of the budget which is being drawn up to meet the minimum needs of Colby with its present enrollment, with allowance being made for



WILLIAM B. JACK, A.B., '00
Presided at Meeting of Colby Teachers

future expansion. He also explained the most significant advances that have taken place in the college this year, outstanding among them, the establishment of a health service for men, employment of a college physician, and the opening of an infirmary for men.

The address of Prof. Ernest Jackman, '12, of the University of Maine faculty, in which he paid tribute to Dr. Johnson for his foresight and ability in breaking the physical ties which threatened Colby College with extinction, was enthusiastically received. An excellent musical program was presented by the Colby Trio, consisting of Francis Smith and the Misses Viola Rowe and Edith Langlois. Greetings were exchanged with Bates, Bowdoin and Maine alumni groups, which met simultaneously in other parts of the city. The Bates and University of Maine greetings follow:

"Representatives of the Bates Alumni Association of Maine assembled in the Immanuel Baptist Church, Portland, wish to extend hearty greetings and sincere felicitations to representatives of Colby College, meeting in the Eastland Hotel."

"The University of Maine Teachers Association wish Colby College, through her Teachers Association, all power in the early attainment of your commendable project, "A New Colby". May success be yours in every activity except next Saturday. May your meeting be the best ever, as ours is."

Among the Colby men and women at the dinner were the following: A. L. Whittemore, '12, Rose Carver Tilley, '11, Ella Littlefield, '13 Susan Wentworth Leonard, '12, Rose P. LeBlanc, '11, Sara Brown Howe, '94, Mary L. Carleton, '94, Genevieve Barker, '13, Marion Harmon, '16, Ruth Brackett Spear, '17, W. J. Rideout, '12, L. C. Sturtevant, '12, Leora E. Prentiss, '12, Hazel M. Gibbs, '17, Mildred M. Weir, '24, Alta E. Davis, '18, Frances Page, Marion White, '29, Jennie M. H. Dunn, '31, Alice Paul '31, Mary Vose, '29, Helen Chase, '30, Helen Paul, '30, Eva Alley, '25, Frances E. Thayer, '30, Arlene B. Williams, '30, Dorothy M. Donnelly, '30, Evelyn Morrison, '31, Carrie V. Baker, '26, Adelaide Coombs, '28, Alice B. McDonald, '25, Margaret T. Gilmour, '24, Margaret A. Abbott, '23, Alice M. Brown, '24, Belle L. Strickland, '19, Thalia A. Bates, '29, Ada E. Bates, '31, Gertrude L. Sykes, '31, Ava Dodge, '28, Evelyn Foster, '28, Leon P. Spinney, '15, Girlandine I. Priest, '26, Jennie L. Nutter, '26, Mrs. W. R. McDonald, Jr., '23, Helen E. Pierce, '23, Miriam E. Rice, '27, Sylvia V. Brazzell, '27, Mrs. Virgil C. McGor-rill, '21, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Grindle, Mr. and Mrs. Phil H. Woodworth, '22, Clarence N. Flood, '05, H. A. McLellan, '09, R. L. Goddard, '29, R. L. Jacobs, '24, A. D. Gillingham, '14, Mabel B. McDaniel, '14, Vivian S. Hill, '16, Eben G. Russell, '75, Mrs. Ray Robinson, Ray Robinson, '15, Margaret S. Burnham, '12, Mary E. Warren '23, Evelyn Haycock, '31, Doris M. Dickey, '23, L. A. Peakes, '28, Arline M. Peakes, '27, Elihu B. Tilton, '07, Ruth Pineo, '31, C. W. Weaver, '30, J. H. Lee, '30, G. Cecil Goddard, '29, Ernest D. Jackman, '12, Wm. B. Jack, '00, Imogene D. Johnson, Franklin W. Johnson, '91, Pauline Herring, '10, Martha B. Hopkins, '03, Helen V. Robinson, '10, Julia E. Winslow, '86, Edward F. Robinson, '84, Evelyn L. Bell, '31, Barbara Heath, '31, Isabel H. Clark,

'31, Verna Greene, '30, Agnes Ginn, '31, Hope R. Pullen, '31, Nina A. Higgins, '30, Althea M. Wheeler, '31, J. B. DeWitt, '12, E. H. Maling, '99, C. F. Benson, '13, Helen Dickinson, '08, Grace M. Sewall, '22, Carolyn H. Keyes, '08, Hattie S. Fossett, '07, Mrs. Glenn W. Starkey, '07, Mrs. F. S. Young, '06, Susie M. Smith, '17, E. P. Smith, '16, C. M. Tracy, '18, Zella R. Tracey, '18, Grace Stetson Grant, '07, T. Smart, '27, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Shanahan, '28, R. E. Farnham, '31, R. C. Chandler, '28, Rodney Wyman, '29, L. E. Christie, '30, A. C. Palmer, '30, C. L. Brown, '21, E. C. Marriner, '13, Eleanor C. Marriner, '10, Mollie F. Hanson, '11, E. Lou Hill, Grace F. Linscott, '01, Arad E. Linscott, '98, Corinne B. Van Norman, M. W. Lord, '27, Paulenah

H. Simmons, '04, D. T. Harthorn, '94, N. E. Wheeler, '09, F. A. Tarbox, '23, F. L. Turner, '27, Lura N. Turner, '27, Doris M. Lord, '25, Jean Watson, Arlene Woodman, Cornelia Adair, Alice Linscott, W. E. Roberts, P. S. Snow, H. C. Buker, C. C. Hicks, M. B. O'Brien, Larry Arber, Margaret S. Lewia, Eleanor G. Butler, Elsie H. Lewis, Roy M. Hayes, Esther E. Knudsen, Margaret Totman, Dorothy I. Carter, Bernice V. Green, Caroline R. Hawkes, Emily F. Candage, Esther E. Wood, Dorothy Giddings, J. R. LaFleur, '15, Anne D. Hooper, '29, Ina T. Hooper, '98, C. E. Russell, '22, C. B. Lord, '15, E. J. Colgan, E. S. Kitchin, '23, L. G. She-song, '13, N. W. Bailey, '28, A. F. Bennett, '27, V. L. McNaughton, '28, G. P. Marr, '19, R. A. Peterson, '29.

Address at Gathering of Colby Teachers in Portland

ERNEST DELMORE JACKMAN, A.B., '12

We who are alumni of Colby have good fortune in living at this hour. Through long years, we have felt a sense of unrest akin to fear as the inadequacy and discomfort of the college's physical situation grew more and more apparent. I have been a graduate of Colby nearly twenty years, but I recall much speculation among the students of my time in regard to the destiny of Colby, expressions of fear that the beloved institution was caught in a physical trap from which only intelligent and powerful leadership and inspired cooperation could rescue her.

We saw Colby of the future as another Andromeda chained to railroad yard and sulphite mill, awaiting extinction. Because the leadership has come, the inspired cooperation has developed, our dismal picture is only a dim fantasy. Colby has indeed burst her bonds. Her growth and our pride in her growth are well assured.

It will be a day of exultation when, with this material program far advanced, we graduates of Colby assemble on Mayflower Hill to shake the hands of our leader and his close colleagues, to renew our pledge of faith, to summon up

our powers of vision to penetrate the future.

"Colby saved," may on that day sufficiently engross our thoughts. But I shall be surprised if, after the first moments of our joy in her preservation have been filled with satisfaction and gratitude, we do not turn, as indeed we should turn, to the promise of rebirth and new life. Shall we not, like Keats' heroes "Look at each other in a wild surmise" seeing so many vast and complex possibilities of influence and service?

All the old college's powers which have characterized her past, we may take for granted. Colby is heir to the classical tradition with all the term implies in culture and ideals. That tradition, that basis of growth will not perish, even in the process of meeting the demands of a protean civilization. It is our business to see that it is not only preserved, but given fuller, richer connotations in the lives of men and women especially the men and women of Maine.

We shall need to visualize some new and specific function, some special service, harmonious indeed with the past, but differing from the past, to lead the

growth of the institution, as the axial bud of a tree leads and dominates its development. And we must find this peculiar service, this specialized function in the needs of human nature in relation to modern environment. As a group of professional educators, is it not fitting that even in this hour of our engrossment with the college's material development, we should ask ourselves what the nature of that function shall be?

The recent survey of the four colleges of Maine is suggestive. The special fields of development of Bates, Maine and Bowdoin are indicated. Bowdoin will develop the Bachelor of Arts curriculum to higher levels of excellence along the traditional lines of theoretical study. She will make the most of her large endowment to bring to her service men, of high academic attainments, versed in the tenets of traditional culture. Bates will, in a lesser degree meet this function for both sexes, emphasizing the arts of expression; Maine will persist in the more practical offering of special technical trainings appropriate to her status as the state university.

I do not believe that Colby can profitably compete with any of these institutions in establishing this new development. Fortunately, there is a field not yet preempted. It is in the domain of the social sciences. All collegiate institutions give courses in the social sciences. Very few see the tremendous possibilities of growth in a well-knit, scientific program of social studies which will enter into and enrich the lives of men and women in a direct and practical manner. Such program would be something more than the ordinary chain of history, civics, economics and sociology, though these studies would doubtless be represented. It implies a coordination of fact-finding agencies, bureaus of social and psychological research, with a program of theoretical social courses, and specialized investigations focusing on conferences and seminars. It implies the development of a program of guidance for students of the college, a program reaching out to the high schools and academies, and it implies the systematic and scientific training of men and women to be directors of guidance systems and teachers in an intensive and

practical sense hitherto hardly more than suggested in the training of a teacher.

To do this would be to take our place in the van of civilization. We do not altogether lack the example. Under the leadership of President Graham, the University of North Carolina has undertaken a function in that state which is very close to the one I have outlined. We shall, perhaps, never have the great resources of that institution; neither are our social problems so complex and gigantic.

Maine has vital and compelling social demands, however. If they are not as pressing and dangerous as the problems which industrialization of North Carolina has brought in its wake, that fact is in favor of the smaller college with limited resources. It is certain that the ancient institutions affecting intimate social relations, are being questioned in this state as everywhere. It is certain that there is no real guidance service in most of our educational institutions except the nearly futile services maintained by religious organizations.

Vision of such development is needed more than immediate realization on a large scale. I conceive a beginning in the integration and improvement of a program of social studies. This could be followed by the development of a guidance system involving student government and competent psychologists. All possible data on each entering freshman would be secured and filed and added to as the entrant progressed in his college career. Advisers unhampered by disciplinary functions, or unduly influenced by allegiance to a rigid or outworn code, would command the confidence of students, and ensure their constructive learning from their fortunate experiences and their mistakes. The intimate realities of education would be assured.

I conceive that this growth of social instruction would quite naturally permeate and influence every phase of academic instruction, enabling the students to interpret the meaning and purpose of these subjects in relation to the art of living. I conceive that such growth would eventually and naturally reach out to the communities of the State

through the agency of a Bureau of Social Research.

This total process would result in a meaning and distinction of academic curriculum which can never be realized through conventional courses given in the traditional manner. Orientation, integration, interpretation can be secured only in terms of the social growth of the individual.

Surely, he who fails to note the enormous demand for a vital and dynamic education represented in periodicals and magazines, must either be obtuse or deliberately resistant to reality. An academic experience based on a program of classical studies reinforced by isolated and theoretical courses in science will never meet this demand. An integrated, realistic unit of social thought and practice alone can rescue from the crumbling trenches of faculty psychology, those noble values inherent in the traditional liberal arts program.

As one who has had experience as the confidential adviser of men and women in a great university, I can testify to their longings for a clean cut, intelligible philosophy of life. They cry to the college for help in interpreting their emotions, salvaging their errors, adjusting their vocations, revealing the significance of art and literature in terms of the environment in which they are struggling. With a handful of exceptions, the colleges can find nothing to do in response except to offer the traditional studies in the traditional way.

New methods of instruction must in-

deed come, will come. I do not fear that Colby will fail in this respect. My fear is that we may try to put the old wine of unmodified Liberal Arts Curricula into the new bottles of method. A philosophy based upon developing knowledge of human nature, and a policy towards service in promotion of social well-being, must assume the place at present held by the dicta of traditional culture.

The rebirth of Colby has come in a time of storm and stress. Social and economic ideals which many of us had regarded as stable, are shaken to their foundations as they have not been for generations. If Colby, in her philosophy, policy and program neglects the vital significance of her rebirth, she will be just one more liberal arts institution struggling to maintain a precarious existence. If the opportunity is grasped in terms of social reality and dynamic leadership, she can attain such influence in the state and in the nation as we had not dreamed, and unique distinction as a revealer of educational values.

The task of geographical change and material development is great. Amazing results have already been achieved. The leadership of President Johnson has already amply justified itself. More than to any other person, we owe him our gratitude that the ancient bonds which oppressed and stunted Colby are sundered. This fact is the trumpet of a prophecy.

Two Additional Trustees Elected

The election by the graduate groups of two additional trustees of the College has just been officially announced. The two are Professor Julian D. Taylor, '68, and Mrs. Helen Hanscom Hall, '97.

Dr. Taylor's election followed his retirement from the Colby faculty last June, after 63 years of service, a record unsurpassed in the colleges of the nation. He was chosen without a dissenting vote and by the largest number of ballots ever cast for an alumni trustee. An

added honor was bestowed upon him last summer when Governor Gardiner designated him "The Grand Old Man of Maine" in recognition of his distinguished service to the cause of education in this state. As Professor-Emeritus of Latin, he is still teaching one advanced class at the college.

Mrs. Hill is the first Colby woman to become a member of the board of trustees as an official representative of the alumnae, the plan for their participation

having been adopted only last spring. Other women, however, have been trustees by appointment.

Mrs. Hill was graduated from Colby in the class of 1897, continuing with graduate study at Radcliffe, where she obtained the degree of M.A., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Boston University Law School. She has been on the faculty of several Massa-

chusetts high schools and served as president of the Wellesley Parent-Teachers Association. For five years, she has been a member of the Executive Board of the American Association of University Women in Boston. Always active in Colby Alumnae affairs, Mrs. Hill has been president of the General Alumnae Association as well as holding all of the offices in the Boston Alumnae Associa-

Meeting of Connecticut Valley Colby Alumnae

LINDA GRAVES, A.B., '95, *Secretary*

The Connecticut Valley Colby Alumnae Association met in Hartford, Conn., Saturday, October 17, 1931 for the fall luncheon.

The officers of the Association are President, Mrs. D. B. Flood; vice president, Mrs. James Anderson (Alice Clark); secretary, Linda Graves; treasurer, Catherine Larrabee.

Ms. Alice Cole Kleene, '98, gave a

most interesting account of the meeting of the General Committee held in Waterville, last August. The Association expressed its great satisfaction and interest in the progress made already in our big project.

After the spring luncheon money was sent Dean Runnals for the coffee service, and more money was voted for books for the new course in Vocational Guidance.

Assembly Address on Alumni Weekend

NEIL FRANCIS LEONARD, A.B., '21

I wish for the moment I could swell into some one of importance so as to do credit to the graduates of the College whom it is my privilege to represent on this first Alumni Weekend. I think it is a splendid idea to fix some time in the year other than Commencement for the graduates of the College to return. Commencement is a time of reminiscence and reunion. Most of the students have gone and the College is not in operation. We are glad to come back here when you're all on the job to see what the modern Colby is like, for you know we, the graduates of the College, are much more interested in you than you are in us, especially in such thrilling days. A great many interesting things can happen to a college in a century, but excepting the privilege of being one of that

little band that sailed up the Kennebec to found Waterville College. I'd rather be associated with the College now than in any other period in her history. Building or a group of buildings is a rather prosaic affair in these days but to have a chance to be one of the founders of the new College is a rare opportunity. The founders of an institution get a greater return on their investment than those who come along later. I think if old Eleazer Wheelock could return to Dartmouth some moonlit night he'd feel that his Indians and his five hundred gallons of New England rum had gone a long way. If you want to have a chance to experience this same feeling without waiting a couple of hundred years you must have a part in this great adventure in which the College is engaged. We

are on the threshold of a new era and the "rosy fingered dawn" of a new day appears somewhere outside Professor White's course in Greek literature. The signs of advancement in a material way are everywhere at hand, and you are aware of the plans for the future. Yet these "plans which soar, to earth may fall" unless sufficient cash is forthcoming to transfer these buildings from the architect's sheets to Mayflower Hill. It is not to be expected that this money is to come from the circle of graduates and friends who have given so generously to Colby in the past. But neither is it to be expected that new benefactors will be interested in contributing to the success of a project which has not the enthusiastic endorsement and support of all the alumni. Of course we have our quota of doubting Thomases—those who are bearing on the whole development.

Short sellers is what they call them in the stock exchange—men who think the market is going down so they sell stock to you at today's price, hoping that when the time comes for them to perform their contract they will be able to buy the stock cheaper and thus make a profit out of the situation. Now don't take a short position as far as Colby is concerned, either against Maine tomorrow or during the years which are ahead. Be long on performance in your dealings with the College, and in concluding I would like to say to you what President Roberts said to the graduating class in the Centennial year:

"If the fire of affection for Colby now flaming in all your hearts is to be kept steadily burning through the years, you must form and practice the habit of doing something for the College."

Colby Night

BY THE EDITOR

Colby Night of 1931 will go down in history as not one of the best but by far the best of these events in the long life of the College. Just how many people were packed inside the old gymnasium no one knows. Some put the figure at 800. That will do as well as any figure. When it is said that there was no sitting-room and no standing room it is easy to picture the scene within the building.

Before the matter passes from mind, it better be said now that the success of the event must be charged up pretty largely to the new alumni secretary, G. Cecil Goddard. For many long days he had been working toward this event, and when the eventful hour of 7:30 arrived, all was in perfect readiness. There were no hitches in the program.

As fine a band as the College ever had marched in and took their places and tooted away in rhythmic fashion promptly on the stroke of the hour. And a group of singers from the undergraduate body filled in most acceptably when the program demanded.

The meeting was presided over by Neil

F. Leonard, '21, president of the General Alumni Association. His welcoming words were most apropos, and his introductions for the several speakers were in keeping with the delightful spirit of the occasion. The first speaker was H. Chesterfield Marden, '20, county

attorney of Kennebec and practicing attorney in Waterville. It was a delightfully witty speech, full of references to Colby's great past, and prophetic of coming events. Then came Herbert E. Wadsworth, '92, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, with words of ripe wisdom and of



CHAIRMAN OF BOARD WADSWORTH

caution and of good courage. He was interested in the game, and had a strong word to say for coaches and for players, especially for the boys who had been begging away all fall but were not to be in the game on Saturday.

When Chairman Wadsworth had concluded, President Leonard introduced Leonard W. Mayo, of the class of 1920, to give an imitation of "Grahame Mc-Namic" as he reports the events in the world of sport. It was a clever piece of work and brought forth loud applause. It was Grahame at his best. Of course, Mayo predicted a score favorable to Colby, but there was only one other way to predict; so what made the difference?

Next came Clayton K. Brooks, '98, one of Colby's greatest football heroes back in the late nineties, and one of the most loyal sons that the College ever turned out. Brooks had something to say and he proceeded to say it in vigorous fashion. He did not mince matters when he came to discussing Colby's record in track. He wanted to see the College make a showing in this sport, and he told the undergraduates who were listening to him that they were the ones to be ashamed of themselves for not contributing something to Colby.

Before "Capt." Brooks had concluded his speech, the time had arrived for Colby's radio messages of the evening, but Brooks was not to have his speech curtailed! It took two warnings from the presiding officer before the big form of Brooks disappeared amid applause as he regained his seat on the benches.

First up for the radio message that was heard from the WCSH station, Portland, was Congressman John E. Nelson, also of '98. His was a real mes-

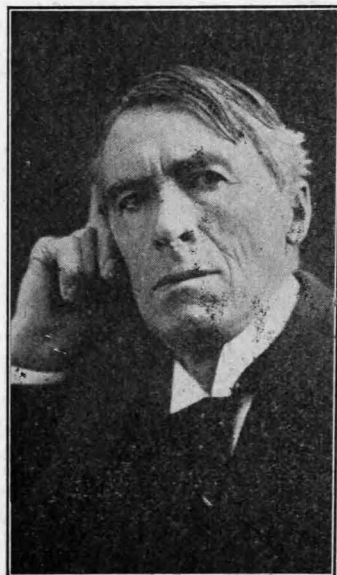
sage, dignified in tone, filled with happy allusions to the great part Colby had played in the world, and highly appropriate for the invisible audience that had tuned in from many parts of New England.

Then came as a fitting climax of the evening a splendid address by President Johnson. He never spoke with greater enthusiasm, with greater vigor, or presented a better resume of what is taking place on the old campus. And well he might. He had buttoned up in his inside pocket a little memorandum of a gift that no one else except the donor and himself knew aught about.

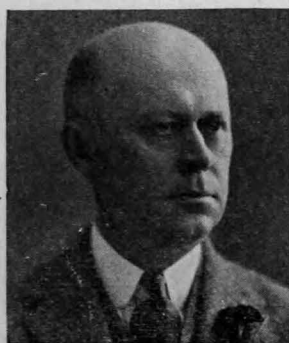
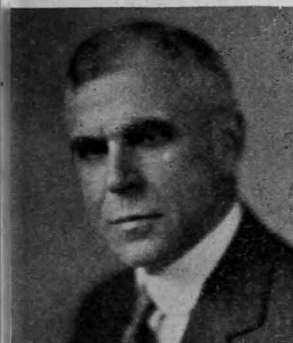
No wonder he spoke with enthusiasm, and with vigor. When toward the very end of his address, when he pictured the large plans of the College, and told of the widespread interest that had been aroused in the adventure, then it was that he announced for the first time publicly that Professor Julian Daniel Taylor, long a member of the Colby faculty, had agreed to give to the College a sum that would doubtless some day be larger, but just now amounted to \$250,000.

That was as far as the President got in his speech. Bedlam let loose. The bleachers rocked under the swaying weight of wildly cheering and stamping graduates and undergraduates. It was a noise that must have been heard all over New England. It seemed as though it lasted for minutes. Then when the cheering died down, the entire company arose again in one body and joined in singing Colby's best loved song, "Alma Mater", and when the last line died away, President Leonard declared the meeting over.

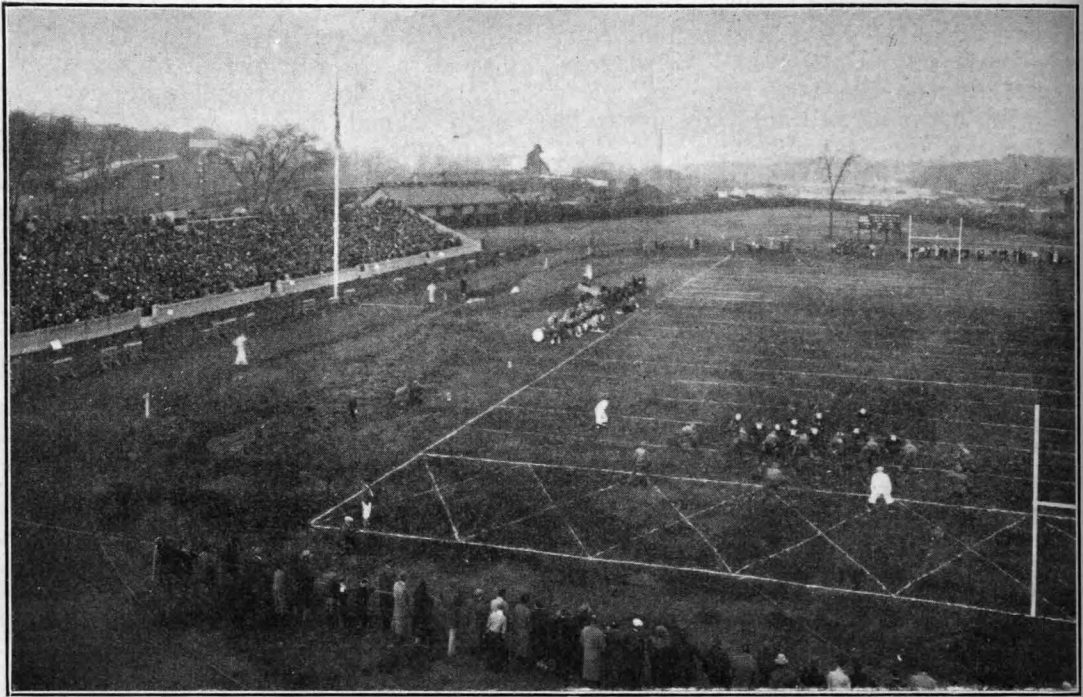
But it was not over. For nearly an hour afterward the old grads gathered



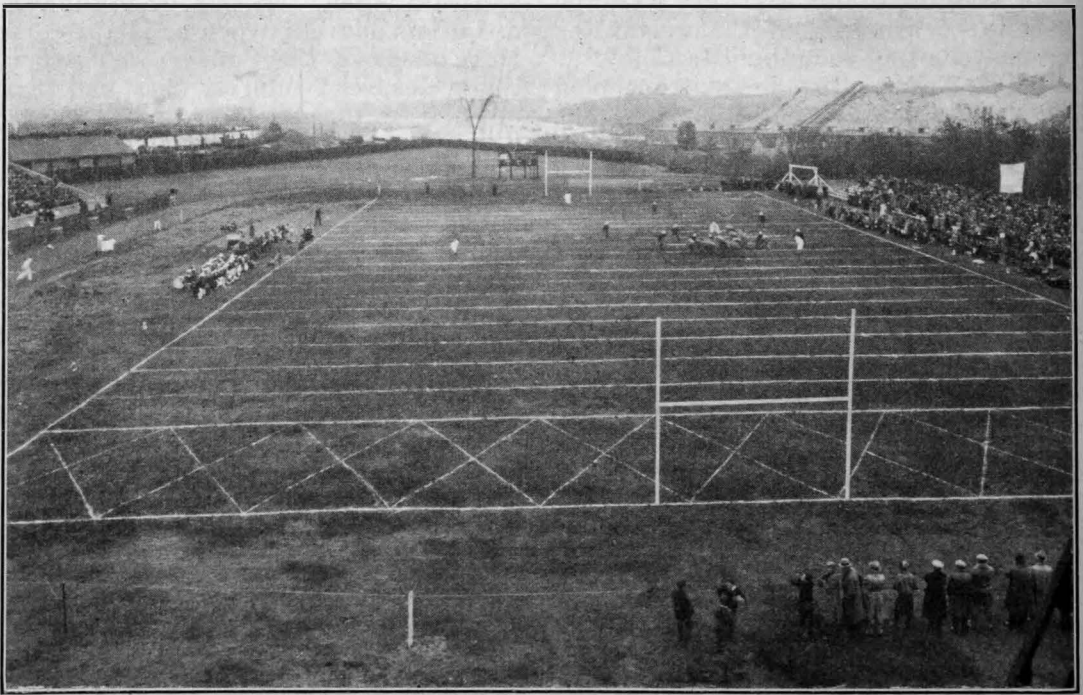
PROFESSOR TAYLOR
Benefactor



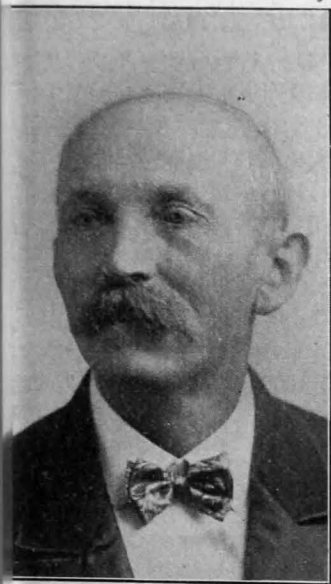
PRESIDENT JOHNSON, '91 CONGRESSMAN NELSON, '98



Scene at the Colby-University of Maine Game Played on Seaverns Field, October 31
Shows Woodman Stadium



Scene at the Colby-University of Maine Game Played on Seaverns Field, October 31, Shows Bleachers
Opposite Woodman Stadium. Maine Won by a Score of 19 to 6



THE LATE ANTON MARQUARDT
Missed from Colby Night
Celebration

about the historic old room to talk things over. Then they went over to the fraternity houses, and continued to talk things over. And the Editor happens to know that when the clocks in the city struck midnight, graduates were still talking events over.

Let it be repeated: It was the best Colby Night that was

ever held. And that is saying a very great deal.

During the evening telegrams came from many quarters. Here are some of them:

"Cordial greetings from the Southern California group of 21 loyal sons and daughters of old Colby. May Colby Night of 1931 be rich in enjoyment and result in the advancement of the interests of our beloved alma mater. Cenaturi vos salutamus.—Hurd, '90, Los Angeles."

"Greetings from the Boston Colby Night gathering. Delighted to hear the good news. Join with other Colby men in thanks to Doctor Taylor. This should insure victory tomorrow.—A. J. Thiel, Secretary, Boston."

"Northwestern Colby graduates meeting here tonight wish you success for new campus.—Church, '02, Minneapolis."

"Telegram received. Just like Pro-

fessor Taylor. Hurray!—New York Colby Club."

"Beat Maine!—New York Alumni."

"New York Colby men assembled for Colby Night enjoying reminiscences of college life send you hearty greetings and best wishes for the coming year. We all hope that next year we can meet on the new campus.—Gross, Secretary."

"Your telegram of cheer and announcement of Dr. Taylor's generous gift to the College received at our meeting in Rhode Island, and if the rest of us gave in proportion I believe we would raise our three million dollars tomorrow. May this be an inspiration to every Colby man and every friend of every Colby man to do his duty. The Colby Club of Rhode Island sends greetings to our College, our President Johnson, and last but not least our beloved Dr. Julian Taylor, —Moor, '11, Providence."

"The Connecticut Valley Alumni Association return greetings with interest. We are behind the team and the College, and we know that both will win.—Greeley, Hartford, Conn."

"Here we are 30 strong celebrating Colby Night in Philadelphia. Dr. George Otis Smith is our guest of honor. About 20 more not here extend also their interest and best wishes. Beat Maine tomorrow then all together for the New Colby. Count on us as usual.—Haskell, Philadelphia."

"Heartiest congratulations on Professor Taylor's splendid gift. Hope with all my heart that campaign will be successful. Bowdoin sends warmest greetings.—Kenneth C. M. Sills, President."

"Chicago Colby Club sends heartiest greetings to Waterville today.—Everett L. Wyman."

Colby Night in the Women's Division

THE ALUMNAE SECRETARY

It was an occasion long to be remembered, Colby Night of 1931, with a program of unusual excellence. Arrangements had been made to begin early in order to tune in on the broadcasting

from the men's gymnasium at the proper time and by 7:30 the gymnasium of the Alumnae Building was filled with undergraduates, alumnae, faculty wives and guests. Always an occasion for wel-

coming back many alumnae teachers en route to their homes from the Teachers' Convention, this year found more than the usual number returning.

The presentation of the one-act play by Rubinstein entitled "Insomnia," which featured the first part of the program, received favorable comment. This was the first production of the Colby Workshop Players and was given under the direction of Professor Cecil A. Rollins, of the department of dramatic arts. A cello solo by Miss Edith Langlois was also enjoyed. The radio presented by last year's graduating class made it possible for the audience in the Alumnae Building to hear President Johnson's speech which was being broadcast from the men's gathering and to join in the applause which greeted his announcement of Dr. Taylor's munificent gift.

An especially honored guest this year was Mrs. Suzanne (Angie Corbett)

Steele, Colby 1908, who because of her friendship with Dean Runnals, her classmate, had responded to an invitation to share in the program for Colby Night and had taken time from a very busy schedule to come from Fredonia, N. Y., for this purpose. Mrs. Steele has appeared frequently in Western New York in dramatic recitals and interpretative readings and has broadcast over WGR on several occasions with marked success. Her recital on Colby Night included ten poems and monologues. From her opening number, "The Tryst," in which the anxiety of a New England housewife disturbed by neighborhood gossip was so skilfully portrayed, to the closing selection, an original skit entitled "Losin' Susan," Mrs. Steele showed her great versatility and proved her ability to entertain. Her generosity in giving so freely of her talent for the Colby Night program was very much appreciated.

Among the Graduates

THE EDITOR

CONCERNING ROLAND POULIN, '31

With all indications pointing that he will take up the study of law with the same zealousness which made him a model preparatory scholar, Roland James Poulin of Gray street, this city, today will enroll at Georgetown University.

He will undoubtedly be one of the youngest students to register, being but 20 years old. Mr. Poulin is a native of Waterville. Born August 11, 1911, he received his early education at Notre Dame convent, Junior and Senior high schools, graduating from the latter school in 1927 when he was but 15 years old.

He entered Colby College that fall and during his four years was closely connected with the debating teams, engaging in two major debates during his senior year. He was made a member of Pi Kappa Delta, honorary society, and also of the forensic society. He gradu-

ated from Colby in the class of 1931 and was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Throughout his educational career he has majored in English and mathematics, and obtained high rank in all his courses. He is planning to follow the four year law course at Georgetown.—*Waterville Sentinel*, Sept. 15, 1931.

AMES, '04, HONORED

A pleasant occasion was enjoyed by a number of Wilton people last evening, when Grand Master Vernor S. Ames of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, I. O. O. F., was given a reception at Marlboro. This was given by Paquoig Lodge of Odd Fellows and Harmony Rebekah Lodge, and Laurel Lodge with Mayflower Rebekah Lodge of Wilton were invited.

Before coming to Wilton eight years ago this summer Mr. Ames was Superintendent of Schools in Marlboro, and while there he joined Paquoig Lodge and

went through the chairs. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ames belonged to Harmony Rebekah Lodge, also, but while they later transferred their membership to the Wilton Rebekah Lodge, Mr. Ames continued his connection with the Odd Fellows Lodge in Marlboro.—The Wilton Journal.

CORSE-SIMMONS

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Charles G. Corse, nephew of Mrs. Maude Hubbard, Florence street, in Freeport, Me., to Miss Louise Bertha Simmons. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Corse, of Clinton, attended high school in that town, and Colby College. He is a graduate of Coburn Classical Institute, and Bryant & Stratton school. He is comptroller of a manufacturing plant in Salem, in which city the couple will make their home. Mrs. Corse is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Simmons, of Waterville, Me., is a graduate of Coburn Classical and Farmington Normal school.—*News-Enterprise*, Hudson, Mass.

DR. STEVENS, '06, TO ADDRESS COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL

Dr. W. H. S. Stevens, 1906, Assistant Chief Economist, Federal Trade Commission and Lecturer, Graduate School of American University, is one of five specialists who have been invited to address the Columbia University Law School at its Symposium on the revision of anti-trust laws this fall. Dr. Stevens will lecture this fall on the Marketing of Agricultural Products for the Social Science Research Council, this course being one of the group of graduate courses in Agricultural Economics which are being sponsored by the Council at American University. In addition, he will give his regular graduate courses in Corporation Finance and Industrial Combinations. The Federal Trade Commission's Chain Store Inquiry, which is under the direction of Dr. Stevens, has at present a staff of approximately 130 people, including economists, statisticians, accountants, and clerks. This staff is analyzing the extensive schedule returns from nearly two thousand chain store systems operating between sixty



WILLIAM H. S. STEVENS, PH.D., '06
Lectures at Columbia Law School

and seventy thousand stores, two thousand independent wholesalers, and five thousand independent retailers. These schedules cover financial and operating results for a series of several years. In the course of the Inquiry, a large field force has collected buying and selling prices on several hundred grocery, drug, and tobacco items from either all or a great proportion of chain and independent stores in Washington, Cincinnati, Detroit, Memphis, and Des Moines. The first of the reports on this inquiry covering the organization, operation, methods, and comparative financial results of cooperative grocery chains was sent to the United States Senate early in July.

JOHNSTON-TITCOMB

Miss Harriet Johnston, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond R. Johnston of Fort Fairfield, was married in Portsmouth, N. H., April 25, to Gilbert M. Titcomb, son of Howard E. Titcomb of Falmouth Foreside. The immediate friends and family knew of the marriage, but public announcement was not

made until a few days ago. Mr. Titcomb received the B.A. degree from the University of Maine in 1928, and was a member of Beta Kappa fraternity. He attended the Maine School of Commerce, and was also formerly connected with the Portland office of the A. & P. Co. Miss Johnston is a graduate of the Fort Fairfield high school, class of 1925, attended Machias Normal School, one year, and graduated from Colby College in 1930. She has traveled considerably in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Titcomb started recently for Portland where they will make their home for a time.

PROF. HELIE VISITS HIS ALMA MATER

Six hundred citizens of Waterville, Maine, many of whom are of limited means, have raised a fund of \$100,000 with which to purchase a site of one hundred acres and to present it to the trustees of Colby College as a new campus for the college. Colby College is one of the oldest Baptist institutions in the United States, having been founded in Waterville 118 years ago. Evidently it is much appreciated by the community when in these times of depression its citizens come to its support by personal gifts rather than by a municipal vote and the taxation of the people generally. McMaster University has a special interest in Colby, not only as a sister Baptist

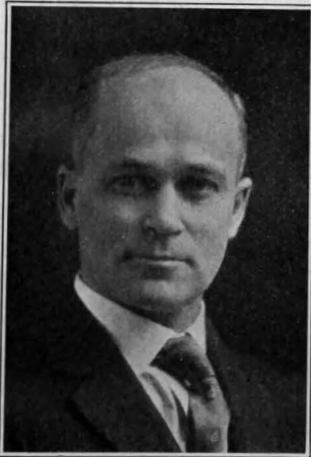
institution, but also because of the presence on its faculty of one of her sons, Euclid A. Helie, Professor of French, who graduated in 1905 and who showed his loyal interest in his Alma Mater by visiting McMaster at the time of the opening exercises last November.—*Canadian Baptist*.

WARREN, '26, RECEIVES COVETED APPOINTMENT

Leon Hugh Warren, Lieut. (Junior Grade) M. C., U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Warren of Cottage Street, has been appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Navy and is now stationed at the Naval Hospital, League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, where he and Mrs. Warren (Miss Myrtle Marie Lee of Philadelphia) reside.

Mr. Warren was graduated from Colby College in the class of 1926 with an A.B. degree. He took a post graduate course at Colby specializing in pre-medical sciences, a summer course in organic chemistry at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., and entered Yale Medical School in 1927. He transferred to the University of Pennsylvania in 1928, where he received his medical degree this June.

Professor Herbert Lee Newman, B.D., '18, of the Colby faculty, has an article



PROFESSOR HELIE
Attends Centennial of His Alma
Mater



LEON H. WARREN, A.B., '26
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N.



HERBERT LEE NEWMAN, B.D., '18
Contributor to Crozer Quarterly
Magazine

in the Crozer Quarterly for July, 1931, a magazine published by the Faculty of Crozer Theological Seminary, on "Influence of the Book of Wisdom on Early Christian Writings."

MURIEL FARNUM, '30, JOINS STAFF BRUNSWICK HIGH SCHOOL

Brunswick, July 20.—Superintendent of Schools Sherman Graves announced this noon that Miss Muriel Farnum of Wilton has been appointed head of the Latin department at Brunswick High school, succeeding Miss Emma Fowler, who resigned to join the South Portland High school faculty.

Miss Farnum is a graduate of Colby College in 1930 and last year she taught at Dixfield High.

COLBY '30 MAN A LIFEGUARD

Bill Rogers, former Classical high and Colby football star guard, a husky specimen who has been the lifeguard for three summers now at King's beach for the Lions' club of this city, will give a demonstration of work that has been accomplished on the beach this summer.

This swimming and lifesaving meet is carded for Sunday, August 30 at 1:30 o'clock under the direction of the Lions' club and there will be races and different events.

During the summer Rogers has passed about 30 young men as senior lifesavers and over 200 have been taught to swim by him in what has been the largest year that has been enjoyed by bathers.

These demonstration games will provide grand finals for the fine work that has been accomplished by Rogers and the Lions.

Rogers is the son of Bill Rogers, former Farragut oarsman, who sat in many Bennet cup races 25 years ago and is now caretaker of the Lynn stadium.

Young Bill played guard at Classical and was one of the best in the North Shore league. Afterward he went to Colby in Maine and graduated from that college—*Telegram-News*, Lynn, Mass.

MISS WILKINS, '18, HONORED

Miss Margaret Wilkins, an alumna of Colby College in the class of 1918, is one of the 15 American teachers chosen to exchange positions for one year with

teachers in other English-speaking countries.

Miss Wilkins is to go to Scotland where she will occupy a position in a private school in Edinburgh. The woman whose place she is taking will, in turn, occupy the position which Miss Wilkins has had in the Buffalo Seminary, Buffalo, N. Y.

The American teachers who are participating in this exchange arrangement were selected on the basis of examinations taken in Detroit, Mich., last spring before the Exchange Board. There were a large number of applicants so it is a distinct honor to have been chosen.

Miss Wilkins is a Maine woman, having been born in Houlton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Wilkins of that town. She prepared in Ricker Classical Institute and graduated from Colby in 1918 with the degree of A.B. She has since received the degree of M.A. from Columbia University. Since her graduation, she has taught with conspicuous success at Hampstead, N. H. Taunton, Mass., and Buffalo, N. Y.

BALDWIN-KINNEY

A wedding of wide interest was solemnized on the evening of September 1 at 7 o'clock at the First Methodist Church at Bangor, when Miss Virginia Elizabeth Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton D. Baldwin of French Street, Bangor, became the bride of Gerald Lewis Kinney, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles L. Kinney of South Paris.

After a short wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Kinney will reside at 296 French Street.

Miss Baldwin is a graduate of Colby College and Boston University. In 1927 she went to Burma, India, where she taught and supervised in a mission school of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Kinney is a senior at the University of Maine.

MAXWELL-MITCHELL

Billerica, Mass., Aug. 1.—One of the most brilliant weddings ever solemnized in this town took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the First Parish (Unitarian) Church when Miss Mary Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex-

ander H. Mitchell, became the bride of Mr. Maynard Warren Maxwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Maxwell of South China, Me., in the presence of a congregation of 200 relatives and friends.

The bride is a graduate of Wheaton College, class of 1928. The bridegroom was graduated from Colby College in the class of 1927. He is now a teacher in Storm King school, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and they will make their home in that place.

CAWLEY, '17, CANDIDATE FOR LOWELL MAYORALTY

The Cawley "cannonade," aimed at republicanism in democratic Lowell, reverberated throughout the headquarters of Edward D. Cawley—one of the six democratic candidates for mayor—when he formally opened his campaign at 50 Middlesex street on September 29.

Addressing a capacity audience, Mr.

Cawley, after an introduction by the presiding officer of the evening, Stephen F. Shelvey, gave a pungent talk on the local political situation, and promised more sensational developments as the campaign progresses.—*Lowell Sun*.

The election returns showed Mr. Cawley third from the top.

NELSON-GROSS

Augusta, Sept. 18.—A wedding of statewide interest was that of Miss Elizabeth Bullard Gross, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Daniel I. Gross of Athol, Mass., and Charles Pembroke Nelson, son of Cong. and Mrs. John E. Nelson, Augusta, Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The wedding took place in the double parlors of the home of the bridegroom's parents on 113 Winthrop Street. Rev. Gross, father of the bride, performed the marriage ceremony using the double ring service.

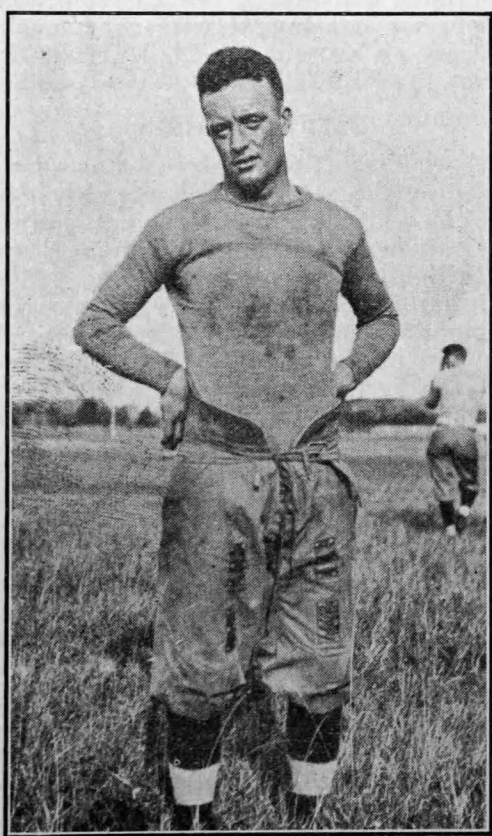
The wedding march was played by Mrs. J. Douglass Johnstone of Middleboro, Mass., and the Nelson home, a beautiful residence over 100 years old and once the property of Gov. Lot Morrill of Maine, was attractively decorated with evergreens and with autumn flowers from the Nelson garden.

Miss Jeanette Nelson, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor and the bride's only attendant. She wore a princess dress of turquoise taffeta trimmed with pink, and carried roses. John Atwood Nelson, elder brother of the bridegroom, was the best man.

Following the wedding ceremony there was a reception at which Mrs. Carrie Clukey, an aunt of the bridegroom, and Mrs. W. H. Porter of Portland served. They were assisted by Miss Margaret Nelson of Santa Fe, N. M., and Miss Eleanor Nelson of Washington, D. C., sisters of the bridegroom. Miss Rachel Warrell of Portland and Rosamond Cole of Augusta.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson left on a brief trip to Quebec and other points of interest in Canada, and on their return will reside at 113 Winthrop Street, Augusta until December when they will go to Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Mrs. Nelson, who formerly made her home in Portland where her father was pastor of the Woodfords Congregational



EDWARD DENNIS CAWLEY, B.S., '17
Aspirant for Lowell Mayoralty

Church, was graduated from Deering high school in 1923 and from Colby College in 1928. In college she was well known for her writing and literary achievements. She received an M.A. degree from Radcliffe in 1930. She is a member of Sigma Kappa sorority. During the past year she was engaged as a teacher of English in the high school in Braintree, Mass.

Mr. Nelson was graduated from Cony high school in 1924 and from Colby College in 1928. He is a member of Zeta Psi fraternity and while at college was affiliated with dramatic and debating societies. He was graduated from Harvard Law school in 1931 and recently was admitted to the Maine bar. He plans to follow up a career as a lawyer.

TUFTS-McCROHON

One of the largest of the mid-summer weddings in Worcester took place August 15, when Miss Florence Helena McCrohon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCrohon, became the bride of James Keltie Tufts, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Keltie Tufts of Westboro, in the First Congregational Church.

The bride, a graduate of North High school, is prominent in music circles. She is a member of the First Unitarian Church choir and of the Worcester music Festival chorus, and is a pupil of Louis Schalk of Boston. A skilled violinist and vocalist, she has been heard in a number of concerts and radio programs.

The bridegroom was graduated from Colby College, class of 1926, with the degree of bachelor of science. The Delta Upsilon is his fraternity. He is an electrical engineer and is associated with his father in business.

Mr. Tufts will take his bride to Framingham to live after a wedding journey to Montreal and Nova Scotia.

DYSART-CLOUGH

Skowhegan, Aug. 9.—Miss Mabel Irene Clough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Leon Clough of East Maple street, and Lawrence Arthur Dysart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dysart of this town, will be married at 6.30 o'clock Monday morning by Rev. J. Louis A. Renaud.

The bride was graduated from Skow-

hegan high school in 1930 with the History commencement part for high scholarship. She was active in dramatics and in athletics, being basketball captain as a senior and was in the Student Council two years. She attended Colby College the past year.

BENNETT, RUNS FOR PUBLIC OFFICE

Carlton E. Bennett, 150 Park street, announces his candidacy for Alderman from Ward Two, Medford, Mass.

Mr. Bennett is a high school graduate and received his higher education at Colby College, class of '25, and at the University of New Hampshire. He is an executive in the group department of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, in Boston.

EIGHTY-EIGHT MAN STILL WEARS COLLEGE DAY RAINCOAT

Hon. Harvey D. Eaton finds use on a day like yesterday for an old style rubber coat which has somewhat of a history and shows, incidentally, the workmanship and materials of other days. The coat was purchased from the clothing firm of L. E. Thayer and Son sometime during the four years Mr. Eaton was in Colby College from 1883 to 1887 and the price paid for it was \$5. It has been worn from time to time since, as the weather demanded the use of a rain protective covering, and is apparently today in perfect condition and sheds the rain as perfectly as when new.—*Sentinel*.

LADD-WATSON

Dover-Foxcroft, Sept. 8.—The many friends of Miss Beatrice Ladd will be interested to learn of her marriage to James Watson of New York City. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. E. McKinnon at the Municipal Building in New York City, September 3rd.

The bride is the daughter of former County Commissioner Augustine D. Ladd and Mrs. Ladd of Sebec; she is a graduate of Foxcroft Academy and attended Colby College for three years. She is an attractive girl and has many friends in this section.

The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Watson, of New York. Mr. Watson, Sr., is divisional superintendent

of the Pennsylvania Terminal Company and the groom is employed as Pullman dispatcher for the same company.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson passed the holidays and week-end in this town returning to Rahway, N. J., where they will make their home for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson have hosts of friends who extend congratulations.—*Bangor News*.

LINDSAY, '16, ELECTED TO BATES SCHOOL

Norman W. Lindsay, 57 Windsor Avenue, Brockton, was unanimously elected at a meeting of the school committee to the position of vice principal of the Bates school, made vacant by the resignation of Mark R. Shibbes, who was elected principal of the Center school at Mattapoisett last week.

Mr. Lindsay is 42 years old, married, and has one child. He is a graduate of the Brockton High school in 1910, Colby College, with a degree of A.B., and Boston University with an S.T.B. degree. He also studied at Glasgow, Scotland, and in Algiers, specializing in French and Biblical history. The greater part of his teaching has been in northern Africa, and was for several years at Algiers Boys' Home school and Bible Institute.—Brockton, Mass., *Times*.

CANDELET, '27, ON NORTHEASTERN FACULTY

Dean Carl D. Smith of the School of Business, Northeastern University, Providence division, today announced the appointment of John E. Candelet of Providence as Student Counselor for the next college year. Candelet is a Providence Commercial high graduate, later graduating from Colby College with the degrees of B.S., and A.M., the latter in 1928. While at Colby he was appointed a member of Pi Gamma Mu, national scholastic society in economics.

In September, 1928, he entered the graduate school of business in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated one year later with the degree of M. B. A. At present he is engaged as a statistician at the Industrial Trust Company. He was instructor in Fundamentals of Business during the past year



JAMES EDWARD CANDELET, A.M., '27
Joins Northeastern Faculty

of the Northeastern School of Business in Providence.

Candelet's new duties will be to keep in close touch with the lower classmen in relation to their scholastic and personal problems. During the next month or two Mr. Candelet will be busy interviewing each member of the two lower classes to become acquainted with each member and help him to analyze his problems in and out of college.—*Providence News-Tribune*.

THREE 1930 GRADUATES WINSLOW HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

When Winslow high school opens its season next Monday, there will be present three new teachers, all classmates at Colby. They are Edgar B. McKay, John Lee, and Evelyn Grindall, all of Colby.

Edgar McKay, who is to be head of the department of social studies, is a graduate of Winslow high school in the class of 1925. While at Winslow he was president of his class, captain of the football team, and editor of the *Periscope*, so that his experience will fit him to understand the life of the students he teaches. At Colby he won scholastic honors, being elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. During

the past year, he has done teaching at Coburn and Winslow high school, but his main business has been acting as assistant at Colby.

John Lee is a graduate of Portland high school, where he was active in all kinds of athletics. At Colby he was president of the student council and captain of the football team, as well as being active in the musical clubs. His chief college honor, however, was winning the Condon medal awarded to the student who in the judgment of his classmates, has been the best citizen in the class. Mr. Lee is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He will teach mathematics and science.

Evelyn Grindall is a graduate of Coburn Classical Institute in the class of 1926. While at Coburn she was active in all the life of the school, but her chief interest was English. At Colby her academic work was of a high order, particularly in English and foreign languages. She comes to the school with unusually high recommendations. Since graduation from college, she has done some teaching at Coburn, where she was very successful. Her work at Winslow will be English.

All three of these teachers, in accordance with the custom followed at Winslow high school, will have a good deal to do with the extra-curricula activities of the school. Mr. Lee will have charge of junior high school basketball during the fall and of junior high school baseball. Mr. McKay will handle the track team which is to be organized during the winter, and Miss Grindall will have the many duties which usually fall to the lot of the English teacher.—*Sentinel*.

SULLIVAN, '18, NAMED CLERK OF COURTS

State House, Boston, September 9.—The name of Attorney Daniel J. Sullivan of Lawrence was submitted to the Executive Council by Governor Ely today for appointment as clerk of the Lawrence district court to succeed Attorney Watkins W. Roberts. Following the usual routine, the nomination was taken under advisement for a week and will come up for confirmation at next Wednesday's meeting of the council.

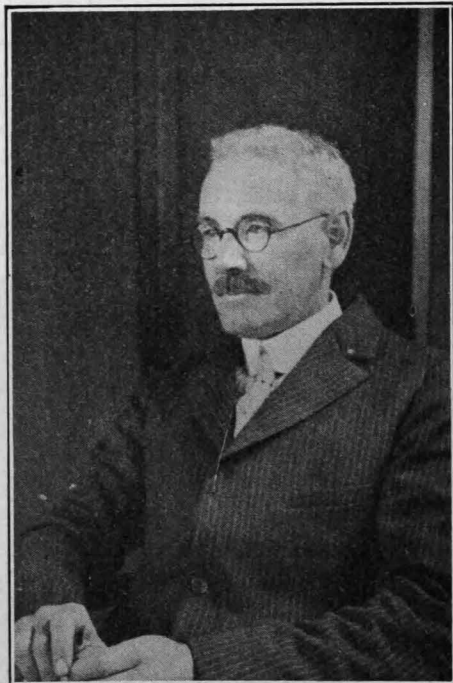
The position pays \$3500 a year and the appointment is for five years.

Attorney Roberts has filled the office since the death some years ago of the late Attorney Nathaniel E. Rankin. His term has just expired.

Attorney Sullivan is a member of the Lawrence school committee and a prominent democrat in his home community. He is a native of Lawrence, was educated in the parochial and public schools, Colby College and received his law degree from Boston University. Attorney Sullivan is a member of the Lawrence law firm of Coulson, Donovan and Hargedon. He is a member of Lawrence Lodge, 65, B. P. O. E., the Pioneer Club, and the Essex County and Massachusetts Bar Associations. He is just completing his first two-year term as a member of the Lawrence school committee. Attorney Sullivan is married and resides with his family at 51 Stearns Avenue, Lawrence.

RACE, '29, HOLDS VERMONT RECORD

Guilford, Sept. 13.—Beginning his duties this week, Richard J. Race, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Race of this town, has the distinction of being the youngest



EVERETT LAMONT GETCHELL, Litt.D., '96
Author of Boston University Book

supervisor of schools in the State of Vermont.

Mr. Race is a graduate of Colby College in the class of 1929, receiving his B.A. degree after a brilliant scholastic career. His first position was at North Danville, Vt., high school, where he served as principal of the school. The following year found him at Northfield, Vt., where in addition to his duties as a teacher he also coached a very successful basketball team. This present school year he was engaged as the supervisor of the Underhill District, also in the Green Mountain state.

Mr. Race is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, and the Kappa Delta Rho college fraternity.

THORNTON, '30, TO COACH SCITUATE, MASS., HIGH SCHOOL

Wendell H. "Cracker" Thornton, son of Charles H. Thornton of Rockland, who last year was assistant athletic coach and instructor in mathematics at Hanover, Mass., high school, has received a well earned promotion. He has been appointed head coach at Scituate, Mass., high school, a position which carries a large increase in salary, and he will assume the new berth September 1. Thornton was graduated from Rockland High School in 1925; Higgins Classical Institute in 1926 and Colby College (B.A.) in 1930, and is taking university extension courses at Boston University for his M.A. Last year Thornton was head coach of basketball at Hanover, and after being re-elected at Hanover, he received

the offer from Scituate, signing up as head coach and instructor of science and history. During his school and college days he had made a name for himself in baseball, as well as other sports. He won his letter at Colby as an outfielder, and during May and June this year played in the Old Colony League of Boston. The latter part of the summer he played with the Texacos in the Knox County Twilight League. His many friends wish him every success in his new position, and are watching his progress in his chosen work with great interest.—*Press-Herald*.

THEBERGE, '30, RUNS FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Nomination papers were taken out at city hall Wednesday for Ernest J. Theberge as candidate for the school committee.

Mr. Theberge is a well known local young man who is connected with the advertising firm of E. J. Goulston Company of Boston. He is a graduate of Lawrence high school and of Colby College in the class of 1930. Mr. Theberge was manager of the track team while at Colby for three years and was the undergraduate representative on the Maine board of intercollegiate athletics. Since his graduation, he has retained his interest in athletics and is now secretary-treasurer of the N. E. A. A. U., a position to which he was elected following the death of Major Frank H. Briggs, donor of the Briggs trophy. The candidate is an active member of the Boston Athletic Association and St. Anne's Club. He resides with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Theberge of 67 Warren Street.—*Lawrence, Mass., Tribune*.

MATZEK-MANN

Another out-of-town wedding of interest to Providence folk was that of Miss Florence May Mann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Mann, of Nowell road, Melrose Highlands, Mass., and Mr. Franklin C. Matzek, son of Mrs. Frank C. Matzek, of Waterman street, this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Matzek are motoring to Wisconsin and will make their home at 24 Dartmouth Avenue, this city. The bride graduated from Lassell Seminary



WENDELL H. THORNTON, '30 ERNEST J. THEBERGE, '30
Teacher and Coach In Business

at Auburndale, Mass., with the class of 1921 and Mr. Matzek graduated from Colby College in 1924. He is a member of the sporting staff of the *Providence Journal* and the *Evening Bulletin*.—*Providence Journal*.

NILES-DAMON

Miss Dora Arline Damon of Auburn became the bride of Arthur C. Niles, also of Auburn, Saturday afternoon, the ceremony taking place at 3 o'clock at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Lauriston L. Jacobs of Gamage avenue, Auburn.

Mrs. Niles is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Damon of Auburn in which city she has lived all her life. She was graduated from Edward Little high school in the class of 1923 and has been employed in the advertising department of the Ault-Williamson Shoe Company in Auburn.

Mr. Niles is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Niles of Auburn. He is a graduate of Colby College and is now an executive at the Ault-Williamson Company. He is a Shriner, a Mason and a member of the Martindale Country Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Niles have returned from a wedding trip through Northern Maine and Canada, and are at home at 345 Center Street, Auburn.—*Lewiston Sun*.

COMMENTS ON COLBY MEN

Under the caption "Introducing," the *Portland Evening News* prints the following comments concerning two Colby graduates, Fred Foss Lawrence, '00, and Fernald D. Sawyer, '00:

Fred F. Lawrence has divided his time between law and finance and teaching and has found that each is a help to the other.

Born in Fairfield Mr. Lawrence attended the public schools of Skowhegan, Colby College, class of 1900, and the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1904 and practiced law in Skowhegan until 1919.

He was judge of the municipal court for western Somerset County four years and secretary to the late Gov. Haines. From 1916 to 1919 he lectured at the University of Maine Law School. His



FRED FOSS LAWRENCE, A.B., '00
Treasurer Maine Savings Bank

next position was deputy attorney general of Maine which was followed by four years as bank examiner.

Coming to Portland in 1925 he became a member of the law firm of Cram and Lawrence. For a time he was vice president of the Casco Mercantile Trust Company but a few months ago transferred to the Maine Savings Bank.

The Portland Club, Rotary Club and Masonic fraternity are the principal organizations to which he belongs.

Fernald D. Sawyer has tried his hand at various things.

Graduating from Colby College in the class of 1900 Mr. Sawyer took up newspaper reporting in Augusta and after about a year of that went to the Philippine Islands to teach. He returned after about a year there.

Settling in Gray, where he now resides, Mr. Sawyer has devoted himself largely to the garage business. For more than 15 years he was trial justice there. During the past three, however, he has been a deputy sheriff and for some time has been crier at Superior Court.

Mr. Sawyer was born in Otisfield but prepared for Colby at Norway High School.

Gunning is Mr. Sawyer's hobby and his fraternal associations include the Grange, Knights of Pythias and Masons.

FRATER, AVE ATQUA VALE

(Translated by Leonard Helie, '33)

Borne over unfamiliar seas, through
many lands,
With heavy heart I journey to these
foreign strands
To witness Death prepare for thee a
final tomb,
Where thy mute lips may never answer
from the gloom.
Thus fortune fills my aching soul with
misery.
Alas, O cherished brother, torn apart
from me
By cruel Fate, accept, as do the dead,
these things
Wine, honey, milk, my sacrificial offer-
ings,
Committed to thy grave with tears that
sorrow bore—
Hail, O brother, and farewell forever-
more!

—Catullus.



WOLCOTT PAGE HAYES, '18
Air Corps Ace

CONCERNING SHIBLES, '29

Announcement has been made of the appointment of Mark R. Shibles former vice principal of Bates Memorial Junior High school, Middleboro, as principal of the Center school. Mr. Shibles came from Knox, Me., and this summer is a member of the staff of the Y. M. C. A. camp for boys at Lake Cobbossecontee, Winthrop, Me. He was formerly president of the Middleboro Teachers' Association. He is a graduate of Colby College and has taken post-graduate work at Boston University.

Mark R. Shibles, a graduate of Crosby High and Colby College, and well known in Belfast, where he has many friends, has recently been honored by Columbia University which has accepted for publication a series of scientific units for use in high schools. Mr. Shibles has for the past year been vice-principal and head of the science department of the Bates School in Middleboro, Mass., and this summer is a councilor in the State Y. M. C. A. camps at Winthrop. The units which he has prepared have been used during the past year in the Middleboro schools and reports from that town are very favorable. They will be issued and ready for distribution throughout the United States very soon by Teachers College of Columbia and the many friends and former schoolmates of young Shibles are much interested in his success.—Bangor News.

PROFESSOR WILKINSON PREPARES A BIOGRAPHY

Professor Wilkinson spent the summer preparing a biography of Lord Randolph Churchill which, when completed, is to be published by R. H. Norton & Company.

In June there came from the press of MacMillan & Company "A Guide to Historical Literature" which contains a complete summary of histories and biographies of every country in the world. This work was prepared by the Committee of Bibliography of the American Historical Association. Professor Wilkinson is one of the contributors to this publication which has finally appeared after eleven years of preparation.

CLARK-ANDERSON

Bingham, July 6.—The wedding of Miss Alice H. Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Clark of Caratunk, and James Anderson of Wethersfield, Conn., was held Saturday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Ada Haskell of Auburn was maid of honor and William Anderson, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Mrs. Anderson is a graduate of Caratunk schools and Colby College in the class of 1921. She taught at Higgins Classical Institute, Charleston, and Wethersfield, Conn., where her husband lives, and where they will make their home.

MERROW, '29, GIVEN ROYAL WELCOME

The following paragraphs are taken from the *Bangor News*, of July 8, last:

Amherst, July 7.—Born in the neighboring town of Aurora 22 years ago, although not raised in that community, having removed with his parents to New Hampshire when he was four years old, and not having had the pleasure of visiting the place since, Prof. Chester Merrow, a member of the faculty of the Montpelier, Vt., Seminary, an educational institution similar to the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill, occupied the pulpit of the Amherst-Aurora Congregational Church Sunday.

He was greeted by a large number of his relatives and friends who have been

interested in the young man's development. However, he was not in the pulpit as a preacher, and therefore he did not preach a sermon, not being ever a member of any church, although a strong believer in the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God. His wonderfully interesting discourse was in advocacy of the idea of peace rather than war among the nations of the world, a subject to which he has given much at-

tention and in which cause he is an eloquent exponent.

Speaking briefly, after being introduced by Rev. J. H. Tupper, pastor of the Amherst-Aurora Church, Prof. Merrow spoke of the pleasure it gave him to be back in the community of his birth, received as he had been with so much kindly feeling on the part of the people. Meeting them in his rounds of visitation he found many of them anxious to hear in further detail his conception of world peace and this had resulted in Mr. Tupper very kindly inviting him to speak from his pulpit.

Incidentally Prof. Merrow paid a tender tribute to the memory of his grandmother, Mrs. Barbara Silsby-Merrow, widow of Daniel Merrow of Aurora. His mother died when he was four years old, soon after the family removed to New Hampshire, and he was reared by the grandmother with all the love that his mother could have given him and who had made it possible for him to obtain an education and to whom he was indebted for whatever success in life he had attained, and to that which he ever expected to attain.

He was in the Amherst-Aurora community, he said, after years of urgent invitations from his aunt, Mrs. Rosa Gregg of Aurora, whose guest he was during his brief sojourn there.

Graduating from Kents Hill Prof. Merrow continued in pursuit of an education in Colby College at Waterville, from which he was graduated two years ago. He then served for one year as a member of the faculty at Kents Hill and for the past year he has served in the same capacity in the seminary at Montpelier, Vt. His home is in Ossipee Center, N. H.

HASKELL-STEBBINS

Miss Thelma Haskell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Haskell, and Lucius Hazen Stebbins were married on Saturday evening, October 10, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Augusta. The Rev. Herbert E. P. Pressey officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Dorothy Hill of Augusta and the best man was Arthur Stebbins, Jr. of Waterville. Mrs. Stebbins was graduated from Cony High School.



CHESTER E. MERROW, A.B., '29

Mr. Stebbins is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stebbins of Colchester, Conn., and was graduated from Colby College in 1930. He was manager of Colby hockey team. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. They will reside at 11 Spring Street.

"FIFTY YEARS AT MOUNT HERMON"

The above is the title of a most attractive book of history of Mount Hermon School made famous by its founder, and still its inspiration, the late Dwight L. Moody. It was written by Stephen Stark, of the class of 1892, and since 1896 on the teaching staff of this institution. It is called "An Impression and an Interpretation," and the author succeeds admirably in his attempt. It is a most carefully written piece of work, distinctly literary in character, and throughout the volume loyal tribute is paid to the founder of the school.

The book has been placed in the College Library that it may have a wide reading among our graduates and undergraduates.

There have been through the years numerous points of contact between Colby and Mount Hermon, the strong-

est, of course, being Mr. Stark's long connection with the school. The latest bond of union was that of the membership on the Mount Hermon faculty of Philip Bither, of the class of 1930. Mr. Bither assisted in the teaching of Latin. It is an interesting fact that both Mr. Stark and Mr. Bither studied Latin under the same Professor Taylor—38 years apart.

SMITH-PARK WEDDING

One of the most brilliant events of the season took place Saturday afternoon, August 8, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Pleasant street, when Miss Ruth Agnes Park of Webster, Mass., was united in marriage to Roy Emerson Smith of Waterbury, Conn. The ceremony took place at four o'clock. For the half hour preceding, Professor Everett F. Strong of Colby gave an organ concert. The single ring ceremony was performed by Rev. Harold C. Metzner, pastor of the church.

The bride chose for her maid of honor, her sister, Miss Gertrude Emily Park. Her bridesmaids were Miss Margaret McGann of Waterville; Miss A. Louise Murray, Potsdam, N. Y.; Miss Mildred Fox, Northeast Harbor, and Mrs. Kenneth J. Smith, New Haven, Conn. The best man was Kenneth J. Smith of New Haven, Conn., brother of the groom, and the ushers were Donald Hewitt of Augusta, Donald W. McArdle of Chelsea, Mass., Edson Cooper of Methuen, Mass., and R. Gardner Burns of Pittsfield, Mass.

Mrs. Smith is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hutchinson Park of Webster, Mass., formerly of Fairfield. She is a talented violinist and while in Colby from which she was graduated in 1930, she was much in demand as a soloist. She is a member of Chi Omega society of Colby. Up to the time of her marriage she was employed as fashionist for the Denholm and McKay Company of Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Smith is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson C. Smith of this city, and is a social and religious secretary in the Y. M. C. A. at Waterbury, Conn. He was graduated from Waterville high school in 1924, and from Colby College in the class of 1929. He is a member of Delta



STEPHEN STARK, A.M., '95
Author "Fifty Years of Mount Hermon"

Upsilon fraternity of Colby. He also is a musician and attended the New England Conservatory of Music.

CHARLES H. WHITMAN, '97, PUBLISHES BOOK

"Seven Contemporary Plays", is the title of a book edited by Charles H. Whitman, Ph.D., member of the Faculty of Rutgers College.

The publication of this anthology of seven standard plays of modern times makes available a much needed volume for the freshman English course and for all college courses where types of literature are studied. Professor Whitman has selected these plays primarily on the basis of literary and dramatic quality, but also for their expression of provocative ideas. He feels that this will encourage class discussion of the plays and arouse the students' interest in them. The collection also offers excellent material for the study of national tendencies. Each play will serve as an illustration of a national type.

Professor Whitman has supplied an illuminating general introduction and commentaries on the individual plays, as well as biographical and bibliographical notes.

The plays are Ibsen—"The Enemy of the People;" Hauptmann—"The Sunken Bell;" Tchekov—"The Cherry Orchard;" Rostand—"Cyrano de Bergerac;" Galsworthy—"Strife;" Synge—"Riders to the Sea;" O'Neill—"Beyond the Horizon."

This book has been placed in the College Library.

HALE-SHAW

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Hale, in Caribou, Maine, was the scene of a very attractive wedding Wednesday afternoon, September 29, when their daughter, Margaret Pauline Hale became the bride of Bernard Clifton Shaw of Portland, son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Shaw of Waterville.

Mrs. Shaw was graduated from Caribou high school in the class of 1926 and from Colby College in the class of 1930. She is a member of Phi Mu Sorority, Pi Gamma Mu social service society, Delta Sigma Chi educational society, Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.



CHARLES HUNTINGTON WHITMAN, PH.D., '97
Edits New Book of Plays

Mr. Shaw was graduated from the Waterville High school in the class of 1926 and from Colby College, class of 1930. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity; musical clubs, Upsilon Beta honorary society and the Powder and Wig. He is employed by the Standard Oil Company in Portland.

TOLMAN, '04, VISITS THE CAMPUS

"Just here to look over the old campus—it may not be long before it passes into history," George E. Tolman of Schenectady, N. Y., told a *Sentinel* reporter yesterday. The other reason for the first visit in 27 years is that his daughter, Laura May, is about to enter Colby College, his own Alma Mater.

Mr. Tolman, a graduate of Colby in the class of 1904, was sporting the blue and grey colors in the form of an athletic sweater. On one side was the track "C," a much coveted prize, which he won during his senior year while captain of the team.

"What impressed me the most," Mr. Tolman said, "was the change at what you call Post Office square. There were three or four buildings alongside Main street when I was a student but now the

magnificent building and the grounds add much beauty to Waterville.

"Waterville has grown immensely since my time. Fine buildings, concrete sidewalks and paved streets—the city has surely kept step with the rest of the world."

Mr. Tolman recalled the organization of Company H, National Guard, now Company G. At the time he was of several college students who figured prominently in forming the company. At the first meeting, through some reason which until today he has been unable to figure out, he was elected lieutenant.

He remembers the great Centennial celebration during his first year at Colby. As a member of the Centennial Cadets, he carried a wooden gun which had previously been used by the Waterville Anti-Cigarette league, in its dress parades.

After graduating from Colby where he was a member of the D. K. E. fraternity, Mr. Tolman matriculated at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Science. Since then he has been an electrical engineer at Schenectady.

Although he comes to Maine each year, it was the first time that he journeyed farther north than Portland. He likes the Pine Tree State and takes pride in being one of that large Colby family.

Yesterday he watched the football team practice. He walked around the campus, taking special note of the changes, principally the addition of three new buildings, and through it all felt "at home."

Mr. Tolman is in his 51st year, but is a young man. He is genial in character and in every way a true son of Colby. Today he may take a stroll out to a nearby golf course and try his game. Then he will meet some of his old friends and either Wednesday or Thursday return to his home with two mind pictures of Colby—the old and the new.

MICHAUD-THERIAULT

Van Buren, July 7.—The most brilliant wedding in the history of this town, was solemnized Monday morning at eight o'clock in St. Bruno's church when Miss Mary Regina Theriault, daughter

of Mrs. Joseph F. Theriault of Hammond Street, became the bride of James A. Michaud of Caribou, son of Frank Michaud of that town.

The bride is one of Van Buren's most popular ladies. She is a graduate of Sacred Heart High school of this town. She has also attended Boston University and is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. During the past two years she served as Supervisor of Music in the schools of Fort Fairfield. Besides being a musician of unusual ability she possesses uncommon charm and rare personality that has gained her many friends.

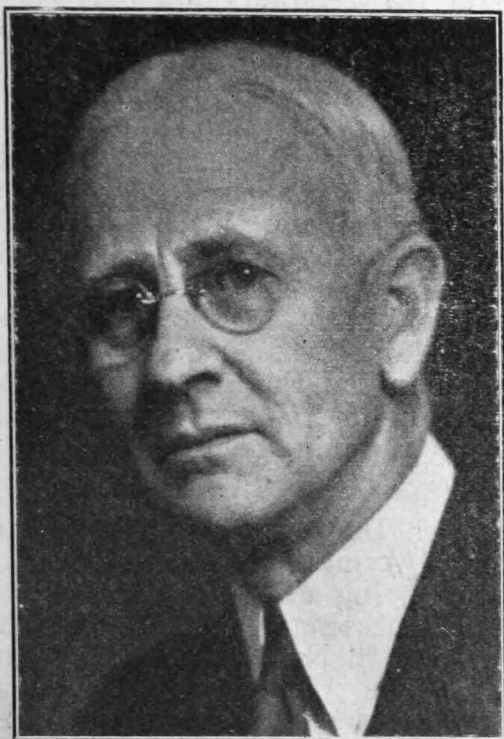
The bridegroom is one of Caribou's leading business men and is actively engaged in social circles of his city. He attended Colby College and was for a time a member of the class of 1912. He is also a member of the Caribou Rotary Club and of the Knights of Columbus.

Following their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Michaud will make their home in Caribou.

VIGUE, '98, HEADS PEOPLES-TICONIC BANK COMBINE

Charles Willard Vigue, a member of the class of 1898, and for many years a prominent citizen of Waterville, was recently elected to the presidency of the Peoples-Ticonic Bank of Waterville, a bank new in name only in its combination, it being made up of the old Peoples National Bank and the old Ticonic National Bank, two of the oldest banks in Maine. Mr. Vigue was elected to this most responsible position because of his long experience as a banker and his reputation as a substantial business man of Waterville.

Mr. Vigue's banking experience began soon after he left College. He was first employed in the Waterville Trust Company. When that bank was merged with the Peoples National Bank, Mr. Vigue became connected with the latter institution, first as cashier and then later as president, a position he has held through the years. Within recent months the Ticonic National Bank, with which George K. Boutelle and Professor Julian D. Taylor have long been connected, was merged with the Peoples National Bank, and Mr. Vigue was



CHARLES WILLARD VIGUE, '98
Prominent Banker

thereupon elected to head the new institution.

While his chief interest is in banking, Mr. Vigue is a most loyal Colby man. He has served the General Alumni Association in many capacities, and in the recent campaign on the part of Waterville to retain the College he played a most active part.

MAXFIELD, '05, EDITS NEW VOLUME

Dr. E. K. Maxfield, head of the English department of Washington and Jefferson College, is working on Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Lost" for the new Arden edition. This volume will be off the press some time this fall or winter. Dr. Maxfield is doing a complete revision of the text, and writing an introduction in line with recent research. The volume will also contain notes, glossary and appendix. Other works which Dr. Maxfield has edited during the past few years are: "Representative Men and Other Essays," by Emerson, and Scott's "Talisman." Among some of his articles for the designated magazines are: Chaucer and

Religious Reform, Publication of the Modern Language Association; Friendly Testimony Regarding Stage Plays, Friends' Historical Society Bulletin; Goody Goody Literature, and Mrs. Stowe, American Speech; The Teaching of World Peace in Our Schools, The Friend, Philadelphia. Forthcoming in the next year are the following articles: Daniel Defoe and the Quakers, and Education and World Peace.

BROWN-BROPHY

A romance beginning in the Lawrence high school culminated in the marriage on October 1, of Miss Muriel Brophy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Brophy of High street, Fairfield and Russell F. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert O. Brown also of Fairfield.

Mrs. Brown was graduated from Lawrence high school in the class of 1922. She was also graduated from the Posse Nasson school, and since then has been teaching in New Britain, Conn., high school. Mrs. Brown was given several pre-nuptial parties both in Fairfield and in Connecticut, and received many lovely gifts.

Mr. Brown was also graduated from Lawrence high school in the class of 1922, and from Colby College in 1926. His fraternity is Alpha Tau Omega and he is a member of the Druids honorary society. He is interested in athletics and was captain of the track team during his last year in Colby. He is associated with the Herbert Gray Company, Inc., silver fox ranch in Lincoln. Mr. Brown was the first president of the Lincoln Lions Club.—Waterville *Sentinel*.

RECORD, '17, BECOMES CITY EDITOR OF ROCHESTER PAPER

E. Donald Record, a former member of the editorial staff of the Portland *Evening Express*, has recently been promoted to city editor of the *Democrat and Chronicle* of Rochester, N. Y., a paper which he joined some years ago as a reporter. He was advanced to the copy desk, then made assistant city editor, and a few days ago was made city editor.

Mr. Record is a native of Jay, Me., and is still a young man, having just passed his 35th birthday. He is a grad-

uate of Livermore Falls High School and Colby College, graduating from the Waterville institution in 1917. While at Colby, he was editor-in-chief of the Colby *Echo* during his senior year.

Following his graduation, he took up teaching as a profession and was principal of high schools at North New Portland, Caratunk, Westfield, Millbridge and Kingfield. Abandoning the teaching profession, he worked on the *Evening Express*, the Worcester, (Mass.) *Post* and the Morse Dry Dock Dial, a plant publication in Brooklyn, N. Y. Eight years ago he went with the Rochester *Chronicle and Democrat* where he has since remained. He thinks Rochester one of the most delightful cities in the country and in this his wife and two young daughters, Joanne and Jean, agree.

SIMPSON, '16, HEADS PRINCIPALS' ASSOCIATION

Word was received yesterday of the election of Ernest C. Simpson, former Colby star athlete and graduate, to the presidency of the Berkshire, Mass., Principals' Association. Besides this important office Mr. Simpson was chosen to head the athletic council of the association. He urged that all teachers join the National Education Association. Mr. Simpson, a native of Waterville took up his residence in Adams a few years ago. Since that time he has been principal of the Adams Trade school and Adams high.

While at Colby Simpson, better known as "Swipes," played a star role in baseball. He accounted for the Colby win over Harvard a few years ago when the Cambridge lads appeared regularly on the Colby schedule and Colby was rated among the best. As a track, football and baseball star, he excelled.

Since his arrival in Adams he has taken a prominent part in city activities, being called upon as guest speaker at the meetings of various service clubs and community bodies.

Friends in the Elm City will be glad to hear of this latest honor.—Waterville *Sentinel*.

Miss Eleanor H. Taylor, a resident of Harmony, member of the faculty at Oak

Grove Seminary, has resigned her position at the Seminary and left for the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis., where she will do graduate work during the summer. Miss Taylor attended Colby College and, later, Connecticut College for Women, graduating in 1928. She is a member of the Chi Omega Fraternity. While teaching at Oak Grove, Miss Taylor was active in dramatics and was on the staff of the school magazine, "Oak Leaves." This talented young Maine woman has accepted a position in the English department of the Arlington (Mass.) Senior High School, beginning her duties in the autumn.—*Press-Herald*.

Charles Hanson Gale, '22, assistant editor of Aviation Magazine, spent his vacation flying a Fleet biplane, with his wife as passenger. Their tour took them through New England and Eastern Canada. They stopped at the Waterville airport enroute and visited the Mayflower Hill site.

Frederick E. Baker, '27, was awarded the John Howie Wright silver cup at the recent Buffalo advertising convention for outstanding excellence in a direct mail advertising campaign submitted in competition with agencies from all parts of the country. He is Sales Manager for the Fred L. Tower Companies of Portland.

Dr. Ralph L. Reynolds, '06, has been elected a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and attended the annual meetings held in October in New York City at the new Waldorf-Astoria.

Friends of Marlin D. and Melva Mann Farnum, both of '23, will be grieved to hear of the loss of their son Hugh, on August 24th at Shigei, Japan, age two and one-half years.

John A. Nelson, the youngest son of Congressman and Mrs. John E. Nelson of Winthrop street, left Saturday for New York City where he will enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University. Mr. Nelson was graduated from Colby College and attended Columbia University last year preparatory to entering the New York College.—*Journal*, Augusta, Sept. 8.

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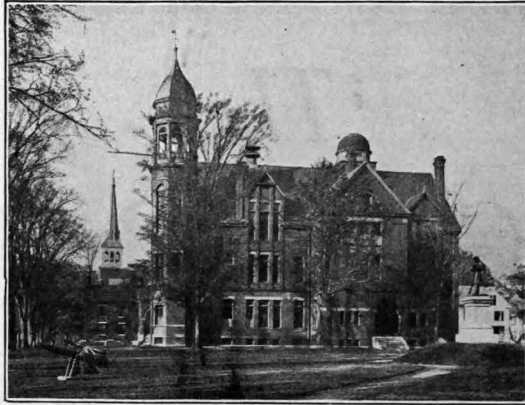
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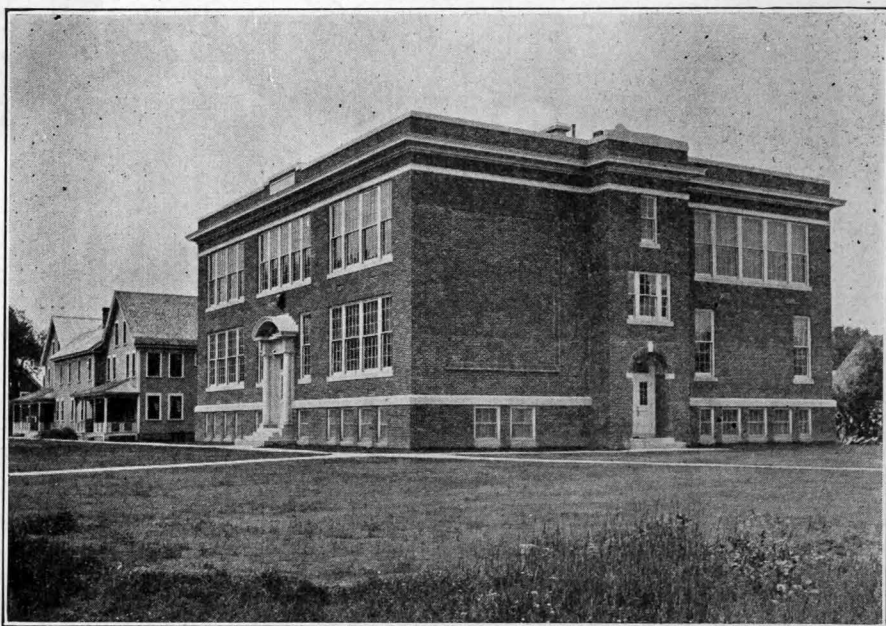
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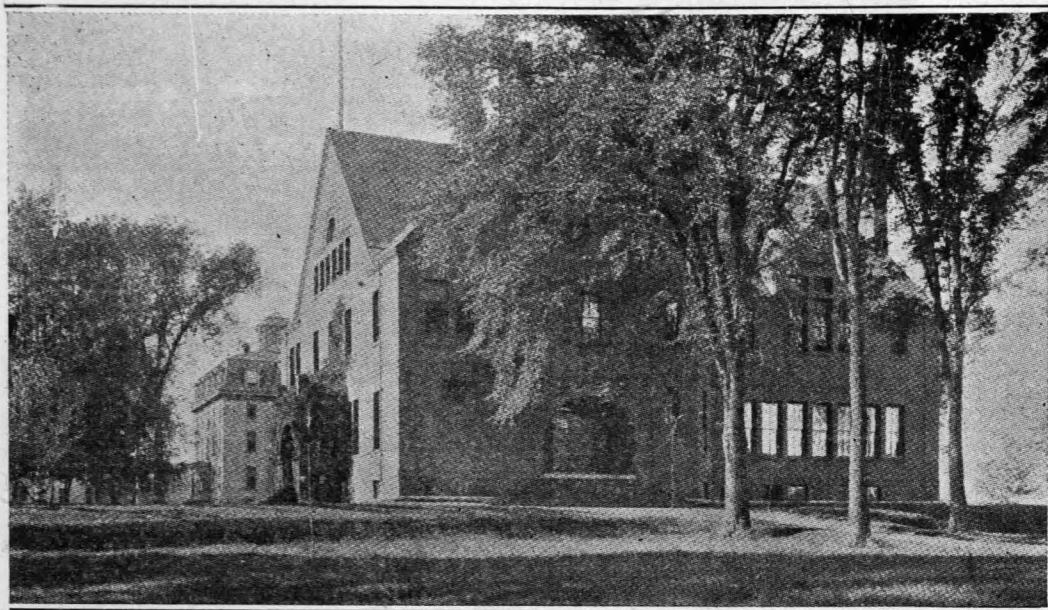
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