

Colby



Colby College
Digital Commons @ Colby

Colby Alumnus

Colby College Archives

1919

Colby Alumnus Vol. 8, No. 3: April 1919

Colby College

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/alumnus>



Part of the [Higher Education Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Colby College, "Colby Alumnus Vol. 8, No. 3: April 1919" (1919). *Colby Alumnus*. 357.
<https://digitalcommons.colby.edu/alumnus/357>

This Other is brought to you for free and open access by the Colby College Archives at Digital Commons @ Colby. It has been accepted for inclusion in Colby Alumnus by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Colby.

THE COLBY ALUMNUS

THIRD QUARTER, 1918-1919

LEADING ARTICLES

April Meeting of Board of Trustees

By Charles E. Owen, '79

Facts About the Faculty

By the Editor

R. O. T. C. In Colby

By the Editor

Fortieth Reunion of '79

By Edwin C. Whittemore '79

Asher Crosby Hinds, '83

By the Editor

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Endowment

The General Catalogue

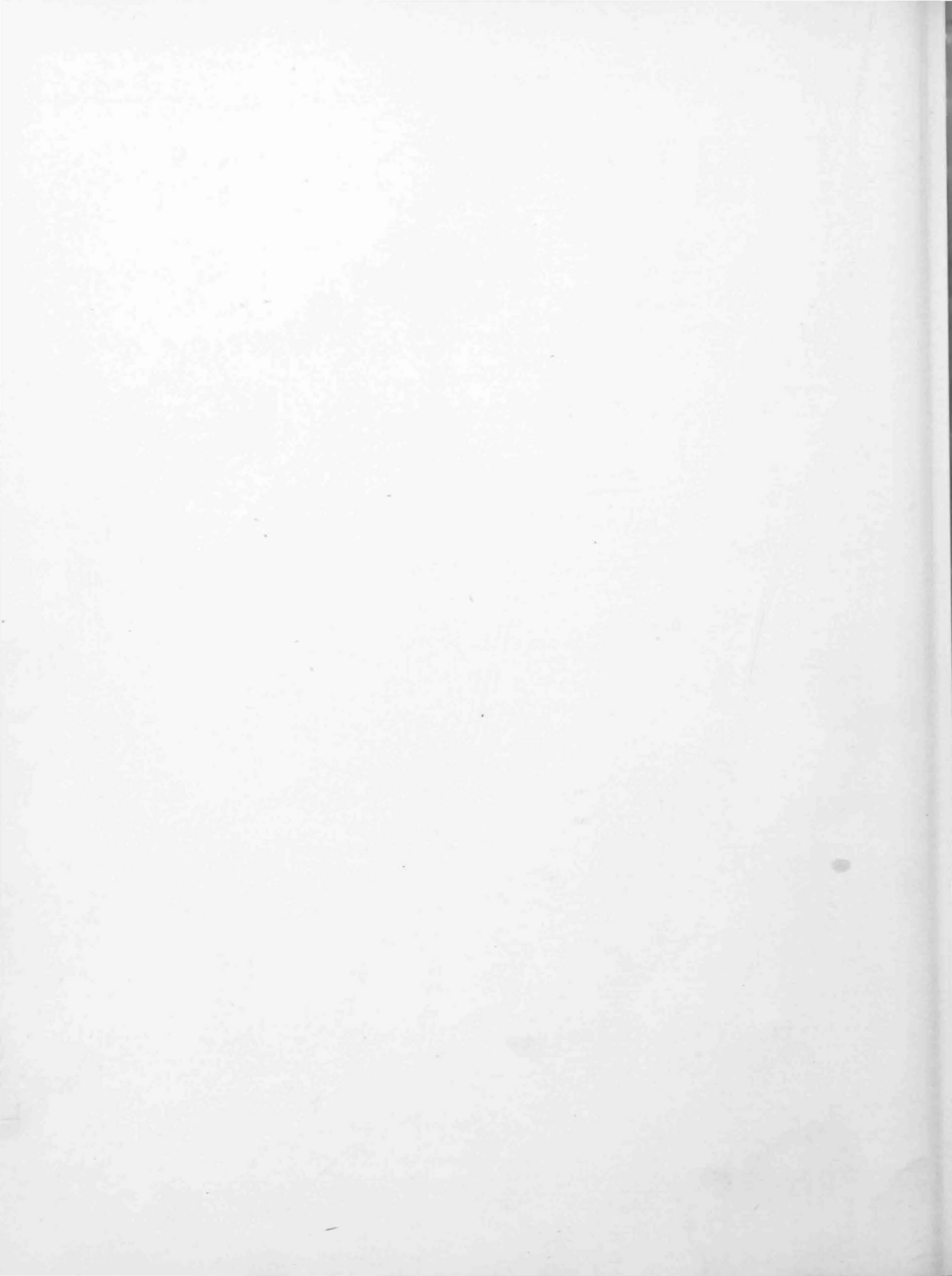
The R. O. T. C. In Colby

The Colby Album

College Credit to War Students

SINGLE COPIES 35 CENTS

BY THE YEAR \$1.00



THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Edited by HERBERT CARLYLE LIBBY of the Class of 1902

CONTENTS FOR THIRD QUARTER, 1918-1919

EDITORIAL NOTES:

The Endowment.....	115
The General Catalogue.....	115
✓ The R. O. T. C. In Colby.....	115
The Colby Album.....	116
✓ College Credits to War Students.....	117

SPECIAL ARTICLES:

✓ April Meeting of Board of Trustees.....	117
<i>By Charles E. Owen, D.D., Secretary</i>	
✓ Asher Crosby Hinds, '83.....	119
<i>By the Editor</i>	
I'll See You at Commencement.....	122
<i>By Archer Jordan, '95, President Colby Alumni Association</i>	
✓ Facts About the Faculty.....	123
<i>By the Editor</i>	
✓ R. O. T. C. in Colby.....	127
<i>By the Editor</i>	
Announcement of Annual Commencement.....	132
Fortieth Reunion of '79.....	133
<i>By Edwin C. Whittemore, D. D., '79</i>	
✓ Hedman Song Contest.....	135
<i>By Archer Jordan, '95, Class Secretary</i>	
✓ With Our Poets.....	135
WITH THE ALUMNI.....	137

TERMS—Issued quarterly in October, January, April and July. 35 cents a number, \$1.00 a 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, Waterville, Maine.

JUST NOW

The best way to show your
loyalty to the old College is
by subscribing generously to
the Centennial Fund.

HAVE YOU DONE SO?

THE COLBY ALUMNUS

Volume VIII

THIRD QUARTER, 1918-1919

Number 3

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Endowment

A letter from the Secretary of the General Education Board makes clear that the Board has formally acted upon the request of the Trustees for an extension of time in which to raise the endowment. This request was based on the fact that it seemed inadvisable to continue the drive for endowment funds while the Great War was properly engaging the attention of everyone. Now that the extension has been granted, there is but one thing to do, namely, forge forward. That this is to be done is certain. The Trustees have voted to relieve the President of all teaching for the coming year that he may devote all of his time to the work of completing the endowment—a work that no graduate would want slighted. Graduates will be glad to know that the big fund keeps on accumulating, not by leaps and bounds, but gradually. The ALUMNUS dares to predict here and now that, in the parlance of the day, the College “will go over the top”, in June, 1920. That is, it will if graduates and friends of Colby everywhere do their duty by the old College. Let no one fall back upon the President and expect that he alone is to carry the load; his release from active duty in the class-room in no way relieves the other members of the Endowment Committee from an equal responsibility.

The General Catalogue

Graduates of Colby have been receiving in recent weeks blanks to be filled out with statistics which are to be used in the new General Catalogue. Publication of the new catalogue is a result of the action of the Board of Trustees, this action being deemed advisable because the present volume, issued in 1909, is very much out of date and because it seemed wise to issue the new volume at the time of the Centennial Anniversary. The Trustees were fortunate in the fact that Professor Charles P. Chipman

had returned to take up the duties again as Librarian and that his editorial services were available. Professor Chipman is one of the two or three men on the Faculty who are best informed about the graduates of the College and because of this fact the volume will be freer of misstatements than otherwise might be the case. But Professor Chipman, who has already launched an intensive drive for his material, cannot possibly be expected to do the work alone; every graduate of the College who receives one of these blanks should aid him to the extent of returning it promptly with all the facts called for carefully set down. The new volume should be a storehouse of important information about members of a large and growing family. Graduates and non-Graduates will please give heed to the importance of the circular letters from the Catalogue Editor!

The R. O. T. C. in Colby

In another column will be found a complete statement from the War Department in which is given the proposed plan for a Reserve Officers' Training Corps in the colleges of America. This proposition is to be passed upon by the Board of Trustees at its meeting in June. In the meantime, the proposition is being considered by the Faculty of the College. A special committee of the Faculty was appointed by the President to study the general situation and to make recommendations. The report of that committee is also given elsewhere. The report was tabled for further consideration, and up to this day, June 5, it is still on the table. The Editor of the ALUMNUS had opportunity to confer for a considerable time with representatives of the War Department respecting the plan outlined in the Bulletin already referred to. It was made very clear that many of the details of the plan needed to be worked out more carefully that full understanding might be brought about between the Government and the Col-

leges. The general proposition is for the Government to furnish the college an officer, approved by the College, salary to be paid by the Government, he to be a member of the Faculty with no other rights than those of a Faculty member, he to give instruction in military training, the course to be the equivalent of three hours, and he to take over the general work of discipline in the college if the Faculty should so elect. The College is expected to guarantee at least a membership of 100 students in the Corps. Equipment is to be furnished the student, an opportunity to attend summer training camps if he so wishes, and at the end of training, if he measures up to the demands, a commission will be awaiting him. The plan seems simple enough, and to our way of thinking worth trying. Frankly speaking, we are very much in doubt about many statements made in the Report of the Faculty Committee. No hearings of the Committee were held; the student body was in no way consulted with a view to ascertaining its attitude; and contrary assertions to those contained in the Report might safely be made. For instance, "Our students who have recently been in the service and the boys who have returned from overseas duties are anxious to get away from these things", is a statement which as a piece of inductive reasoning could hardly be justified. It is fair to assume that could many of these overseas or cantonment men now make use of the special ability they have gained, they would be glad to do so. They are turning from the service because the opportunity for continued usefulness has disappeared. Again, the statement that "the uniform . . . has lost much of its charm and is being rapidly and cheerfully exchanged for civilian dress", is erroneous. The immediate cause for wearing the uniform no longer exists, and the American man has sense enough to know when he is on dress parade. That we are trying to get away, as the report says, from all things militaristic may be true enough, but it is hardly the point which the Government raises in its suggestion to the Colleges. When the disturbed state of the whole world is taken into account, it is the idlest of dreams for anyone to think that the United States is not to attempt to keep the peace of the world by means of a well disciplined and well trained citizenship. If by a clear-cut cooperation with the Gov-

ernment, our own College can receive the benefit of such discipline and such training, at no expense whatever to our College, it would seem the part of wisdom to see things as they really are and not be cajoled into thinking that we are to enjoy a parlor-room picnic for the rest of our days. The Committee expresses a hope that military training should be kept separate from purely academic work. The military training is to take nothing more than the equivalent of physical training, required in most colleges. The committee further objects to its introduction on the ground that it would be difficult to arrange a schedule that would accommodate the military men and the civilians at the same time. The Military Officer would require three hours each week for the special training for the Corps. There would be absolutely no difficulty whatever in finding these three hours during six days. As to the judgment of the Committee on the value of the proposed training, the willingness of the assigned officer to occupy "a meek and humble position", and the substitute plan of the summer camp, urged by the committee, we have no opinion to express. We are concerned in having Colby abreast of the times even at the expense of some inconvenience, and we would keenly regret to see the College stand somewhat alone in refusing to cooperate with the Government.

*The Colby
Album*

The Editor the ALUMNUS has been undertaking the work of publishing a College War Album which shall contain the pictures of all Colby men who served their country in the Great War. It was thought possible to publish the volume by early January, but the task of securing something like 600 pictures of men in uniform proved a little more difficult than was first thought. There has been a delay from month to month in the hope that at least 500 pictures might be included, for it seemed most unwise to omit a considerable number of those who served in their Country's cause. Nearly every mail brings the needed photographs. Men who have been in service and who have not yet forwarded to the Editor their photographs will please give the matter immediate attention and by so doing help to make complete a volume that will be unique in the history of the old College. Many have already ordered the volume,

and in justice to these, the volume should be issued within a short time. Already 400 pictures are on hand, ready for the engravers.

College Credits to War Students

The Trustees of the College will in June pass upon the advisability of granting war credits to such students as left college to fight for their country. The questions involved in this prospective vote are not numerous but they are in a peculiar way counter-balancing. At first blush, one would say that such men who were within one year of graduation ought to be given a diploma, provided, of course, that these men either volunteered their services or were enlisted. It might also be argued that members of the Sophomore and Freshmen classes who were in the service should be given some credit for the loss of time. But offsetting this evident argument is a most important consideration, namely, whether it would not be doing the student a very grave injustice to grant him credit for work not done if, to the minds of those who grant the credits, a college year of study is actually worth what is claimed for it. It is impossible to escape the conviction that if a college diploma stands for four years of worth-while endeavor, then to give to students a diploma which does not represent what it stands for is to cheapen the worth of college courses and to argue strongly for that "intensive training" that was so popularly heralded about during the S. A. T. C. days. If a year's service in the army is worth a year or more in college, then let the college year be cut to three years and military training introduced. We are inclined to believe that every case should be judged on its merits. The

character of work being done by the student while in college should be a factor to be considered. Certainly another factor should be the future plans of the student. If he contemplates a medical course or a law course or plans to take up with teaching or the ministry, diplomas should be granted in such a way as to safeguard the reputation of the College. It would be inconceivable for a student to take up with the teaching profession without the full training of a four years' college course. The completion of the first year's study in a medical, law, or divinity school might well be counted as the fourth year in college. More than 125 men will need consideration at the hands of the proper committee of Faculty and Trustees. It is not at all true that any considerable number of these men will ask for war-credits. What many of them will ask for is such financial assistance from the College as will make up in some measure for the year that has been lost. If the purpose behind the granting of the degree without the completion of all the college credits is to show to the student some appreciation of what he has done for his country, there may be another way of doing it much more to the liking of the student himself and much more to the glory of the College. That way may be for the college to offer much larger scholarships and free tuition to all such men, even to the point of minimizing the help of several thousand dollars to other students who escaped the demands of Government service. College governing bodies should move cautiously when it comes to the point of cheapening a college degree and perhaps lessening the effectiveness of the work of worthy young men in a world that is harshly competitive.

APRIL MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

BY CHARLES E. OWEN, D.D., *Secretary.*

Waterville, Me., April 12, 1919.

Pursuant to adjournment the trustees of Colby College met at Alumni Hall on the above date at 10:30 A. M.

Members present: Alden, Bailey, Cornish, Crawford, Dodge, Drummond, Mower, Murray, Owen, Roberts, Wadsworth, Whittemore, and Wing.

Prayer was offered by Dr. E. C. Whittemore.

Judge Wing presented resolutions upon the death of Rev. A. R. Crane, D.D. On motion of Dr. Whittemore, the resolutions were adopted, ordered spread upon the records, and copies sent to the family and the press.

The resolutions follow:

"Rev. Abijah R. Crane, D.D., a graduate of Colby (then Waterville) College in the Class of 1856, and for a great

many years a member of the Board of Trustees, departed this life on Saturday, March 22, 1919, at Arlington, N. J., at the great age of eighty-eight years, and was buried at Hebron the following Monday, March 24th, in the church yard of the Baptist Church. Hebron was the scene of his labors and activities for twenty years of his life and the church and Academy were objects of his thought, his love, and his vigilance.

"Dr. Crane was a remarkable man. He was a ripe scholar, a life-long student, a clear thinker, and a correct reasoner. He was possessed of great mental resource, was ever reasonable, sensible, patient, tolerant, and just, and devoted to his duties as a Christian minister of the Gospel; loyal to his alma mater and to his friends, a lover of learning, and was the highest type of a Christian gentleman.

"We desire that our estimate of his character, services, and of his mental and moral worth be entered upon the records of the college in perpetual remembrance of our love for him who is no longer of us and with us, and of our sincere and heartfelt respect for his memory."

Voted that resolutions on the death of Justice King be prepared by Justice Cornish, chairman of the Board, and presented at the June meeting.

The condition of the College was presented by President Roberts, especially with reference to finances. President Roberts expressed the opinion that the college on the whole benefitted by its occupation by the government for Army training purposes, and that the financial deficit at the close of the year would be approximately \$2,000.

The proposition by the government to the colleges to continue military training was discussed and it was voted: that the committee on Professorships be requested to investigate and report upon the advisability of establishing such military training in accordance with the provisions of the government at the June meeting of the Board.

To enable the president of the college to devote his time to the completion of the endowment, it was voted: That the President be relieved of his teaching duties during the coming year, and that the Committee on Professorships be authorized to secure such additional teaching force as may be necessary.

Voted, That the Committee on Endow-

ment be authorized to secure such paid helpers as they may deem necessary in carrying on the campaign.

Upon the subject of Credits to Soldiers and Sailors, Voted, that the President and Faculty of the College are requested to recommend to the Board at its June meeting the rule which should be followed at Colby in the matter of granting Academic Credits to Soldiers and Sailors who have been away from the college for a year or more, engaged in military service. It is suggested that a complete list be prepared of those who have left the college to enter military service since April, 1917, and that specific recommendations be made concerning each one. It is also suggested that the President and Faculty pay special attention to the cases of students who have completed three years of college work before entering the service.

Voted, that the action of the Board in abolishing the department of Greek which was to take effect at the end of this academic year be extended one year and take effect from July 1, 1920, because of the fact that seasonable notice of the action of the Board was not given to Professor White.

On request of the trustees of Coburn Classical Institute, it was voted: That permission be granted to the trustees of Coburn Classical Institute to build a boys' dormitory on the lot in the rear of the Institute Building.

The report of the committee on Honorary Degrees was presented and accepted.

Voted, that Rev. E. C. Whittemore, D.D., college historian, be requested to enter at once on the preparation of the history of the college to be ready for distribution at the Centenary Celebration of the College in 1920. It is the judgment of the Board that said history should contain from 200 to 300 pages. The compensation for Dr. Whittemore's services shall be fixed by the Board after the work is completed, the incidental expenses also to be paid by the college.

Voted, that Prof. Parmenter be elected college marshal for the commencement of 1919, and that Dr. F. W. Padelford be honorary marshal. In case of the inability of Dr. Padelford to serve, President Roberts and Prof. Parmenter were authorized to fill the vacancy.

Voted, that the President be requested to invite General Perkins, of the class of 1879, to be present at the next commencement.

ASHER CROSBY HINDS, '83

BY THE EDITOR

Colby sons everywhere unite in mourning over the untimely death of Asher Crosby Hinds, of the class of 1883, one of the most distinguished and loyal graduates of our College. The death of Mr. Hinds occurred in Washington, May 1, following an illness that has extended over six years, the end being hastened by the death of Mrs. Hinds which occurred on April 9.

The following brief account of his life fairly well summarizes an active career that brought high honor not alone to the man himself but to the college and the nation.

Mr. Hinds was born in Benton. In 1879 he entered Colby College, and divided his time between working on his father's farm and attending the district schools of Benton.

He was graduated from Colby in 1883. The following year he went to Portland and took up newspaper business on the *Portland Advertiser*. There he learned the trade of a printer, following which he graduated into the reportorial department. He had progressed so well as a reporter when the Maine Legislature met in 1885, that the paper sent him to Augusta as its legislative correspondent. That winter's work met the approval of the editor and also attracted the attention of Editor Cobb of the *Daily Press* of Portland. Mr. Cobb immediately after the session closed, annexed the future congressman to his staff and when the session of 1887 came round sent him back to Augusta, and again in 1889.

This started Mr. Hinds into politics and eventually landed him in Congress.

During the service of Thomas B. Reed in Congress Mr. Hinds went with him to Washington in the capacity of clerk. Reed's secretary, toward the end of his congressional career, was Amos Allen, also from Maine. Mr. Hinds began his thorough study of parliamentary practice, and presently, when Reed became speaker, was made clerk at the speaker's table. It soon developed that Mr. Hinds knew more about parliamentary precedent and procedure than even brilliant Tom Reed, and the former served with Reed, as his mainstay, during the Reed congresses.

When Reed quit Congress his mantle fell on Amos Allen. That was in the

fifty-seventh Congress. Allen was re-elected until the sixty-first, when he gave notice that he would not be a candidate. All this time Hinds served at the speaker's table. He guided Dave Henderson through his tumultuous terms as speaker, and when Uncle Joe was elected Hinds was there, telling him what to do and how to do it.

After Allen decided he had had enough, Hinds, always the precedent person, decided it would be just as well to keep on in the old track, and he said he would like to come to Congress himself from this First Maine district that had originally had Reed and had then selected Allen, Reed's private secretary. Inasmuch as Hinds had been with Reed also, it was a natural conclusion on Hinds' part, and precedent was his ruling passion. Mr. Hinds was unanimously named by the convention as the candidate to succeed Amos Allen, and he won.

Hinds was big, brawny broad-shouldered, clearminded, with no nonsense about him. He was modest, agreeable, methodical, able. His book, known popularly at Washington as *Hinds' Precedents*, is monumental and will always be standard. This volume included the rules and constitution of the United States and a copy of Jefferson's manual. The publication was unique, in that the Jefferson's manual was annotated, as the rules and the constitution were. The famous manual of Jefferson was written for the guidance of the proceedings of the Senate during the vice-presidency of the great Virginian. Long ago it was formally adopted as part of the law of the House and, in fact, is the basis of rules as they exist today. There always has been, however, a conflict, or at least an absence of correlation, between the manual and the modern rules; and it is for the purpose of bringing the two into systematic relation that Mr. Hinds added to the two manuals the notes of decisions which may be quoted as a guide.

Mr. Hinds' personal and official relations with the speakers of the House since Thomas B. Reed took the gavel in the 54th Congress have been of an intimate character. When Speaker Reed resigned to enter upon the practice of law in New York, his successor, the late David B. Henderson of Iowa, promptly

retained the parliamentary. When Speaker Cannon was first called to the chair seven years ago, he, too, designated Mr. Hinds for continuance in office.

In the summer, when Mr. Hinds was supposed to take a vacation, he hied away to a little cottage on Chebeague Island, not far from Portland, and continued his pursuit of knowledge about the House rules and precedents. Although a man of stalwart build and of an iron constitution, his health had begun to break before he completed his eight enormous volumes.

Mr. Hinds leaves one son, Asher E. Hinds.

Editorial from Boston *Post*:

A GENIUS.

Men have so many varieties of genius that it is unsafe to docket anybody without a full knowledge of his qualities that may go untrumped. A man of this description was Asher C. Hinds.

Hinds had been a member of Congress, but his fame at Washington did not rest on that fact in any degree. It was as a student of and authority on parliamentary procedure that his reputation was made, in the position of "clerk of the Speaker's table." He knew more about procedure than all the Senators and Representatives under the Capitol dome put together. He was always ranked during his active days as the foremost parliamentarian in the United States. Experts have spoken of him as the greatest authority on parliamentary procedure in the world. For many years he was the only practitioner of his profession. Furthermore, he invented his profession.

Indirectly the late Tom Reed, famous among Speakers as "Czar Reed," invented the profession for Mr. Hinds; it was Reed who in 1894 offered the then youthful looking Mr. Hinds the job of "clerk of the Speaker's table"—really expert adviser on procedure to the Speaker—provided the young man from Maine would study diligently to master the job before the next Congress assembled.

Thus it was that Mr. Hinds, already an expert, set to work each day and far into the night throughout the intervening weeks and months to make himself many degrees more learned in his work than any other living parliamentarian. He succeeded, but only by laborious unearthing of congressional precedents from aged, dusty reports at Washington, and,

as the young man's interest in the work increased, by a study of governmental debate that ran back to the days of the Caesars. A monumental book in eight large volumes, "Hinds on Precedents," was published by the government as a result of the studies that Mr. Hinds had made at a hint from Speaker Reed.

In certain circles Asher Hinds is and will be one of the immortals. His life shows what can be done with natural aptitude, plus an enormous amount of hard work.

Editorial from the Boston *Herald*:

Former Congressman Asher C. Hinds of Maine, who died in Washington yesterday, was a man of industry and scholarship, and but for his premature breakdown in health several years ago, which compelled his retirement from Congress, would have become one of the leaders of his party in the nation. His manual of parliamentary procedure, or body of legislative precedents, by which the House of Representatives guides its proceedings, is a monumental work. His speeches always exhibited thoroughness of research and accuracy of judgment, besides marked lucidity in the expression of his conclusions.

The Funeral Services—Address by President Roberts.

The following account of the funeral services for Mr. Hinds appeared in the *Portland Daily Press*:

Impressive in their simplicity were the funeral services for former Congressman Asher C. Hinds at the Woodfords Congregational Church. There was not a large attendance although the church was comfortably filled. The congregation included many of the older parishioners who worshipped there when Mr. Hinds was a regular attendant at the church, some of his former political associates, several of his old newspaper co-workers, of whom there are but few left in the city and friends of the family from different parts of the city. Of State-wide prominence from out of the city, the only person present was Governor Carl E. Milliken who came unaccompanied and unsolicited from Augusta, to pay his tribute of respect to the man who had so honored and so faithfully served his State.

There was no music except the Solemn peal of the great organ of the church and the services consisted only of reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Daniel I.

Gross, the pastor of the church, a brief address by President Arthur J. Roberts of Colby College, the dead statesman's alma mater, prayer by Dr. Gross and the pronouncing of the benediction by the veteran Rev. Edwin P. Wilson, who was Mr. Hinds' pastor during his residence in Woodfords.

President Roberts' address was eloquent in its reverent simplicity and his words spoken in clear virile tones, made a profound impression on those within his hearing. He said:

"As Wordsworth said of Charles Lamb, so may we say of our friend, 'He was good, if e'er a good man lived.' And he was good not only all the way through, but all the way along. The neighbors of his boyhood, his school and college friends, the associates of his professional and political career—all knew the same Asher Hinds. In his moral history there are no pages one wishes had never been written, no pages to be read with allowances and apologies. Those who knew him most intimately and had known him longest, were most impressed by his purity of mind and heart and the unswerving rectitude of his conduct.

"On a day like this, when the end has come, and kinspeople and friends gather about the dead, how large character looms in our thoughts and how comparatively unimportant seems great ability or heaped-up wealth or the acclaim of all the honors mankind can bestow.

"The Great Apostle writes that we brought nothing into this world and it is certain we can carry nothing out. And in the narrowest sense this is true: the baby comes clutching not so much as a single penny in his tiny fist, and there is no pocket in the shroud. But in wider sense the Apostle's dictum is not true; for we bring into the world our aptitudes and tendencies—all our inheritance from the generations before us—and we carry out of the world—we must carry out of it—the character we have formed and moulded here. And today as we think of what our friend has carried with him out of this world into the new, what comfort, what consolation we find in our memory of the steady radiance of his moral being.

"As always on a day like this that world-old question demands insistently its answer,—'If a man die, shall he live again?' And our faith, trebly assured because founded on instinct and reason and revelation, is unshakably certain that

all that is good and God-like within us can never die.

"Mr. Hinds was a man of beautiful loyalties. His affection for places and persons and institutions was unchanging and changeless. Washington seemed only the more to endear to him the country community of his birth and this city where his lifework began; daily association on terms of closest equality with men of world renown subtracted nothing from the warmth of his regard for the humbler associates of boyhood and youth; and protracted absence and far distance and the manifold distractions of a busy life never in the slightest degree lessened—indeed seemed to intensify—his affection for school and college at Waterville. The friendship of Asher Hinds was a permanent possession, growing always in richness and value.

"This is not the time or place nor am I the person to speak in detail of the political career of Mr. Hinds. Important and notable though his public services were they were but prophetic of larger usefulness and wider fame. There can be no doubt that had his health not failed him he would by now be widely judged a really great statesman. Mr. Hinds, one must believe, would have displayed extraordinary fitness for dealing with the problems of the present time. His mind was at once philosophic and practical. His grasp of political principles was quick and sure, and he had abundant intimate knowledge of the facts of human nature, so variously illustrated in the lives of men and nations. With what confidence should we turn to him in this present time! How eagerly should we seek his opinion! What sense of security we should find in his judgment!

"One has but to read the great speech on Canadian reciprocity to be aware of what potential loss our country suffered in the quick and final decadence of Mr. Hinds's physical powers. On the day he delivered that speech Mr. Hinds seemed standing at the threshold of a congressional career which bade fair to rival any other in the whole history of our government. Statesmanlike ability of a very high order, admitted supremacy in knowledge of House procedure, the practical familiarity with men and affairs that came from long apprenticeship at the speaker's desk and, best of all, the absolute confidence of his colleagues, without regard to party,—these made up the quite unique combination of ad-

vantages with which Mr. Hinds was beginning his congressional career. When not long after word came that his public service was over, that the brilliant promise of his career would never be fulfilled, to how many of us the king of ancient days seemed once more sadly, regretfully to say, 'There is a Prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel.'

"The home life of Mr. Hinds is ground too sacred to be pressed by footstep of mine. What a rich heritage for him who remains, the doubly bereaved, is the memory of that partnership of purpose and interest, with its sheltering love, its mutual confidence and pride, its common ideals and aspirations. As of old, so may it be said of them, 'They were lovely and pleasant in their lives and in death they are not divided.'"

Following the benediction by Rev. M. Wilson, those present passed in front of the bier for the last glimpse at the face of their dead friend and the cortege then proceeded to Evergreen where the interment took place.

The pall bearers were Edward F. Tompson, Hon. Wilford G. Chapman, Fred V. Matthews, George P. Plaisted, Hon. George W. Norton and Alexander T. Laughlin.

LETTER FROM COL. SHANNON, '62.

In a letter written to President Roberts by Hon. Richard Cutts Shannon, of the class of 1862, an eloquent tribute is paid to Mr. Hinds. The ALUMNUS is privileged to reproduce the letter as follows:

"Many thanks for your favor of the 5th instant enclosing a copy of your admirable address delivered at the funeral of Asher Hinds. I deeply regret that I could not be present.

"I arrived in Washington the day of his death but only knew of it the follow-

ing morning when the funeral party were already on their way to Maine.

"He was clerk at the Speaker's desk when I was in Congress over twenty years ago, and, as he was a Colby graduate, we soon became warm friends.

"Unquestionably his broken health was the result of the great task he undertook, and, after fourteen years of continuous labor successfully accomplished. His 'precedents of the House of Representatives' is a monumental work of eight large volumes with about 1000 pages to each volume. There are also about 40,000 foot notes.

"The *Washington Post* in announcing his death said:

"These eight big volumes represent years of careful and exacting work, and it has been said that inaccuracy in them has never been discovered. But their compilation was too severe a strain upon the author's health, and he suffered a breakdown which eventually resulted in his death at the early age of fifty-six.

"But his work lives after him, and in future Congresses the authority marking the course of procedure for the House of Representatives will be these volumes of precedents,—carefully collected and indexed at the expense of his very life by the modest and diligent gentleman from Maine."

"In view of the great services thus rendered our country by this distinguished son of Colby, it seems to me that the friends and graduates of the College should be glad of the opportunity offered them to come to its financial assistance at this critical period in the history.

"Indeed the story of the life and work of Asher Hinds ought to win for his Alma Mater the sympathy and practical support of the friends of education everywhere."

"I'LL SEE YOU AT COMMENCEMENT"

BY ARCHER JORDAN, '95, *President Colby Alumni Association*

Commencement at Colby this year should be an occasion of real rejoicing after two years of uncertainty and dread; a happy reunion for those who have played their part so splendidly in widely separated fields of service in the great struggle now so happily ended and an opportunity for those who did not have this privilege to meet and pay tribute to the men who were Colby's representatives

in the country's service. Seventeen of our finest we shall not see again on the old campus. A number lie where they fell in battle and a note of sadness will not be lacking though for them we could wish for no finer end to life's endeavor.

In January when the copy was prepared for the last number of the ALUMNUS word had gone out that the men in the service would be obliged to give up

their uniforms shortly after demobilization so no suggestion was made regarding the wearing of uniforms at commencement. We now hope that all who can will appear in khaki and that a real military tone may prevail in as great a degree as possible. The undergraduates who were enrolled in the S. A. T. C. will be asked to march in uniform in the com-

mencement day procession. Speakers for the Alumni Luncheon will be chosen who will bring us into intimate touch with the great things Colby has done in the World War and altogether commencement this year will offer the one unique opportunity to breath the atmosphere of the college in her greatest hour.

"I'll see you at commencement."

FACTS ABOUT THE COLLEGE FACULTY

BY THE EDITOR.

The following paragraphs contain a list of the Colby College Faculty as at present constituted (January, 1919); a statement of the facts concerning the education of each, degrees received, teaching experience, books and articles written, membership in various organizations, and offices now being held:

Arthur Jeremiah Roberts, President of Colby.

Educated at Colby College and at Harvard University.

Degrees held: From Colby, A.B.; from Harvard, M.A.

Member Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, Waterville Country Club, Waterville Rotary Club, Waterville-Winslow Chamber of Commerce.

Offices held: Chairman, State Branch of the League to Enforce Peace; President, Waterville Rotary Club.

Julian D. Taylor, Professor of Latin.

Educated at Colby College, Class 1868.

Degrees received from Colby: A.B., A.M., LL.D.

Teaching positions held: Tutor, Colby, 1868-1873; Prof. of Latin, 1873—

Offices now held: Professor of Latin, Colby; Vice-President, Ticonic National Bank, Waterville.

James William Black, Professor of History.

Educated at Johns Hopkins University: A.B., 1888; Ph.D., 1891.

Teaching positions held: Acting professor of History and Political Science, Georgetown (Ky.) College, 1891-1892; associate professor of Economics, Oberlin College, 1892-1894; professor of History and Economics, Colby College, 1894-1913; professor of history and political science, Colby College, 1912—

Books or articles written: Maryland's Attitude in the Struggle for Canada; J. H. University Studies, 10th Series, No. 7 (1892); References on the History of Labor and some Contemporary Labor Problems: Oberlin College Library Bulletin, Vol. I., No. 2, May 1893; Savagery and Survivals: Popular Science Monthly, July, 1894; The Dawn of Western Discovery: Proc. Maine Historical Society, Vol. VIII., October, 1897; History of Georgetown College, Kentucky: In Lewis' History of Higher Education in Kentucky. U. S. Bureau of Education, Circular of Information, No. 3, 1899; The Life and Character of King Alfred: Proc. Maine Historical Society, Nov., 1901; Illustrated Sketch of Colby College: 1907. (Booklet, 40pp.); Maine's Experience with the Initiative and Referendum: In "The Initiative Referendum and Recall," Vol. published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1912; Book reviews and newspaper articles.

Member of: American Historical Association; American Political Science Association; American Economic Association; Maine Historical Society; National Geographic Society; corresponding member of the Maryland Historical Society; also the Phi Beta Kappa Society; the Waterville Country Club.

Offices now held: Secretary and Treasurer of the Beta Chapter of Maine, Phi Beta Kappa Society; Trustee and Treasurer of the Squirrel Island Library.

Anton Marquardt, Professor of the German Language and Literature.

Educated in Germany, at the Catharineum in Lübeck and the Universities of Berlin and Kiel.

Degrees received: From the Catharineum 1877, Das Einjährig Freiwilligen, Diploma; 1880, Das Abiturienten, Diploma, and 1885 from the University of Kiel, the Degree of Doctor, Ph.D.

Teaching positions held: High School at Watertown, Mass., from 1887-1891; since 1891 at Colby.

Books or articles written: Kant und Crusius, Ein Beitrag zum richtigen Verständniss der crusanischen Philosophie. Inaugural-Dissertation.—Lip-sius & Tischer. 1885.

Member of Phi Beta Kappa; Cascade Grange, Oakland, Me; National Geographic Society.

Clarence Hayward White, Professor of the Greek Languages and Literature.

Educated at Bristol Academy, Taunton, Mass.; Amherst College.

Degrees received: A.B. (1886); A.M. (1902)—both from Amherst College.

Teaching positions held: Instructor in Greek in High School, Amherst, Mass., 1885-6; Teacher of Classics and Mathematics in The Bowen School for Boys, Hartford, Conn., 1886-7; Instructor in Latin and Greek at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., 1887-91; Latin Master at Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass., 1891-1902; Prof. of Greek at Colby College, 1902—

Books or articles written: Edited Cicero's *Speech for Ligarius* in 'Students' Series of Latin Classics'—(Sanborn, Boston, 1902); "*Will in Casuality*": article in "Amherst Papers in Philosophy," Vol. 1, No. 8; Occasional articles in school and college publications—issued where I have taught; addresses delivered at Church Conferences, Meetings of Classical Associations, etc.; translated "*The Mimes of Herodas*" and lectured on same before Classical Club at Bowdoin and (Faculty) Arts Club at U. of M.; "*Some Considerations of Greek Sculpture*": article in "Maine Teachers' Quarterly," Vol. 1, No. 1.

Member of Maine Teachers' Association, Classical Association of New England, Associated Charities of Waterville, American Red Cross, Waterville Branch, National Geographic Society, Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, Amherst and Colby Chapters.

Offices now held: Deacon of Congregational Church, Waterville; Leader of Men's Class, Congregational Sunday School, and one of the directors of the

School; one of the directors of the Congregational Conference and Missionary Society of Maine and member of the "Business Committee" of the same.

George Freeman Parmenter, Professor of Chemistry.

Educated: Needham High School, Mass. Agric. College, Boston Univ., Brown Univ.

Degrees received: B.S., Mass. Agric. Col.; B.S., Boston Univ.; M.A., and Ph.D., Brown Univ.; D.S., (Hon.) Colby College.

Teaching positions held: At Colby Chemistry, Mass. Agric. College, 1900-1901; Instructor of Chemistry, Brown Univ., 1901-1903; Associate Professor of Chemistry, Colby College, 1903-1904; Merrill Professor of Chemistry, Colby College, 1904—

Books or articles written: Laboratory Experiments in Greek Chemistry; The Action of Acetic Anhydride on Acid of the Phenylpropionic Series, articles on Chemical and Photographic subjects.

Member: American Chemical Society; Fellow American Association for Advancement of Science; National Geographic Society; New England Society of Chemistry Teachers; Masonic Lodge; Waterville Rotary Club; Waterville Chamber of Commerce; Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity; Honorary Scientific Society of Sigma Xi.

Webster Chester, Professor of Biology.

Educated at Bulkely High School, New London, Conn., Colgate University, and Harvard University.

Degrees received from Colgate, A.B., Harvard, A.M.

Teachings positions held: At Colby Academy, 1900-1902; Colby College, 1903—; Special Lecturer at the Bangor Theological Seminary.

Member: American Association for the Advancement of Science, Marine Biological Association, Waterville-Winslow Chamber of Commerce.

Thomas Bryce Ashcraft, Professor of Mathematics.

Educated: Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Degrees received: A.B., 1906, from Wake Forest College; Ph.D., in 1911, from Johns Hopkins University.

Teaching positions held: Principal Wingate High School, 1906-1907; Instructor, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, 1910-1911; Colby 1911 to date.

Books or articles written: Article: History of the Baptists of Union County, N. C.; Pamphlet: Quadratic Involutions on the Plane Rational Quartic.

Member: The Phi Beta Kappa Society, The American Mathematical Society, The Mathematical Association of America, The Waterville Rotary Club, The Waterville-Winslow Chamber of Commerce.

Frederick Warren Grover, Professor of Physics.

Educated in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, George Washington University, Wesleyan University, and University of Munich.

Degrees received: S.B., 1899, M. I. T.; M.S., 1901, Wesleyan; Ph.D., 1907, George Washington University; Ph.D., 1908, University of Munich.

Teaching positions held: Assistant in Physics and Astronomy, Wesleyan University, 1899-1901; Instructor Electrical Engineering, Lafayette College, 1901-1902; Physicist National Bureau of Standards, 1902-1907 and 1908-1911; Colby College, 1911 to date; Radio Expert, Bureau of Standards, Summers of 1917 and 1918.

Books and articles written: "Effect of Temperature and Concentration on the Hydrolysis of Ferric Chloride" (with H. M. Goodwin) 1899; "Test of a Motor Generator" (with W. E. Parker) 1900; "Absorption and Change of Capacity of Condensers," 1901; "Absolute Measurement of Capacity," (with E. B. Rosa) 1904; "Absolute Measurement of Inductance," (with E. B. Rosa) 1904; "Measurement of Inductance by Anderson's Method using a Vibration Galvanometer" (with E. B. Rosa) 1905; "The Simultaneous Measurement of the Capacity and Power Factor of Condensers" 1907; "Über die Wirbelströme in einem Blech oder Zylinder mit Rücksicht auf die Theorie der Induktionswage untersucht," 1909; "The Mutual Induction of Two Coaxial Circles in Terms of Hypergeometric Series," 1910; "Measurement of the Inductance of Resistance Coils" (with H. L. Curtis) 1911; "Resistance Coils for Alternating Current Work" (with H. L. Curtis) 1911; "Formulas for the Calculation of Self

and Mutual Inductance" (with E. B. Rosa) 1912; "Capacity and Phase Difference of Paraffined Paper Condensers," 1912; "Analysis of Alternating Current Waves," 1913; "Calculation of Maximum Force between Two Coaxial Circular Currents," 1916; Bureau of Standards Manual on "Radio Instruments and Measurements," (with others) 1917; Additions to Formulas for Self and Mutual Inductance, 1918; one of the authors of the Signal Corps Radio Manual, in press.

Member: American Physical Society; American Institute of Radio Engineers; Waterville Rotary Club; Waterville-Winslow Chamber of Commerce; Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity.

Herbert Carlyle Libby, Professor of Public Speaking.

Educated at Colby College, Curry School of Expression, and Harvard College.

Degrees received: Harvard College, A.B., 1904, February.

Teaching positions held: Superintendent of Public Schools, Waterville, 1909-1912; Colby College, 1909 to date; Instructor in Vocal Culture and Rhetoric, Bangor Theological Seminary, 1909 to date.

Books and articles written: Editor, Colby Stories; Editor, Historical Sketch of Stockton Springs; Editor, Strong Selections for Public Reading; Editor, Under the Willows; Author, Yarns for Boys, Public Speaking (text-book); Editor, Colby Alumnus; Editor, Colby Catalog, 1918-1919; Author, Lecture Studies in Argumentation and Debating.

Member of Waterville-Winslow Chamber of Commerce, Waterville Rotary Club, Zeta Psi Fraternity, New England Public Speaking Conference, Harvard Teachers' Association.

Offices now held: Trustee Waterville Public Library; Chairman Forum Committee, Waterville-Winslow Chamber of Commerce; Secretary, Waterville Rotary Club; Chairman Centennial Committee, Colby College; Registrar Colby College; Chairman Waterville-Winslow War History Committee.

Homer Payson Little, Professor of Geology.

Educated: Dalton, Mass. High School; Williams College; Johns Hopkins University.

Degrees received: A.B., Williams Col-

lege; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University. Teaching positions held: Colby College, 1910 to date; Special Lecturer at the Bangor Theological Seminary.

Books or articles written: The Geology of New Arundel County, Maryland, (Thesis); Tolchester Folio, U. S. Geol. Survey (Junior author); Pleistocene and Post-Pleistocene Geology of Waterville, Maine; Several Short Articles in Science.

Member: Phi Sigma Kappa; Gammo Alpha; Phi Beta Kappa; Fellow American Association for the Advancement of Science; Fellow Geological Society of America.

Offices now held: Superintendent Sunday School, Congregational Church, Waterville.

Benjamin Edward Carter, Associate Professor of Mathematics.

Educated: Gunnery School, Washington, Conn.; Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

Degrees received: Harvard, A.B., 1890; A.M., 1892.

Teaching positions held: Instructor in Mathematics, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 1890-1891; Instructor in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, 1893-1910; Colby, 1910—

Member: American Mathematical Society; The Mathematical Association of America; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Charles Phillips Chipman, Assistant Professor of Bibliography, Librarian.

Educated at Colby College, Class of 1906.

Degrees received: From Colby, A.B.

Author of a number of boys' stories, among them being An Aerial Runaway, The Last Cruise of the Electra, Through the Unknown Isle, Two Boys and a Dog, The Page and the Prince, Heroes of Modern Missions. Also, author of The Formative Period of Colby's History.

Member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Kappa Phi.

Henry Emerson Trefethen, Associate Professor of Astronomy.

Educated at Kent's Hill and Wesleyan University.

Degrees received: B.A., and M.A., from Wesleyan University.

Teaching positions held: Kent's Hill, from 1881 to 1911; Colby College from 1911—

Member of Phi Nu Theta, Phi Beta Kappa, Mathematical Association of America.

Stewart Macdonald, Assistant Professor of Economics.

Educated at Dalhousie University and Cornell University.

Degrees received: B.A. and M.A. from Dalhousie University, and Ph.D. from Cornell University.

Teaching positions held: University of N. B., 1904-1909; McGill University, 1909-1910; Pennsylvania College, 1914-1915; Wesley College (U. of M.), 1915-1917; Colby College, 1917—

Anna A. Raymond, Dean of the Women's Division, and Assistant Professor of Latin.

Educated at Mt. Holyoke College, Boston University, and Northwestern University.

Degrees received: A.B., Mt. Holyoke, 1910; A.M., Boston University, 1913.

Teaching positions held at Greenwich Academy, Greenwich, Conn., 1910-1912, Teacher of Latin and Greek; Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., 1913-1915, Teacher of Latin; Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, 1917-1918, Acting Professor of Latin; Colby College 1918 to date.

Member of Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association, Classical Association of New England, Gamma Phi Beta Sorority—Boston Chapter.

Lester Frank Weeks, Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

Educated at Colby College and Harvard University.

Degrees received: B.S., Colby; A. M., Harvard.

Teaching positions held: University of Maine, 1916-1918; Colby College, 1918 to date.

Books or articles written: "Action of Oxalyl Chloride on Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Alcohols" with Prof. Roger Adams, Journal American Chemical Society, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 11.

Member: Delta Upsilon Fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Chi Sigma, (Chemical Fraternity) American Chemical Society.

Alice Heald White, Instructor in Music. Educated at Oberlin College, Oberlin Conservatory of Music; Two years study at Leipsic and Berlin, 1885-1887. Degrees received: Mus.B. from Oberlin Conservatory of Music—Diploma from Leipzig Conservatory, Leipzig, Germany.

Teaching positions held: Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota; Director of Music of Carleton Musical Department, 1882-1892 and Teacher of Piano, Pipe Organ and Harmony.

Henry William Brown, Instructor in Rhetoric.

Educated at: University of Maine; Yale University.

Degrees received: B.Sc. and MSc. from University of Maine.

Teaching positions held: New Hampton Literary Institution, 1887-1912; Colby College, 1912 to date.

Books or articles written: Originator of "The Wantonoit Club,"—national organization; magazine articles—literary, scientific, educational.

Member of Phi Kappa Phi, Maine Chapter U. of M., honor society; The Order of Free Masons; American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Euclid Helie, Instructor in French.

Educated at English High School, Worcester, Mass.; Feller Institute, P. Quebec, Canada.

Degrees received: Matriculated at McGill University, Montreal, P. Q., 1900; graduated at McMaster University, in 1905, A.B.; graduated at Clerk University, in 1908, A.M.

Teaching positions held: Fellow at Clark University, 1908-1909; Northeastern College, Worcester and Boston, 1915-1917; Colby College, 1917; Roxbury Latin School, 1918; Colby College, 1918 to date.

Books or articles written: Roman Stoicism; A History of the Learned Societies in France.

Member of Leicester Club, Worcester, Mass.

Josef Fredrik Nelson, Instructor in Romance Languages.

Educated at University of Wyoming.

Degrees received from University of Wyoming, A.B.; Chicago Theological Seminary, B.D.; University of Chicago, A.M.

Teaching positions held: Professor of Romance Languages, Elmira College, 1907-1909; Instructor Romance Languages, University of Missouri, 1910-1913; Professor of Romance Languages, University of New Mexico, 1914-1917; Colby College, 1918—

Member of Phi Kappa Phi.

R. O. T. C. IN COLBY

BY THE EDITOR.

The Government has submitted to the College a plan whereby a Reserve Officers Training Corps can be introduced. The plan proposed by the Government—a plan which is somewhat in the making—is given, as follows under date of March 18, 1919, issued by the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department:

BULLETIN NO. 1.

"1. The R. O. T. C. (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) should not be confused with the S. A. T. C. (Student Army Training Corps). The S. A. T. C. grew up as a war emergency measure and the members thereof were legally enlisted in the Army. The student underwent an intensive period of military training which undoubtedly detracted

from his academic work. The functions of the S. A. T. C. have now ceased and all of such units have been mustered out of the service.

"2. The object of the R. O. T. C. is to give the students attending school (by means of a standardized system of instruction) a thorough physical training, inculcate in them a respect for all lawful authority and teach the fundamentals of military training and leadership so that when they graduate from our schools they will be better qualified to solve the problems of civil life and better prepared to perform intelligently their duties as leaders of men, in case of future military necessity.

"3. The R. O. T. C. was provided for in Sections 40 to 50 of the National Defense Act, June 3, 1916. It is essen-

tially a peace-time proposition. It is subordinate to scholastic work and a careful study of its provisions will remove any doubt as to the possibility of the R. O. T. C. attempting the militarization of the school curriculum.

"4. At institutions of learning, including high schools, in which the authorities will require a two years elective or compulsory course of military training for its physically fit male students not less than fourteen years of age, the War Department may authorize the organization and maintenance of the units of the R. O. T. C. In order to obtain authority to organize one or more units of the R. O. T. C., the school must agree to have at least one hundred male students over fourteen years of age enrolled in the military course and agree to require that a minimum of three hours be devoted to military instruction and training per week. This will include both theoretical and practical work.

"5. Some of the advantages are: Uniforms to value of approximately \$42.00 (Government price) will be furnished each student annually by the Government. A further issue of uniforms amounting to \$15.00 will be made to those students who volunteer to attend a summer camp. Each man will receive the following articles: woolen uniforms, woolen shirt, short overcoat, shoes, leggins, hat, hat cord, waist belt, chevrons, collar ornaments. Those attending camps will be issued each year, additionally, two breeches (khaki cotton) one pair of shoes, shirt, leggins, hat and hat cord. The student will also be given the privilege of purchasing additional articles of uniform from the Quartermaster at Government price.

"The uniforms may be worn at all time by members of the R. O. T. C. It is required to be worn when students are undergoing military instruction. A distinctive insignia, to be worn on the upper part of the left forearm, will be issued to each student enrolled in the R. O. T. C. Both divisions of the R. O. T. C. are permitted to adopt, at their own expense a full dress, dress and fatigue uniform.

"Students who have successfully completed the first two years or basic part of the training in the senior division and who agree to take an advanced course of five hours per week and agree to attend a six weeks camp in the summer

during the last two years of college will be paid commutation of subsistence by the Government amounting to \$12.00 per month (cash) at the present rate. After graduation such students may obtain a commission as a reserve officer. (See paragraph 16 for financial inducement.)

"6. New and Complete Equipment and Late model arms are available to schools and are furnished at Government expense. The infantry pack includes shelter tent half, tent pins, etc. A liberal supply of ammunition for outdoor and in-door target practice is authorized. Requisitions should be submitted to 'The Supply Officer, Committee on Education and Special Training, Mills Bldg., Washington. D. C.' This officer will promptly order fulfillment of original requisitions. Bonds may be temporarily waived in order to expedite organization.

"7. Units of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Signal Corps, Engineer Corps, Air Service and other branches of the service are offered. The facilities at an institution and the wishes of the institution authorities will determine the type of unit to be established at a school. Training schedules for field artillery, engineer corps and signal corps have been received and at the colleges to which submitted they were cordially considered. All such programs of training are drawn up to conform to the standard courses of technical training in colleges. Modification will be made to fit local conditions where possible. Technical equipment and material of considerable value will be furnished to the institutions where these special units are established.

"8. Neither the parents nor the School Authorities lose any of their ordinary control over the students; except that after a student has once entered upon the course and agreed to take it, the two years course must be completed as a pre-requisite for graduation. The student is not enlisted in the service and enters into no contract with the Government other than to pursue the course of instruction prescribed. However, upon joint recommendation of the President of the institution and the Commanding Officer any student *may be excused from* the course where circumstances make such action advisable.

"9. The training program especially the junior units, are elastic and are

drawn up with a view of fitting into the academic class routine as far as possible. History, Hygiene, First-Aid, and Economic classes give instruction, some of which may be credited as part of the military requirement. The Military Schedule will be varied in order to stimulate interest. Consideration should be given locality and conditions at different schools to avoid conflicting with the academic routine. (See also paragraph 7.)

This proposed military training (which includes physical training) has proven most successful in inculcating the habit of attention. When this habit is acquired it goes a long way toward equipping the individual 'with remarkable powers of concentration, gives him a strong memory and the ability to properly estimate the situation confronting him.'

"10. Special emphasis will be placed on mass athletics and other scientific methods of physical training that have proven so successful during the last past year and a half in making our soldiers physically the best trained soldiers in the world. The physical training of students has a direct bearing on the policy of the R. O. T. C.,

"It is startling to realize that thirty per cent of our young men within draft age failed to qualify for full military duty in time of our recent national emergency because physically unfit. "Fit to Fight" is a term that need not be considered alone in connection with national defense. Life's every day battles offer a premium for a healthy, well disciplined body.

"While the R. O. T. C. would not prevent athletics continuing to occupy the place it now enjoys in college life, it would assist in the physical development of the majority of students that the present athletic systems do not touch. The R. O. T. C., in co-operation with the existing physical training systems in schools, should prove important in approximating universal physical training for students.

"11. Moving picture films of educational value will be issued by the Historical Branch of the General Staff for use in illustrating lectures and imparting instruction in R. O. T. C. There are now available fifty-six reels of these films (50,000 feet) covering some thirty different phases of instruction.

"12. Especially qualified Army Offi-

cers are available for detail, by the Government to the educational institutions, as Professors of Military Science and Tactics. It is the duty of the Professor of Military Science and Tactics to enforce proper military discipline at all times when students are under military instruction, and in the case of serious breaches of discipline or misconduct to report same to the proper authorities of the institution, according to its established methods.

"These officers will have charge of the military training in the different schools. They become members of the faculty and sustain the same relation to the administrative head of the institution as other members of the faculty. It follows that they are required to observe the general usages of the institution affecting the duties and obligations of members of the faculty.

"13. It is only recently that the privilege of maintaining Junior Units of the R. O. T. C. has been extended to High Schools. This was probably due to the lack of equipment in the past. There is now an ample supply of equipment. Junior Units are authorized for High Schools and the military training is preparatory for more advanced training in colleges. *Credit* will be given for work done in the *Junior Division* toward advanced military standing so that a member of the Junior Division who has done substantially the same work as that given for the first two years of the Senior Division may enter the advanced course of the Senior Division and become *entitled* to commutation of subsistence the *First Year He Enters College*. (See paragraph 16). Chicago has 14,500 students enrolled: San Francisco, Indianapolis and Louisville, are among the larger cities that have applied.

"14. The United States is divided into geographical districts and officers of experience and higher rank have been selected for duty as District Inspectors. The District Inspector is a direct representative of the General Staff as pertains to the organization, administration and instruction of the R. O. T. C. Units. He is a field agent of a sort. He is stationed at a central point in his district where he can keep in intimate touch with the school authorities and the officers detailed at the schools. The first District comprises the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Many colleges of importance in the District have organized units of the R. O. T. C.

"15. Summer camps: Attendance at Summer Camps is required only of students taking the advanced course in the Senior Division. Opportunity will be offered all members of the R. O. T. C. to attend Summer Camps at Government expense, unless Congress fails to appropriate the funds. An extra uniform is issued to those who attend camps. It is planned to devote most of the time during the school year to theoretical and physical training and that a large portion of the strictly practical military work will be imparted in the Summer Camps. The camps will be held at central points in the country. Dates for such camps and their duration will be announced as soon as final arrangements are made. College authorities are now being consulted on this subject.

"16. The following summary of the financial advantages of the R. O. T. C. should be of special interest to the student who 'works his way.'

Senior Division: Each man will receive annually, uniforms to the value (actual cost value) of \$41.83. Additional to those attending summer camps, \$14.67. (See paragraph 5 for list of articles.)

Each man will receive in four years, property (uniforms) valued at 4 x \$41.83..... \$167.32

Each man will receive in three summers property (uniforms) valued at 3 x \$14.67..... 44.01

Each man recommended will receive commutation of subsistence two years, or 590 days at 40c per day..... 236.00

Each man may receive commutation of subsistence in kind (not paid in cash) three summers, 135 days at 40c per day..... 54.00

"Besides the items mentioned above, equipment issued for each student amounts to at least \$50.00.

"The privilege of buying extra uniform at the above mentioned prices from the Quartermaster Department which will have an additional saving value to those who take advantage of it.

"The privilege of special technical training in various fields without any tuition charges.

"An opportunity to obtain a commission as second lieutenant of the Regular Army for a period not exceeding six

months, with allowances for that grade, and with pay at the rate of \$100.00 per month.

"The members of the Junior Division are on the same basis in respect to the above items as the Senior Division, except that no commutation of subsistence, other than at summer camps, will be granted. (See paragraph 13.)

"17. A number of school heads have stated that in this District a majority of the students depend, either wholly or in part, on their summer earnings to assist them through school. This condition has given rise to the assumption that a majority of our students in this district could not afford to attend the two summer camps. In view of the foregoing figures is this true?

"18. The Secretary of War has recently stated 'Whatever be the future military policy of the United States it is highly desirable that there be a continuous supply of young men having the fundamentals of a military education and have technically trained men who are informed as to the military application of the several sciences. These objects the R. O. T. C. is designed to serve and I trust that the students of universities and colleges will co-operate in its support. It is believed that this problem of having in time of National emergency, a sufficient number of educated men, trained in military science and tactics, to officer and lead intelligently the units of the large armies on which the safety of the Country may again depend, can be ultimately solved by the establishment of R. O. T. C. Units in our educational institutions.

"19. It is also believed that whatever be our future military policy, the R. O. T. C. will soon establish an important and permanent place in our national life by becoming a means of helping in the fuller development of our young men at educational institutions."

FACULTY COMMITTEES REPORT.

The following is a report of the Special Committee of the Faculty, appointed by the President, to consider the proposition made by the Government:

"The Committee has carefully considered the recommendations concerning the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, contained in Bulletin No. 1, of the War Department, Committee on Education and Special Training. According to this Bulletin it is proposed by the War

Department to introduce military training in the colleges and high schools for a limited number of periods per week (from three to five), the instruction in such work to be given by regular army officers, appointed by, and under the pay and general direction of the War Department.

"The Committee realize the advantages to be derived from a thorough course of military training; the physical benefit, the value of its discipline and its lessons of obedience and respect for authority, and the regularity of habit and hours; but they do not see how the full benefit of such training is to be attained under the plan as proposed.

"The trend at the present time is away from militarism; there is a demand for retrenchment and disarmament. The League of Nations plans for the substitution largely of moral force in the place of physical force, and for the reduction consistent with national safety and international security. The general sentiment expresses itself in a pronounced reaction against military training and methods, and our students who have recently been in the service and the boys who have returned from overseas duties are anxious to get away from these things. Indeed we believe it would be difficult to interest at present any considerable number of students, especially the one hundred required by the War Department, in military drill and instruction, and hold their attention and interest for the time required by the plan. Even the uniform, which is one of the chief attractions offered the student who enrolls for the R. O. T. C., has lost much of its charm and is being rapidly and cheerfully exchanged for civilian dress.

"If a number of civilians elected to stay out of the Unit, and of course the Women's Division of the College would not be included in it, this condition would add to the difficulty of making a schedule that would accommodate the military men and the civilians at the same time.

"The Committee believe that military training should be kept separate from purely academic work, and that such training can best be given intensively in the summer camp. As a war measure, the plan has much in its favor; but as a peace measure, we do not think it practicable nor workable as a permanent part of the collegiate curriculum, because of

the difficulty of maintaining the interest in the military program.

"There are points in the plan that are not clear; for example, the reference to academic work that might fit into the military requirement and be counted as a partial credit. Whether special courses that the War Department would prescribe are referred to here, is not made plain. There is some uncertainty about the summer camp, also, as this is contingent upon appropriations by Congress, and Congress is likely to regard this as one of the items, where economy is justifiable. For the student who takes the first two years only, and does not get the summer camp, the plan does not offer much except certain 'theoretical and physical training', for, section 15 tells us that 'a large portion of the strictly practical military work will be imparted in the summer camp.' Besides, the pay offered the student in the first two years of training consists only of the uniform and certain articles of wearing apparel that are scheduled in the plan. Outside of these gifts of the government, the amount of compensation for the last two years of the college course, when the minimum military requirement is five hours per week and includes attendance at a summer camp (for three summers in all, counting the one after graduation), does not seem large nor sufficient to offset what the average student can earn by working through the summer. It is cash rather than clothes that the student needs to pay his way through college. The reward for this long period of training, continuing through four years and three summer camps, would be the opportunity to obtain a commission as second lieutenant in the regular army for a period not exceeding six months, at \$100 per month. This would leave him in all probability without occupation or employment in the middle of a school year.

"Further, the plan reads: 'the two years' course must be completed as a prerequisite for graduation.' To be sure, a student may be excused by the President of the College and the Commanding Officers, 'where circumstances make such action advisable'; but the granting of such excuses freely would soon discredit the course and the only other alternative to be followed would be a strict enforcement of the requirement, and a holding of the student to his obligation when he

had once enrolled. The facing of this alternative would be likely to prove an obstacle in inducing students to sign for the course.

"Again, would the R. O. T. C., as proposed, prove the full benefit of regularity of habit and discipline? It is not the intention to maintain a barracks nor a common mess, nor to exercise control over the student's diets, nor his habits of living, nor the way in which he spends his time, outside of the three or five periods of military drill and training.

"Doubtless, the War Department's interest in the plan is the building up of the Army, by providing a reservoir of reserve officers; rather than in the academic side of the student's training. Would the average officer in the regular army be content to occupy a meek and humble position, subordinate to the academic influences in a small college for long? The committee is skeptical. Is this the best plan to follow in training officers for the army? The members of the committee are doubtful. The sum-

mer camp is an excellent institution, and we believe the vigorous, intensive training of the soldier for a period of the year, say in the summer months, without attempting to mix the military work with the academic work, would be a better solution of the problem, in time of peace.

"In any event, the Committee feel that the plan, as proposed, does not offer enough of benefit to warrant their commending it, nor do they feel that the adoption of the plan should be seriously considered without more definite assurances from the Government as to its permanency, its operation in detail, the adequacy of the compensation offered, and the limitation upon the authority and functions of the commanding officer, and his relation with the government of the college to which he is assigned.

Respectfully,

J. WM. BLACK, *Chairman.*

GEORGE F. PARMENTER

THOS. B. ASHCRAFT

Committee."

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Junior Exhibition at eight o'clock in the evening at the First Baptist Church.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

Presentation Day Exercises on the Lower Campus in the afternoon at half past two; meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in Chemical Hall at five o'clock; and President's Reception in the Gymnasium at eight o'clock, followed by the Senior Dance.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Class Day Exercises on the Lower Campus at half past ten in the morning and continued at two in the afternoon. Alumni Luncheon at 12.30, and Alumnae Luncheon at the same hour at Foss Hall.

Band Concert on the Campus at four o'clock.

Presentation of Shakespere's "Tempest", by members of the Junior Class, at eight o'clock.

Class Reunions in the afternoon, and Fraternity Reunions in the evening.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.

Baccalaureate Sermon at the First Baptist Church at half past ten, by Rev. A. K. DeBlois, D.D., First Baptist Church of Boston.

Vesper Service in the Chapel at four o'clock, conducted by Rev. E. C. Herrick, '98.

College Oration, City Opera House, at eight o'clock, by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York.

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

Graduation Exercises at the Church at half past ten, and conferring of honorary degrees.

Commencement Dinner in the Gymnasium at twelve-thirty.

All soldiers and sailors of the Great War are urged to attend this Commencement.

The President of the College hopes to hear from all graduates and former students of the College who are planning to be here for Commencement: he will be glad to be of all possible service to them.

FORTIETH REUNION OF '79

BY EDWIN C. WHITTEMORE, '79.

As the ALUMNUS does not publish its edition in three volumes quarto, any adequate record of the achievements of the class of '79 cannot be given. The following thumb-nail sketches escaped the censor.

After forty years the class comes back, not as ancient men, but as youths full of college spirit and ready for new enterprises in Colby's honor and service.

During the forty years only one member of the class has died, William Emery Morang, who at the time of his death in 1887, was Professor of Latin in Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn.

'79 has four lawyers. Charles E. Conant after fifteen years of successful practice in Minneapolis, moved to Wells, Minn., where he is a leading lawyer.

Hannibal E. Hamlin of Ellsworth has been very successful as a lawyer and his ability has been recognized by his appointment to important legal commissions by the State and United States Government. He has served Maine in both branches of the Legislature, was President of the Senate in 1901 and was Attorney General in 1905-8. He has served as trustee of Colby.

Haven't time for the history of North Dakota and so can't do justice to a popular class-mate but it is a matter of common knowledge that '79 contributed much to the Joy of North Dakota. Making fortunes or losing them made no difference to the equanimity which he learned in college (despite Prof. Taylor) in fact nothing could throw him down.

He served his city as postmaster, that was before the days of Burleson. He has given good cheer to all whom he met, and he has met everybody, and good money to all good causes "including the Scandinavian" and the Y. M. C. A. Under all circumstances he has been the inimitable, indefatigable, ineffaceable and indomitable Joy of his class.

Hattie Britton though with all the duties, social and charitable of a prominent lady of her city has had large part in the success of her husband and seems content with the life job of looking after him generally.

Will Hartwell Lyford is the only member who embellished the last '79 reunion

with a private car. But then he deserves it. He has been solicitor for important railroads for many years and has shown himself a public spirited citizen and a loyal son of Colby. The prizes given by him have been of help to the college and of great value not only to the prize winners but to all the contestants. Lyford seems to enjoy doing good with his money, a kind of diversion for which he has found considerable opportunity.

Teachers! why all of us were "winter vacation teachers" but people found out that Miss Mathews, Mayo and Warner were the real thing. For many years Miss Mathews held the important position of teacher in Greek and Latin in the Normal College of the city of New York. Mayo was teacher and administrator at Good Will Farm, Me., and later at Berkshire Industrial Farm, Canaan Four Corners, New York. At present he enjoys his own farm at Oxford, Mass., and his son represents him at Colby. Warner has built up a great institution in the technical High School of Springfield, Mass. Incidentally and deservedly there has come to him a great reputation as an educator who educates. He is prominent in educational circles of western Massachusetts and is faithful in his duty as Trustee of Colby.

Physicians: two good physicians are all '79 needed. Dr. J. A. Walling continues his early loyalty to eastern Maine and has a very large practice in Millbridge.

Dr. Everett Flood after special training and work at the Worcester Lunatic Hospital went to what men would regard as a life work, as superintendent of the Hospital Colleges for Children at Baldwinville, Mass. In twelve years he secured the large development and increased efficiency of the Institution. For the past twenty years he has been the Superintendent of the State Hospital at Monson, Mass. The remarkable service rendered here has made the hospital one of the most noted in the entire country and its methods, the product of the genius of its superintendent, and of his devotion to the interests of those under his care, have been widely adopted.

Three of the members of '79 have been successful business men. Gædges is head

of the steel manufacturing business of the H. K. Porter Co. with manufacturing plant at Everett, Mass. Soule has long been the New England head of the American Book Company with offices at 63 Summer St., Boston, which he has already made a rendezvous for all Colby men. Murray owns and conducts a great wholesale grocery business in Lawrence and Haverhill with connections in Maine. He is one of the leading Baptist laymen of Massachusetts and has filled with honor many important denominational positions.

Five of the class became ministers. Nathan Hunt after good work in Massachusetts gave many years of faithful labor to the small churches and unchurched communities of Maine. He is now pastor at Morrill. Lemont after short services in Massachusetts churches, for health reasons, became a farmer and business man. Merriam has been a singularly efficient pastor, first in Kansas, then in Freeport and in Skowhegan for many years.

Owen's ministry is a general one with Maine for his parish and the Ten Commandments and the Maine Law for his text. In the work of the Civic League he has made his influence felt throughout the State and is largely responsible for the progress made by Maine in all these matters during the last decade.

Whittemore was pastor in Auburn, and Damariscotta, then in Waterville for fourteen years, until he resigned to undertake work for Coburn, Ricker, and Higgins Institutes. During his four years with the schools more than \$200,000 have been subscribed for their equipment and endowment. He has been elected College Historian and is preparing the historical volume to be published in connection with the centennial of the college in 1920.

Among members of the class who left Colby before graduation are Stetson and Warren. Walter C. Stetson served as pastor of several Maine churches and then became the owner of Cedarhurst Farm in Waterville. He has proved his loyalty to the college in many ways.

Dr. Percy Warren of Bangor has been always an enthusiastic friend of the college. He has spent his life in Bangor as successful physician, real estate owner and capitalist.

The class has sent the following of its children to Colby:

Edna Owen, Robert Owen.

Arthur Merriam, Ethel Merriam.

Harold Soule, Seymour Soule, afterwards Rhodes Scholar at Oxford.

Agnes Stetson, Arthur Stetson.

Milton Hunt, Merle Hunt.

Bertha Whittemore.

Leonard Mayo.

The class has been largely represented in the Great War, Merriam in the lead with three sons in the service.

'79 has been called the trustee class, for Hamlin, Murray, Owen, Soule, Warner and Whittemore have given in the aggregate fifty years of service in that capacity. Owen is now the clerk of the corporation. The trustee class, certainly and on what weighty matter has '79 failed to have an opinion? And her's has been the Soule of many debates.

Never has a '79er been an obstructionist; indeed her plans, proposals and propositions will keep the college busy for a century to come.

There was never woman's suffrage but always woman's suffrage in '79 for the women were Lizzie Mathews and Hattie Britton Joy.

Lyford offers prizes aggregating \$100 for the best speaking presented by Academies and High Schools, in an annual contest at Colby.

Murray offers prizes aggregating \$100 to the Colby students winning in the annual debate.

Whatever happens to the rest of us, Lyford and Murray are among the "immortals" being placed immediately among the household gods of those who win the prizes.

In these prizes, in the subscription as a class of \$1000 to the Endowment Fund, in the personal subscriptions of class members and more than all, in its general attitude toward the college, has '79 come to be no small part of Colby's spiritual endowment; and after all the true endowment of a college is in the hearts of its alumni.

Every man in it is proud that he is a member of '79. So intimate is the fellowship that every man takes credit for the strong world-service rendered by the other members and finds it a source of new personal courage and power. No man has reason to lower his eyes or his voice when he speaks of '79.

'79 has no election expenses. We have a perpetual President, George Murray, a perpetual secretary, Willis A. Joy, and

every member is a treasurer upon whom the President may draw order for whatever class or college needs.

Of course other Colby classes have done fairly well, have given men to state and nation whom they have delighted to honor, have furnished College Presidents, but few college precedents, indeed if some loyalist of another class here rises to a point of order, let him note that if Colby had graduated one hundred classes like

the class of '79, her millenium would be striking high noon, and if he is not too deaf through prejudice, he may hear the old college, (she was a shy young thing Miss Colby University forty years ago) quietly quoting the ancient scripture, "Others have done well but thou O '79 surpassesst them all." And with characteristic modesty and no uncertain tone, '79 responds, *Amen!*

HEDMAN SONG CONTEST

BY ARCHER JORDAN, '95, *Class Secretary.*

The class of 1895 again offers for this year the Hedman Song Contest prizes of \$25, \$15, and \$10 for new Colby songs.

In deciding the merit of the respective songs submitted the committee will consider primarily their value as additions to the Colby song collection regardless of whether the music is new or old. It is doubtless a fact that a majority of the best songs of the different colleges have words set to old music. Stirring lines with suitable familiar music are asked for particularly though original music will be welcomed to be judged on the

basis of the popular appeal of the song.

The result of the contest thus far is that twelve or fifteen very fair songs have been produced but the one great song which shall ring out all that Colby is and stands for is yet to come.

Copy should be submitted to Mr. Rex W. Dodge, Box 666, Portland, Maine, before January 1st, 1920. It is hoped that a Colby song book, containing the songs already collected and those which will be made available this year, may be published before the Centennial Commencement and dedicated to the late Professor John Hedman, '95.

WITH OUR POETS

THE NEW DAY.

BY EDWARD J. COLCORD, '75.

There's a light of glory breaking
Round the circle of the hills;
There's answering song of gladness
From the cascades and the rills;
Borne upon the wings of morning
From the mountains of the free,
Hear the joyous strains that waken
All the lands from the sea to sea.

Strong from out the shocks of battle,
Loud o'er foemen shouts and strife,
Roll the songs of hope triumphant,
Thrilled anew with joy and life;
Hark the proud exultant paeans
For the victors that have won;
Freedom now for souls in prison,
For the reign of hate is done.

Long the hearts of men have waited
Dreaming of the age of gold;
And they knew the right was winning
Though the hosts of wrong were bold;

For the priests of evil trembled
As they saw the hills afar
Bright with truth's own golden sunlight
Breaking through the clouds of war.

There were sounds of many voices
Echoing down the aisles of time,
Songs of men and songs of women
In sad melodies sublime:
Ever where the hosts of battle
Sang their paeans o'er the slain
Rose the chants of women wailing
For dead heroes on the plain.

There were souls that through the ages
Were content to live apart,
Wearing out their lives unlauded
To make wise the human heart,
Wrestling with the dark world madness
Till the day should bring release,
And the earth forget its sorrow
In the dawn of perfect peace.

Not in vain hath woman voiceless
In the quiet home life wrought;
Not in vain hath generous manhood

Died uncrowned for human thought;
 These were not the fabled heroes,
 They who dared the battle's flame,
 Yet they won a height of valor
 Far above the warrior's fame.

Glory dies but faith is deathless;
 These were but earth's crownless ones,
 Yet the world they died for hails them
 Peerless daughters, hero sons:
 In her temples love shall treasure,
 First of all her golden deeds,
 How they fought the fight and won it,
 Ministering to the sad world's needs.

DA MAN DAT'S EDUCATE.

BY HARRY H. UPTON, '17.

Antonio Spurduto was no more een school
 some day,
 He lef' da class also da book an' took da
 train away;
 Was grumble all da time he's here, was
 never satisfy,
 An' eef he's got da lettles pain, for true
 he's gona die;
 "Wat's mat?" I say, "Maybe you theenk
 da lesson come to you,
 You better keep on study hard lik' da
 other fella do;
 You're gona leave. All right, goodbye,
 some day you'll mourn da fate
 An' you weel see eet's fine to be da man
 dat's educate."

"How 'bout eet wen you're called upon
 to mak' da leetle speech.
 You never had no eloquish so voice ees
 scream and screech;
 All up to seeing, you shake you head, for
 why? You don' know how.
 Eenstead of sweet voice lik' da bird you
 mak noise lik' da cow;
 How much you know 'bout Christopher
 Columb dat sail da sea,
 An' find America's good place for heem
 an' you an me?
 Den wen you're chased you never know
 short line ees always strate,
 Ah, Tony Boy, dere ees great joy for da
 man dat's educate."

"An' eef you go an' call some house to see
 da girl wat's dere,
 Eet's nice for polish up da boot an' comb
 de face an' hair;
 But wen you reach da place she live an'
 conversation start,
 You purty soon weel see you need clear
 head to keep your heart;
 Mos' all da Colby girls ees bright. Mos'
 other girls ees too,
 Dey don' lik' wat you call "bonehead" I
 tell you dat for true;
 To mak' da hit you mus' play ball, run
 track an' also skate,
 Da girls hav' use an' no abuse for da man
 dat's educate."

"An' eef you call on teacher too for spend
 the eve some day,
 You spik da Angeesh all mix up an' don'
 know wat for say;
 Den eef da preincipal send note for see
 heem by an' by,
 You run around lik' crazy man weeth
 wild look een da eye;
 He shout you name, stand up! sit down!
 an' you are all excite,
 You're scared for meet heem every day
 an' do not sleep at night;
 Eef you would lik' be brave, jus' study
 hard an' watchful wait,
 Den no more sad, you will be glad, you're
 man dat's educate.

"But Tony he's mak' up hees mind an'
 leave dat afternoon'
 "Good bye" I say, "I'm very sure you
 have decide too soon;
 Wherever een da worl' you go een boat
 on land or sea,
 You now weell hav' no more desire one
 greata man to be."
 Well, dat ees jus' two week ago an' Tony's
 back once more,
 Because he learn da truth I tell, too bad
 don' know bafore.
 "I'm now resolve I'm wrong" he say,
 "Dees school for me is great,
 My mind you see ees feex for be da man
 dat's educate."

MOUNT DESERT.

BY CHARLES H. JONES, '15.

Stern, rugged and imperial stand forth
 your cliffs
 In grandeur. Sombre is the sea.
 The wonder and the miracle of pine that
 lifts
 Its head o'er mountain's dignity
 To other marvels of a sea of stars serene
 Above; the grave solemnity
 That shrouds unnumbered dancing waves
 that play and gleam
 With moonbeams tantalizingly,
 While all is silent save the distant throb-
 bing roar
 Of Sea's attempt unceasingly
 To either conquer Earth or wed her
 Shore,
 According to its mood—Only
 The kiss of little waves at times that
 give caress
 And then at times relentlessly
 It is the Ocean's mood and passion to
 distress
 Poor Mother Earth pitilessly—
 The strength, the power, the vastness, the
 calm majesty,
 The silence and the mystery,
 That clothe you, Mount Desert, will be
 Still here when Man's weak ponderings
 of mind shall see
 Their end. The thought and reverly

Of Man is awed by your bold beauty
and the Sea's,
Which speak of more than life, of im-
mortality
Apallingly: Eternity.

HER GIFT.

BY EDWARD J. COLCORD, '75. . .

She gave her proudest treasure, her
heart's best:
With love's last kiss and lingering
clasp of hand,
She saw him sail far seaward with the
band
Of khaki clad, and smiled brave farewell,
lest

He learn the agony within her breast.
Now lies he there in tragic No Man's
Land
Where poppies wave neath loving Na-
ture's wand,
And skies look sadly on his soldier's
rest.
Yet brave of heart, all the sad years to
be
Her lips will smile for the dear sake of
one,
Though love lies desolate, that she may
do
Her loyal share, and in his memory
Live to fulfill what he has left undone,
To her lost soldier dead a woman true.

WITH THE ALUMNI

NOTE—Colby men should report promptly to the Editor of the ALUMNUS all news items about themselves and their collegemates or classmates. These items, because personal in character, are read with very great interest by all Colby men, and they serve a most useful purpose in keeping the College in closest possible touch with her graduates. *Never fail to report immediately a change of residence.*

1856—Newark, N. J. March 22.—Dr. Abijah R. Crane, for fifty years identified with the Baptist Church and educational interests in Maine and a trustee of Colby College, died today at the home of relatives in Kearny, near this city. He was 88 years old.—Appropriate resolutions were passed by the Board of Trustees at its April meeting, report of which is given in this issue of the ALUMNUS.

1879—My Dear Class-mate: This is our fortieth anniversary. We expect to celebrate this occasion in Waterville, beginning Friday, June 13th. Our reunion banquet will be served at the Elmwood Hotel, Waterville, at six o'clock Saturday P.M., June 14th. Our class has been a record breaker in several respects. If we should have 100% attendance at this fortieth reunion, with the exception of Morang, who has gone to the great beyond, we shall certainly be a record breaker in this respect. Now go to it, old fellow, and show your red blood again, like you did in '79. Charlie Warner who has a title attached to his name as long as the moral law, will represent us at the Commencement Dinner. Don't miss it.

Truly yours,
GEO. E. MURRAY.

P. S. Lyford will represent the class at Alumni Luncheon.

1881—In a year or two after his graduation Frank D. Bullard went to Los Angeles, California. Here he finished his medical course and began the practice of medicine. For a number of years Dr. Bullard was a general practitioner and gained for himself a fine reputation. Some time ago he became a specialist of the eye and ear and today he has high standing among the men of his profession. In addition to his extensive practice Dr. Bullard has published two or three volumes of poetry which are a great credit to the author and also a real contribution to literature. In civic and social affairs Dr. Bullard has taken a prominent and useful part. In every way he has brought honor to his Alma Mater and made for himself a reputation both honorable and worthy.—After his graduation from Colby D. J. Bailey took the full course in theology at Rochester. Then for some years he was a successful pastor in the State of New York. Finding need of a change of climate he moved to Pasadena, California. At the present time he is engaged as a contractor and builder. In this fair city of the land of sunshine and flowers he finds ample employment and has an attractive home.—

The following item appeared not long ago in a well-known religious journal. "After spending the summer at their home in Ludlow, Vermont, Dr. and Mrs. Fred M. Preble have returned to Riverside, California. Riverside is one of the beauty spots of Southern California, elegant homes embowered in orange groves, with Rubidoux Heights on the south overlooking a community property of no less than \$20,000,000 and it is no wonder that Dr. Preble's heart turns to that fairyland when Vermont is wrapped in the snows of winter. And California appreciates Dr. Preble for his worth and work's sake. He has spoken occasionally at the University of Redlands and has been invited to give a series of addresses this winter."

1882—From Colby Frederick W. Farr went to The Newton Theological Institution from which he graduated in 1885. He held pastorates in Biddeford, Maine, New York City and was for twenty years pastor of the Bethlehem Baptist Church, Philadelphia. About three years ago he accepted the call of the Calvary Church, Los Angeles. And here in the City of the Angeles Dr. Farr is taking high rank as a Biblical scholar, a preacher of unusual power and a pastor of deep and broad sympathies.

1887—The president and trustees of Newton Theological Institution tendered a largely attended reception to Rev. Dr. Woodman Bradbury, the newly-installed Professor of Homiletics at the institution, on Monday afternoon, December 16, in Colby Hall. Addresses were made by Pres. George E. Horr, by Dr. Bradbury's predecessor, Prof. John M. English, by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Watson and by Dr. Bradbury himself, the subject of Dr. Bradbury's being "The Pulpit and the New Era Talking Chiefly on a League of Nations to Insure Peace." President Faunce of Brown offered prayer. Afterward Dr. and Mrs. Horr gave a tea in their home in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Bradbury, (the latter being Mary E. (Farr) Bradbury, Colby 1888), to which many of the leading residents of Newton Centre and prominent Baptists of Boston and its vicinity were invited. The old Cambridge Baptist Church is having much difficulty in finding an acceptable successor to Dr. Bradbury as pastor. Dr. Bradbury's daughter, Elizabeth, entered Radcliff College last September. She has become a violinist in the college orchestra. Without any preliminary

special training, at the class athletic contests in the Fall, she broke by four inches the Radcliff College high jump record, making five feet six inches in competition.

1890—Charles Worthen Spencer has been transferred to the Red Cross service with the rank of Captain, and assigned to a position on the staff of the Red Cross Commission to the Balkan States. He will travel through the Balkans, reaching Constantinople probably in the early summer, and preparing the report of the Commission. Before this appointment Capt. Spencer had been in Y. M. C. A. service with both the French and American armies, and at the educational headquarters at Paris. At Paris he prepared historical syllabi for the "khaki university."

1891—North Abington, Dec. 2.—The Rev. Charles A. Pease, who was recently called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church at North Abington, has notified the trustees that he will accept, and will assume his duties December 15. He will succeed the Rev. R. W. Ferguson, who resigned recently to accept a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Rockville, Ct. The Rev. Mr. Pease is about thirty-two years of age and is now preaching in Conway. He is a native of Maine and has a family.

1893—David J. Gallert is the author of a publication issued by the National Security League, entitled, "What Uncle Sam Gives His Fighters and Their Families". Gallert is Chairman, Committee on Allotments, Insurance, etc., Associated Boards of Instruction of the City of New York. Gallert is located in business offices at 31 Liberty Street, New York City.

1894—Dred T. Harthorn, Principal of Coburn, has just finished work on a public address which he expects to deliver in various parts of the country, the general subject being "Maine".

1895—Dr. Frederick Bryant is enjoying one of the largest practices of general medicine in the city of Worcester, Mass. He has specialized in obstetrics and built up a very large clientele. Although a very busy doctor Fred has found time to study X-ray and its relation to diseases and intends to devote the major part of his time in the future to the treatment of all diseases, especially cancer by means of the X-ray and radium. To this end he took a month to

investigate and study the methods now used in the most advanced hospitals using radium. He returns with enthusiasm knowing that cancer in its earlier stages has been cured and that even in its most malignant form cures have been occasionally made; the Doctor brought two little pieces of radium back with him to use in his laboratory; they are about the size of two yellow-eyed beans and they cost around the princely sum of five thousand dollars. Fred is married and has one son, Frank, aged fourteen, who is a freshman in the Worcester High School. Address 778 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

1896—Walter L. Hubbard has been employed since February 15, 1919, in the Cost Accounting section of Uncle Sam's service. He is now attached to the Boston District of the Ordnance Department and assigned to Worcester where he is helping to audit the accounts of the Os-good Bradley Car Co., who, under a contract with the government, made gun carriages. His family is still at Charleston, Maine, where Mrs. Hubbard is preceptress of Higgins Classical Institute. Hub. has two children, William H., aged eleven, and Margaret, aged nine. His local address is 8 Hunnewell Road, Worcester, Mass.—Word has been received of the death of Mrs. Grace Illsley Padelford at her home in Newton Highlands, Mass., at the age of forty-seven years. Mrs. Padelford was the wife of Rev. F. W. Padelford, D.D., superintendent of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention. She was the daughter of Rev. George B. Illsley who for many years was a minister in Bangor, where Mrs. Padelford spent her childhood. She was a graduate of Colby in the class of 1895 and after her marriage went to her home in Haverhill, Mass., where her husband was pastor of the Portland street Baptist Church and later in Lynn in the parish of the Washington street church. In 1908 they moved to Newton Center, where she died suddenly of influenza and pneumonia.

1898—From the *Circle*, New York: "Born in Brooklyn, New York, March 26, 1877, but spending his boyhood in Farmington, Maine, Robert B. Austin, is claimed by the Pine Tree State as her son, and the son is loyal to his adopting parent. He is the son of Daniel W. Austin, whose father, Robert F. Austin, was one of the foremost New York merchants of his time and the founder of the

well and widely known firm of Austin, Nichols & Company."

"Mr. Austin prepared for college at Coburn Classical Institute of Waterville, Maine; graduated from Colby with the class of 1898; and graduated with honors from the New York Law School in the Class of 1900; and from that time he has practiced his profession in New York City, where he resides.

"He is President of the Queens County Trust Company, Director of the Long Island Bond and Mortgage Company and the Co-operative Savings & Loan Company of New York, Director and Vice-President of Waydell & Company, Secretary-Treasurer of the Lubricating Metal Company and connected with many other enterprises in and around New York.

"With Wendell P. McKown, '98, he forms the firm of Austin & McKown, Lawyers. This is one of the well known law firm of New York City.

"Mr. Austin is a very big man. He simply had to have a big body to contain his heart and soul and his love for mankind. Always hiding his own cares, he is ever smiling and being kind to others. And, though he is able, daring and courageous in all things, his courteous, self-sacrificing modesty is always with him." To all of which the ALUMNUS gives hearty assent!—"Prin. J. L. Dyer of Camden High School has been elected superintendent of the Camden-Thomaston-Hope Union District, to fill out the unexpired term of Supt. B. E. Packard, who will assume the position of superintendent at Sanford on December 1. The new superintendent was educated in the common schools of Charleston, Maine, Higgins Classical Institute and Colby College, where he received his A.B. with the class of 1898. Before his graduation from Colby he was elected to the chair of Greek in McMinnville College in Oregon, but resigned, owing to the failing health of his parents. In the fall of '98 he went to Sangerville High as Principal and served two years. For the three years following he was sub-master at Gould Academy, the next year vice-principal of the Bethlehem Preparatory school in Pennsylvania; he was next principal at Monson (Me.) Academy for two years and for one year at Milo High school. In the fall of 1908 he took charge of the Oxford (Me.) High school, at that time a small, ungraded institution. When he resigned in June, 1915, he left

a school rated class A and endorsed by the New England College entrance board. From Oxford he was called to Houlton to take charge of Ricker Classical Institute, where during his stay of three years he built up from an attendance of 127 a school of over 200. In May he passed his superintendency examination at Presque Isle and resigned his position at Ricker, intending to give up his teaching profession, but Supt. Packard persuaded him to come to Camden as principal; his election as superintendent is the town's endorsement of his success in that position. Mr. Dyer is a Mason and in college belonged to the A. T. O. fraternity"—*Lewiston Journal*.

1899—Henry Raymond Dalrymple who left off going to Colby after his freshman year and stayed at home with his parents who were sick at that time, finished his college education and graduated at Colgate in 1902. He married right after graduation Miss Alta Idaho Schilling and they have one child Martha Dorothy, born June 21, 1903. "Dally" taught an academy in the West and then another in New York State, after which he took a position with Allyn, Bacon & Co., in Ohio. At present he is engaged in War Camp Community service and stationed at Camp Funston, Junction City, Kansas. Before going into the war work he was located in Cincinnati, and prior to that in Chicago.

1900—"As we have suggested, the whole fault is the greater because the way has long since been pointed toward methods and texts so much better. Mr. Raymond F. Crist, deputy commissioner of naturalization, has only thought he was doing a pioneer work in this field of teaching English to immigrants because he himself is evidently so ignorant of the whole business. Here in Massachusetts we have, by good fortune, put the task in the hands of people who know something about it. Mr. Charles F. Towne [Colby, '00] whom the Department of University Extension engaged last year to supervise public efforts to teach English to foreigners under the auspices of the State Board of Education, has made this kind of endeavor almost his life-work. The courses which he has prepared, taking as much pains to train teachers how to teach them as the teachers themselves become prepared to take in their work with the immigrants, are veritable models of all that is best in this special kind of instruction. Built

upon the Gouin principles, they substitute active verb forms for the deadly nouns of the old-fashioned primers, and they bring these ideas of action at once into sentences and instruction of a kind which the factory-worker or the woman at home immediately find both valuable and comprehensible in the pursuit of their daily occupations and in their family life. Only when this basis of knowledge has been well established does Mr. Towne attempt the more difficult task of instruction in civics."—*The Springfield Republican*—Hedman, so generally called by his full name, Simon Peter, is now living at 7 Manor Street, Worcester, Mass., with his wife and daughter, aged fifteen. Simon after leaving college still continued in the canvassing game which he so successfully plied while in college, but as head agents of other canvassers. He was located in Bangor and Dover, Maine, until about eight years ago, when he moved to Boston and there entered the employ of the Continental Casualty Company selling insurance. After three years in Boston he went to Worcester where he joined the forces of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, selling insurance and stands well up the list of their successful salesmen. We can all remember Simon's quiet but convincing ways.

1901—"Well Dame Rumor is correct, sometime she is and sometimes she is NOT, but this is one of the times that the rumor was correct and our city attorney is now deputy district attorney of this county. P. M. Andrews is his name, you all know him, but you don't all know about where he came from nor what he has done in former years. Mr. Andrews comes of those good old conservative Maine parents, having been born in that state nearly forty-five years ago, on January 26, 1874, to be exact, where his early life was spent on the farm. His first schooling was received at the country school near his father's farm, where he fitted himself, by diligent study, for college at the Hebron, Maine, Academy, from which he graduated in the class of 1897. He immediately entered Colby College at Waterville, Maine, from which he graduated in the class of 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After studying law at the University of Maine, Maine, he was admitted to the bar at Portland, Maine, in August, 1904. He then practised law in that city for the next eight years, coming to California in

1912, and settling in San Diego County, where he has practised law since September 16th of that year. Mr. Andrews has been a resident of East San Diego for the past five years and has been twice city attorney of this city, having been in that position at the time of his appointment to the office which he now holds. Owing to the fact that his entire time will be devoted to his new duties, his early resignation as city attorney will take place. Mr. Andrews, P. M., as most all of his friends call him, needs no introduction here; he is a 32d Degree Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. East San Diego will lose a valued city attorney, but all are glad of his new achievement and wish him success."—*San Diego Press*. Andrews took office as Deputy District Attorney January 6, 1919. The office carries a salary of \$2400, and the appointment is for four years. The city of San Diego has a population of 100,000.—Adonis D. Howard is now a wizard in financial circles, is vice-President of the H. V. Greene Company, located at 185 Devonshire St., Boston.

1902—Writing of the late George Thomas Sweet, Clyde Church contributes the following paragraphs: "My acquaintance with him began shortly after he entered College, and afterward became intimate. We were members of the same Fraternity. He was assistant manager, at the time of my service as manager, of the baseball team. In 1904-1905 we roomed at the same house in Cambridge, and during my last year at the law school we were room-mates. So I had the opportunity to learn something of his qualities,—his readiness to do his part, his integrity, his industry. He was a trustworthy friend, and a lovable one. Since those times we have kept in touch with each other, mainly by correspondence. I saw him in Los Angeles, and had the pleasure of two visits from him here. The last was in 1913, at which time I was impressed with his kindly and gentle ways, his courtesy, and his polished manners, a combination which evidenced the true gentleman that he was. I am satisfied that he was making good at the law in Los Angeles. He was a son of whom Colby and Zeta Psi may be justly proud."

1904—John A. Partridge of Fairfield has been elected principal of the Sanford High School. He is a graduate of Colby and has been engaged in High school

work for fourteen years. He has been in Fairfield as Principal for the past eight years.

1906—A. G. Robinson received on Christmas day, 1918, from the Chinese government the decoration of the "fifth class of the Order of the Golden Harvest" in recognition of his distinguished services among the refugees at the time of the great flood in the Tientsin district, in 1917.—Charles P. Chipman has returned to Colby to serve the College as its Librarian and as Professor of Bibliography. He has been appointed Editor of the new General Catalogue to be issued in 1920. He has recently purchased a house in Waterville, and his parents will move there presently.—The sporting columns have the following about Jack Coombs: "Although there are several managers in the major leagues for the coming season, there is one in particular who will be under the surveillance of the students of the game, because it is quite likely he will use the system of moral suasion, to govern his men instead of the 'iron hand' as McGraw's system is acknowledged to be. The experimenter who will be watched by close followers is none other than Jack Coombs, former American league 'Iron Man,' and all round good baseball head. Jack Coombs is one of those fellows of even temperament who at all times knows exactly what he is doing. He can speak in stern terms according to Billy Evans, American League umpire, but he has never given a public demonstration of driving power along the lines used by McGraw and some of the other noted bosses. Whether Jack will be able to rule sufficiently to keep his charges on their toes remains to be seen. Coombs' work at Philadelphia will be watched with interest too, because it will be his debut in charge of men. Playing ball one's self is one thing, but telling others how to play it is quite another thing—and a strenuous thing as well. This season will tell Coombs' story perhaps better than words."

1909—Nelson I. Mixer is now located at the Y. M. C. A. in Lynn, Mass. Mixer gave up teaching after several years of successful work at the Waterville High School, and went into Y work. A local newspaper says of him: "He has met with success in Lynn in the Y. M. C. A. work and has made a host of friends in that vicinity."

1911—Lieut. Albion Blake has arrived

home from Camp Hancock, Ga., where he has been attached to the Ordnance Training camp. He has been in the service a year, training first at Dartmouth Supply school and later at Camp Jackson Supply school at Columbia, S. C.—James Perry, who was for some three and-half years in "Y" work in France, including Foyer directorship among the French soldiers at the front, arrived in Constantinople, Turkey, March 22, 1919, to have entire charge of all the "Y" work in the near East, with headquarters in Constantinople.

SIDNEY W. PATTISON.

The following paragraphs were contributed to the Waterville *Sentinel*:

"The death of Sidney Winfield Patterson, third son of George and Mrs. Susan (Bassett) Patterson occurred wednesday afternoon, December 18th, after a short illness of pneumonia.

Mr. Patterson was born in Winslow August 17, 1891. He received his early education in the Winslow schools graduating from Winslow High school in 1906, the following fall he entered Colby College at the age of fifteen years being the youngest student in the entering class. He attended Colby three years and while there became a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. In his Junior year he was elected to the Druids a junior honorary society. During his stay at Colby he took several prizes in prize speaking and for scholarship being a student of rare ability. He transferred from Colby to the University of Maine wishing to pursue an agricultural course and in 1914 he graduated from the University being one of the first six in rank in the graduating class and was elected to the Phi Kappa Phi society to which only students of the highest rank are elected. While in Maine he was the winner of the Balentine prize of biological chemistry department.

"After his graduation he was called back to the University where for two and one-half years he was instructor of geology and biological chemistry.

"On June 21, 1916, he was married to Miss Harriet Simpson only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Simpson of this city and shortly after their marriage he accepted a position as superintendent of the large stock farm of Price Brothers in Kenegami, Canada, which position he held successfully for a year returning to this city last winter and again going to Orono to be assistant to Dean Leon S.

Merrill, State Food Administrator, which position he held at the time of his death.

"Early in life he became affiliated with the Congregational Church in Winslow and was an active member there. He was an untiring worker in the Christian Endeavor and at one time was president of the Kennebec County Christian Endeavor Association.

"He was a young man of most wonderful character and his life was like the end of a perfect day.

"The immediate relatives who survive him are his wife and a small daughter, Ruth, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Patterson, three brothers, Alfred B., of Ranger, Texas, Nathan R., of Oklahoma, Parker, W., a student at the University of Maine and one sister, Mrs. Roland Hutchins lately returned from Washburn, Wisconsin."—H. W. Kidder put in three weeks traveling in the interest of the Victory Loan. This traveling was not on foot but on the Special Victory Loan Train which toured through the Third Federal Reserve District. He reports a "Good time, good experience."

1912—Clifford H. Libby, aged 35, a Colby College graduate and head of the science department of Portland High school for years, died late Saturday afternoon, after an illness of three weeks. He was born in Scarborough. After receiving his primary education there he later attended Colby, graduating in 1912. He taught a year at Groton, Mass., and then joined the faculty of Portland High. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Edith Perry Libby; a brother, John, and a sister, Mrs. Merrill of Scarborough.—*Lewiston Journal*. —Earl C. Macomber writes the ALUMNUS as follows: "Inclosed please find one dollar for the Alumnus. The pleasure I get from it is worth many times its cost. After four years in Whitman with E. T. Wyman, a good Colby man, I came here last February. Attleboro is a fine little city and I find my work here very pleasant. Season's greetings to you."

1913—Lawrence R. Bowler, who recently received his discharge, as first lieutenant, has arrived home. Mr. Bowler will leave shortly for New Bedford where he will enter the employ of a large cotton mill for the purpose of learning the business.—Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Gerrish announce the marriage of their daughter, Rachel, to Donald Heald White, Lieutenant, Chemical Warfare

Service, U. S. A., on Saturday, October 12, 1919, Berlin, N. H.

1914—Stephen Brann was lately discharged from the service after training at Camp Hancock, Ga.—George W. Perry resigned his commission of Second Lieutenant in the 11th Aero Squadron, France, January 4, 1919, to enter the Foyer work with the French Army of Occupation in Lorraine and Alsace. Then in March resigned this work, under appointment with his brother, James in Constantinople, Turkey, where he is now engaged in "Y" relief work; his post of duty very likely to be later at Smyrna.—Mrs. John McNab Munro announces the marriage of her daughter, Valdemar Edith, and Thomas James Reynolds, Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., on Tuesday, March 4, 1919, at the First Presbyterian Church, Pasadena, California. Reynolds has opened law offices in Waterville where all 1914 graduates will be welcome.—Raymond I. Haskell has left Chelsea and is now teaching in the William Penn Charter School. His home address is 411 West Penn St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.—Harry P. Fuller is now out of the War service and is with the National City Company, 50 Wall Street, New York. His address is 26 West Kinney Street, Newark, N. J.—Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Peacock announce the marriage of their daughter, Annie Lois, to Milroy Warren, on Tuesday, October 22, 1918, Lubec, Maine.—Chester F. Wood is Acting Pastor of the Stoughton Street Baptist Church, Upham's Corner, Boston, Mass.—V. H. Farnham is located at 372 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass., and is in business.—Classmates regret to learn of the death of Nathan T. Butler which occurred at Canaan, Conn., December 17, 1918. He was ill less than twenty-four hours of influenza-pneumonia. He was buried at Bradford, Vt., December 21. Butler was born in St. Albans, Vt., December 4, 1887, fitted for college at Goddard Seminary, graduating in the class of 1909. He entered Colby in the class of 1913, staying out one year to teach at Kingfield, grad-

uating in the class of 1914. From 1914-1916 he was teaching in Porto Rico; from 1916-1917 he was connected with the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. From 1917-1918 he was teaching at West Palm Beach, Fla. And at the time of his death was Principal of the High school of Canaan, Conn. He was a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.

1916—Theodore Fieldbrave, M.A., is now located at 1812 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa. He is giving lectures on India and is meeting with excellent success.

1917—Lieut. Leland David Hemenway of South Hope, Colby, '17 recently discharged from the U. S. Service, and Clara Louise Hinckley, Colby '16, of Milbridge, now teaching in the Rockland High School, were married at the home of the groom January 31, by Rev. C. F. Smith, Colby '93. Lieut. Hemenway was ordered over seas but the order was cancelled by the signing of the armistice. He plans to engage in teaching.—Sheila Mary is the name of a little Miss who arrived on April 8 at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Harry Upton.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hayward White announce the marriage of their daughter, Marion Hayward, to Ralph Nelson Smith, Lieutenant Aviation Service, United States Navy, on Thursday, the sixth of March, 1919.—Donald B. Flood and Miss Mildred L. Barton, of Waterville, were married within recent months. Flood volunteered for service as a wireless operator in the U. S. N. R. F. four days after war was declared and after serving on several patrol boats was commissioned in March, 1918, as ensign and was assigned to the U. S. S. Pueblo, making four trips across. In November he was sent to the Officers' Hydrophone school in New London, and was released from the service December 10. He has recently accepted a position with Lee, Higginson & Company, bankers, of Boston.

1918—James H. Dunn is teacher of English, American History, and Public Speaking in the Bortontown Military Institute, Bortontown, N. J.

.... Directory of Leading Teachers' Agencies

THE EDMANDS EDUCATORS' EXCHANGE

101 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Reports great work for Colby alumni.-it secured positions for every 1918 graduate it enrolled, the three women it sent to Massachusetts high schools have average salaries of over Eight Hundred Twenty Eight Dollars. Register now, vacancies all through the year. Wanted, women to \$1300, men to \$2000.

THE CARY TEACHERS' AGENCY

TWO OFFICES IN NEW ENGLAND. ONE FEE REGISTERS IN BOTH OFFICES.

Our business is done by recommendation in answer to direct calls from employers. There is not a day in the year that we do not have desirable positions for which we need suitable candidates.

C. WILBUR CARY, Manager, Conn. Mutual Bldg.,
Hartford, Conn.

GEO. H LARRABEE, Manager, The Press Bldg.
Portland, Maine

NEW ENGLAND TEACHERS' AGENCY

Y. M. C. A. Building

Portland, Maine

Largest East of Boston

G. W CRAIGIE, Manager

EMMA F. HIGGINS, Asst. Manager

THE MAINE TEACHERS' AGENCY

W. H HOLMAN, LL.B., PED. M., Manager, Merrill Trust Company Bldg., Bangor, Maine.

A Maine agency for Maine Teachers and school officials for 40 years. We specialize in filling positions in secondary schools paying \$500 to \$2000 per year. This is the largest and oldest teachers' agency in Maine. When in need of a position write us. We can help you as we have helped thousands of others.

HARLAN P. FRENCH, President

WILLARD W. ANDREWS, Secretary

Albany Teachers' Agency

Supplies Schools and Colleges with Competent Teachers. Assists Teachers in Obtaining Positions

We receive calls for wide-awake and progressive teachers from every State in the Union, and we can certainly be of service to college graduates who wish to teach and who are qualified to do good work.

SEND FOR BULLETIN

NOW IS THE TIME TO REGISTER

81 Chapel Street, Albany, N. Y.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCY

EVERETT

O. FISK

& CO.

Proprietors

2 A Park Street Boston, Mass.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
549 Union Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.
809 Title Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
28 E. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Ill.
317 Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo.
514 Journal Building, Portland, Ore.
2161 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.
533 City Bk. Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE GALAHAD PRESS, FAIRFIELD, ME.