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Bowdoin College
## Contents for November 1930

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FIRST, briefly, what are some things for which one shouldn't go to college?

One shouldn't go merely to win a place on some athletic team, or to make Phi Beta Kappa, or to loaf through four years and acquire a hazy lazy general culture that will get him nowhere.

What then are the things that make college worth while?

Assimilation of a reasonable amount of useful knowledge; the broadening and stimulus from the instruction of picked men; association, more or less close, with fellow-students; and finally and most important the opportunity to select one's life-work and to fit oneself for it.

Fundamentally, one should aim to develop a sound mind in a sound body. By taking frequent account of stock he should become acquainted with his strong and weak points. He should realize that he has a healthy hundred per cent of possible achievement, and that he oversteps that limit at his peril. Some men are over-engined: their wills are stronger than their physical and mental equipment. One should study his own brain; learn what it can do and what it can't do; and train it to turn off work as easily as a well-oiled machine. Strong coffee, wet towels and midnight electricity are poor substitutes for intelligent planning and previous mastery of essential details. On the physical side it is criminally foolish for one to engage in competitive athletics, if they impair his health and strength. His Alma Mater has no right to ask him to win points for her, if it means laying his future upon her altar.

One goes to college, not to weigh himself down with the product of other people's brains, but to develop his own. He should beware of overdoing in his studies, as well as in athletics. He shouldn't stunt himself by making himself a mental beast of burden. By keeping loaded to the breaking-point a man can kill his natural energy, so that he is never able to do his best work. There is danger, too, of making a fetish of rank. A soft A in a snap course, taken to smooth the way to Phi Beta Kappa, isn't worth a hundredth part as much as a hard C in a difficult study that will be useful later.

A man goes to college to build a strong will, to learn how to work, to concentrate. He needs to develop a well-grounded respect for himself and his own opinions. One should not smother his power of independent thought by gaining such a reverence for authority that he doesn't dare to think for himself. He should never forget that he has within him something far more important than any weak imitation of others. Since the world began, nobody ever
had a problem precisely like his own, nobody else will or can solve it for him, and it will call for everything he has to solve it right.

A college man should cultivate an open mind, and always be glad to welcome new light. He should remember that there have been and are a great many other people in the world beside himself and his comparatively small circle of acquaintances. He should remember that the race has come a long way and that it has a long way to go, and that a few hundred years hence people will regard our age and its learning with the same patronizing condescension that we accord to our ancestors of four or five centuries back.

It should be a point of honor with a college man to give the world full value and more for what the world gives him. If he adopts the principle of getting as much as he can out of his fellows and giving as little, he has missed one of the chief purposes of a college education. As the world advances, coopération will gradually replace competition. Football tactics may be all right on the gridiron, but trampling to success over the necks of rivals is not an ideal method of conducting one’s life.

A college man’s sympathies should be broadly human. He should never forget that he is of the same clay as other people. The mere fact of being able to write A.B. or B.S. after one’s name doesn’t of itself signify anything. Some college men show an intellectual coldbloodedness, as if the human feeling had been educated out of them. Now and then we encounter one who is obsessed with the delusion that because of his connection with this or that institution he is mentally superior to his less fortunate brothers. The strong wine of the higher education is heady stuff; and it sometimes goes to the brain, particularly if the brain be a trifle weak. It does no harm to recollect that some of our greatest Americans were not college educated. We may remember John Quincy Adams and Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson; but we should not forget George Washington and Abraham Lincoln and Grover Cleveland.

At the final dinner of a graduating class not long ago a well-known professor is reported to have counselled his hearers to be “snobs”. It was a snappy bit of advice, and perhaps we ought not to be too critical of remarks made in the enthusiasm of a college banquet. If by snobbishness was meant a proper self-respect, well and good; if, however, the speaker implied that his hearers were to hold themselves superior to their associates, he was entirely wrong. To the same professor is also credited the romantically commercial aphorism that it is as easy to marry the boss’s daughter as the stenographer. No one will deny that this statement contains a kernel of practical truth; still it should not be forgotten that the stenographer may be in every way superior to the boss’s daughter, and that the fact that she is earning her own living by doing useful work may be one of the marks of her superiority.

In college—and afterward—a man should strive to learn as many as possible of the silent laws, physical, mental and spiritual, that govern our existence. One may break a college law, and get away with it; he make break a state or national law, and get away with it; but since time began nobody ever broke an inherent universal law without paying for it to the uttermost farthing. Nature makes no exceptions; plays no favorites. Her laws are inexorable, merciless; break them, and they will break you.

A college man should devote enough serious thought to the question of why we are here anyway to enable him to formulate a working philosophy of life. Realizing that he is in a temporary condition out of which he must sometime inevitably pass, he should ask himself if it seems reason-
able that his individuality will cease with
his physical existence, and, if it doesn't,
what the nature of a future state will be.
Further, he should ask himself if it would
make any difference in his aims and out-
look whether he regards this life simply
as a place for getting everything he can
out of everybody, or a training school for
something broader and higher.
At the end of four undergraduate years
the tumult and the shouting die. The Phi
Beta Kappa man and the triple threat go
out together; and the man who was neither
may in the long run put it over them both.
Kindly note that I say "may", not "will".
College achievement is not always an in-
fallible guide for casting a horoscope. I
have in mind a certain man who graduated
years ago near the foot of his class. Under
present educational conditions he would
probably have been junked at the end of
the first semester. Yet today he is one of
the five or six living graduates of whom
his Alma Mater is proudest.
If one comes out of college, broader,
stronger, sounder than when he entered,
knowing how to use body and brain to the
best advantage, determined to discharge
his full duty to others and "to make the
most of the best that is in him", then his
course will have been a success, even if he
have not won a single athletic honor, and
whether his name adorn the first or the last
quarter of the Commencement list.

Plains for the Institute of Natural Sci-
ences, to be held at the College in the
spring, are progressing well, though no
speakers have been announced by Professor
Manton Copeland, who is chairman of the
committee in charge. The program will
probably include eight or nine scientists,
and will extend through two weeks in early
April. Full announcement will be made in
later issues of the ALUMNUS.

"MUSTARD HOUSE"
IS ACQUIRED

In his address at the opening of College
this fall President Sills announced the pur-
chase of the dwelling at 234 Maine Street,
known for years as "The Mustard House"
and claiming a long list of faculty and
alumni as former residents. The building
will be remodeled and made available as
living quarters for the bachelor members
of the faculty, many of whom are handic-
capped by the difficulty of finding satisfac-
tory lodgings near the campus.
No less than seven members of the pres-
ent faculty have had rooms in the house as
have also several instructors no longer on
the staff. The list of former occupants is
lengthened by scores of graduates of the
College, who have lived there alone and by
twos and threes in every year over a period
extending back into the 19th century.
Notable among this group have been Dean
Nixon, whose dog, Buster, attained con-
siderable notice for his paw-marks on the
downstairs windows, and Professor Austin
Cary, of the Class of 1887.

Miss Margaret Deneke, choirmaster of
Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, England,
gave a lecture-recital at the Moulton Union
on October 8th, taking as her subject "Pro-
gramme Music". This is Miss Deneke's
second appearance at Bowdoin.
The 125th Commencement

JOHN W. RILEY '05

In September of the year 1806 a group from certain learned societies of Boston and a scattering few of the hardy folk of the District of Maine arrived by carriage in Brunswick, then a struggling town in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. They had come to witness as well as to take part in the first Commencement of Bowdoin College. The participation of some outsiders, indeed, seemed a necessity if the occasion were to have fitting dignity, for the graduating class consisted of but seven youths. The contrast between the scene laid in those simple surroundings and the Commencement of one hundred and twenty-five years later gives some idea of the measure of Bowdoin's progress. There, a room harboring seven eager students with little background of culture save what they themselves had acquired with the aid of a few tutors: here, a college of five hundred students and fifty teachers, beautiful in its physical aspect, extraordinarily well equipped for its work, and rich in the spirit and the tradition that have grown in its century and a quarter of human experience.

Among the 850 graduates and guests who registered at Hubbard Hall were 28 from the Class of 1905, who were back celebrating their twenty-fifth reunion. This class had the distinction of being the one hundredth class to be graduated from the College. Upon our return after twenty-five years we brought back to our Alma Mater a substantial check, to be used at the discretion of the Governing Boards. At the Garnet House on Wednesday noon, accompanied by some of our sons — for several of us have "sent our sons to Bowdoin in the fall" — we held the largest and most delightful meeting since our college days.

The writer must remember, however, that his duty and privilege is to chronicle the events of Commencement week for the Alumni at large, not for a chosen few. So, with these brief remarks about the activities of '05, he passes on to the program as a whole.

President Sills opened the exercises of the week with the Baccalaureate Address in the Church on the Hill, on Sunday afternoon. The Alexander Prize Speaking followed, on Monday; then came Class Day on Tuesday, those exercises being dedicated to "Henry Hill Pierce '96, author of Bowdoin Beata, Trustee and Benefactor of the College."

The Alumni Association held its annual meeting on Wednesday and re-elected the following officers:

President—Alpheus Sanford '76.
Vice-President—John F. Dana '98.
Secretary—Philip S. Wilder '23.
Treasurer—Gerald G. Wilder '04.

Leon B. Walker '03 was chosen President of the Alumni Council. New members elected were Dr. Joseph B. Drummond '07, Colonel George E. Fogg '02, Donald W. Philbrick '17, and Dr. Richard H. Stubs '98, with Professor Philip W. Meserve '11 from the Faculty and Hon. Wallace H. White '99, as representative from the Boards.

The Secretary announced that Thomas C. White '03, Philip F. Chapman '06, and Sumner T. Pike '13 had been chosen Directors of the Alumni Fund.

One of the most important matters to come before the Boards at their meeting was the consideration of the new constitution of the Athletic Council. This was approved, and the following Alumni members were selected: William R. Crowley '08, John H. Joy '12, Harvey D. Gibson '02, Dr. Allan Woodcock '12, and Charles L. Hildreth '25.
The Bowdoin Alumnus]

At the President's reception, which was held in the Moulton Union, President and Mrs. Sills were assisted in receiving by Professor and Mrs. Noel C. Little, who had recently returned to the College after a year's study in Germany.

At the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa eight Seniors and five Juniors were elected to the society.

The Commencement Day procession formed as usual in front of the Chapel, Robert Hale '10 serving as Marshal. Upon the conclusion of the graduation exercises in the First Parish Church, the following honorary degrees were conferred:

A.M.: Henry S. Chapman '91; Leonard A. Pierce '05.

In addition to the above, there were 111 degrees conferred in course.

Hon. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Hon.-'13 and Hon.-'27, and Judge John A. Peters '85, previously Vice-President of the Overseers, were elected members of the Board of Trustees. Ripley L. Dana '01 was elected new Vice-President of the Overseers, and Hon. Donald F. Snow '01 and Willard S. Bass '96 were chosen as members of the Board of Overseers. The Thorndike Oak Walking Stick was presented to Dr. George E. Freeman '90 for the best work as class agent for the Alumni Fund.

At the Commencement Dinner President Sills introduced as speakers: Frank Winter as representative of the Class of '80; Hon. William Tudor Gardiner, Governor of Maine; Phil Lord '25, who gave one of his characteristic "Seth Parker" sketches; Leonard A. Pierce '05; and Stanley M. Gordon '20. The last named speaker presented a check for $2,000 from his class, with the suggestion that it be expended for amplifiers for use at various college gatherings. This has now been done, and the new instruments are frequently used and greatly enjoyed.

Among gifts announced at the Commencement Dinner was the Lucien Howe bequest of $55,000 and the Maynard gift of $30,000,— both for scholarships. A gift was presented by Henry H. Pierce '96 in the name of the Class of 1930, for the acquisition of books, and by the decision of the class it is to be devoted to the purchase of rare Hawthorne editions.

In point of size the attendance registered was the fifth largest. Among the men who travelled a considerable distance to visit their Alma Mater were John H. Brett '03, from Manchuria via Siberia and Europe, John L. Curtis '11, from Manchuria via the Pacific, Francis W. McCargo '13, from India, and Alfred W. Wandke '10, from Mexico. Judge George A. Emery '63, who resides in Saco, again had the distinction of being the oldest alumnus on the campus during Commencement week. The Snow Reunion Trophy was awarded to the Class of 1890, with more than 86% of its members present.

Thus did Bowdoin's one hundred and twenty-fifth Commencement take its proper place in the history of the College. Thus was another brief chapter completed for old Bowdoin. The carriages and coaches of 1806 have been supplanted by automobiles; the single hall of those days is now the center of an extensive campus with commodious buildings; the handful of tutors has grown into a substantial and inspiring college faculty. But the Bowdoin spirit of 1806 is the Bowdoin spirit of 1930, courageous and persistent, always reaching out toward a high ideal of human endeavor.

Professor Charles T. Burnett of the Department of Psychology received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters on his return to Amherst last June for the observance of his 35th reunion.
EDWARD HAMES WASS

DOCTOR OF MUSIC

Seated at the Console of the Curtis Organ in the College Chapel
Professor Edward Hames Wass

F. King Turgeon '23

It was with mingled feelings that I received a note from our Alumni Secretary to write a few words about Professor Wass, one of my dearest friends on the faculty, on the occasion of his retirement from his position as organist of the First Parish Church in Brunswick. I was more than glad of the opportunity to express publicly a little of the affection and esteem which lie deep in the hearts of all the alumni, but I was sorry that increasing pressure of college duties should make him relinquish even one of those positions from which he so profoundly influences the musical life of the town and the college. There are many of us who, during the twenty-one years that he has sat at the organ in the church on the hill, have sung there under his direction ten times better than we knew how to sing. But he is still at the college, and, please God, it will be many, many years before undergraduates are deprived of his training and inspiration.

Professor Wass has been on the Bowdoin faculty since 1912, an associate professor since 1922. Before that he was organist in a number of the largest churches in and around Boston. He is known as a thorough musician today not merely in Brunswick and among Bowdoin men, but all through the state, for he has conducted choruses and played in churches in many cities. And everywhere that he is known, he is loved as well as admired. It is not merely as a musician of splendid taste and a choral conductor of very remarkable ability but also as an enthusiastic friend and an inspiring companion that we former undergraduates remember him.

What incidents shall I try to recall to make my feeling articulate? Shall I talk about those many hours spent in the music room in the chapel when, as night closed down on the short winter days, we tried to achieve something like real beauty of singing in the Glee Club—and occasionally did achieve it because of our conductor's patience, knowledge and contagious enthusiasm? Or that first concert given by a Club of about forty of us in Auburn when we tried to sing some of the finest choral music instead of the more popular "college songs"? Or Sunday afternoons with the chapel choir in the old organ loft over the entrance door before Professor Wass' dearest wish for an adequate organ was generously satisfied? Or nights in Portland when three or four of us would go as his guests to hear the greatest artists and orchestras that sometimes came there? Or shall I recall to you hours in his class that gave a solid historical and technical background to our understanding of the art, a background that has enriched our later lives more than we can say? Or, more spontaneous and gay, shall we remember our band which made up with noise what it lacked in finish, but which would never have made Whittier Field ring at all had it not been for Professor Wass? There are other memories of more recent date that come back to us—commencements when he has always been at the Gymnasium dinner to play for the singing of the College Hymn, one of the most stirring songs ever written—days in Paris when under the shadow of the century old church of St. Germain des Prés a few of us would gather to revive old times and plan for new ones. Through all these memories the figure of Professor Wass shines and always will as a friend of music and a friend of boys.

Those memories may seem to be the
mere musings of a sentimental alumnus, but they are founded on something more solid than sentiment because we realize that through the efforts of our professor of music the love and the performance of the art have both made tremendous progress at Bowdoin. Music was long neglected in all the American colleges, but it is now beginning to take its proper place, and it was in gratitude to Professor Wass and in appreciation of his work for music in Bowdoin that the college bestowed on him in 1928 the degree of Doctor of Music. No honorary degree was ever hailed with more enthusiasm by the alumni, and it is our only wish that he may for many, many years continue to play the magnificent organ now at his disposal and train many future generations of undergraduates to a knowledge and love of music that will last them always.

BOWDOINENSIA

Many of the older colleges and universities of America are beginning to recognize the value and interest of informal documents which throw light on the early days of the institutions. Columbia has recently received a large fund to endow the work of collecting and preserving such material, and at Williams and other colleges rooms have been set apart as repositories for such items.

Hundreds of our alumni have in their possession old scrap books, albums, programs, snapshots and other souvenirs of undergraduate years. It is hard to place these things properly in the modern home, and all too many such treasures find their way into furnaces and dump heaps. The Alumni Secretary will undertake to find a place for such things at the College. There they will be preserved, and there they will be available for study by older alumni and by the compilers of future histories.

TWO THOUSAND BOWDOIN PLATES

As we go to press two hundred alumni and friends of Bowdoin have sent in orders for approximately two thousand Bowdoin Plates. This is more than the number contracted for, and assures a profit to the Alumni Fund. Your editor, in a moment of idiocy, has figured that these plates would make a stack seventy-one feet high. If properly placed for service on both sides of a long table, the table would extend for nearly half a mile.

Orders for June delivery of plates must be received by the first of December.

The fourth edition of the descriptive catalogue of the art collections of the College has come from the press and may be secured from the curator at the Walker Art Building. The volume comprises 119 pages, with 19 excellent illustrations, and will be found most valuable by those interested in the collections. The prefatory note is from the pen of Professor Henry E. Andrews and is supplemented by an historical sketch of the collections and a description of the Art Building.

Two conferences were held on the Campus during the summer months, both of them highly successful. Soon after Commencement the Country Day School Headmasters Association of the United States held its annual session, with headquarters in the Moulton Union and rooms in Hyde Hall, and in July a large group of boys and girls from the Episcopal parishes of Maine were in attendance at a week’s “summer school of religious education”.

The long-lost tombstone of “ANNA”, set up by the Class of 1877 some fifty-five years ago, has just been dug up near the Observatory.
War Memorial to be Dedicated on Alumni Day

Alumni Day will be observed this fall on November 8th, the day of the Maine game, and all indications point to an unusually large attendance of Bowdoin men, their wives and guests. General plans for the observance of the day have been in the hands of a committee of the Alumni Council including William E. Wing '02, chairman, Joseph B. Drummond '07 and Professor Philip W. Meserve '11. Arrangements have been made for holding the alumni luncheon in the Sargent Gymnasium and it is hoped that tables may be so arranged that the luncheon may be enjoyed by small groups without the handicap of holding a plate in one hand and a cup in the other. President Sills and Coach Bowser will speak briefly on this occasion and the amplifiers presented last Commencement by the Class of 1920 will be used indoors for the first time. A cable has been laid from the Gymnasium to the Moulton Union and the speeches will be heard there by the ladies, assembled for their own luncheon in that building. Both luncheon gatherings will be at noon, following the dedication of the War Memorial Flagstaff, which is scheduled to take place at 11 o’clock. Plans for this ceremony have been in charge of a committee including Professor Charles T. Burnett, chairman, Dean Paul Nixon, Professor Henry E. Andrews '94, Edgar O. Achorn '81 and William D. Ireland '15. The memorial will be presented on behalf of the alumni by Robert D. Leigh '14, president of Bennington College. It will be accepted by President Sills, and Governor William Tudor Gardiner of Maine is also expected to take part in the exercises. The thirty-foot flag will be raised for the first time and there will be appropriate music.

The Alumni and Athletic Councils will meet in the morning and there will be a supper meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Fund. At the game, which is scheduled to begin at 2 o'clock, the 1920 amplifiers will again be used. They have been successfully operated at the three earlier games this fall by Professors Noel C. Little '17 and Boyd W. Bartlett '17 of the Department of Physics. Following the game President and Mrs. Sills will be at home to alumni and friends of the College, as has been their custom in recent years. The informal dance, which will take place in the Sargent Gymnasium at 8.30, is being sponsored by the Student Council.

James Parker Pettegrove '30 of Machiasport, now Longfellow Scholar at Harvard, Arthur Joslin Deeks '31, Lawrence Cooper Jenks '31 and Paul Andrew Walker '31 have been selected by the faculty committee as Bowdoin’s candidates for the four Rhodes Scholarships allotted to New England under the new plan adopted by the Rhodes Trustees.

Professor Julian Huxley, famous English writer and scientist, spoke at the College on November 5th on “Development, Heredity and Evolution”.

A new humorous magazine, The Growler, is scheduled to appear at Bowdoin at the Christmas house parties.
New Life on the Gridiron

Early in September the active work of Bowdoin's football squad began at the State Y. M. C. A. Camp at Winthrop, Maine, where some thirty men gathered for training under the guidance of Coach Charles W. Bowser, Assistant Coach John Roberts and Freshman Coach Donovan D. Lancaster '27. Track Coach John J. Magee was present as trainer and during the first weeks the health of the group was supervised by Dr. William L. Casey of Portland, formerly a prominent football figure at Holy Cross. He was replaced later by the regular College Physician, Dr. Henry L. Johnson '07. At the opening of College the boys returned to Brunswick, where practice has been maintained at Whittier Field and a training table instituted at the Moulton Union.

On October 4th came the first game of the year, with Massachusetts Agricultural College coming to Brunswick for the contest. The effect of the intensive training of the past weeks was plainly to be seen, Bowdoin scoring 45 points and holding the visitors to no score. "Sid" Foster '31 was the outstanding figure of the game, making 4 of the 7 touchdowns and throwing successful passes leading to two of them.

A week later Bowdoin was host to the Williams eleven, outplaying them until the last five minutes of the game, when the visitors scored, following a long pass, tying the score 7 to 7. Foster and Ricker again made many long gains on end runs.

On October 18th the third home game was played, this time with Tufts. The field was wet and there was considerable fumbling, Bowdoin finally piling up 19 points to better the 14 scored by Tufts. The game was an unusually interesting one to watch.

Following three days of almost steady rain, the State Series opened on October 25th, with Bowdoin going to Waterville to meet Colby on a field inches deep in slimy clay. Heavy rain fell throughout the contest and a strong wind made accurate punting and passing still more difficult. Bowdoin scored its only 7 points in the first three minutes, being held throughout the remainder of the game, while Colby made three touchdowns and 2 of the additional points, leaving the score 20 to 7. Johnstone, a comparatively unknown Colby fullback, won considerable glory for his heavy work in bucking the Bowdoin line. The game was nearer to an even match than the score would show, Bowdoin's light, fast backs being handicapped by the wet field. As we go to press the game with Bates is two days away.

Speaking at a meeting of the Bowdoin Club of Portland on October 22nd, Coach Bowser praised the spirit shown by the players and by the alumni who have shown their support during the past weeks. He sounded a decided warning against undue optimism, assuring his hearers, however, that the three Maine teams meeting Bowdoin in the series would be fully aware that they had been in football games at the conclusion of the several contests.

Freshman Day was observed at the College on September 23rd with former Governor Percival P. Baxter '08 as the principal speaker.

Rev. Ebenezer Bean '57, oldest living graduate of the College, observed his 101st birthday on July 20th at Walnut Hill, where he is now living.

Professor Enrico Bompiani, of the University of Rome, will be Visiting Professor of Mathematics on the Tallman Foundation during the remainder of the semester.
Many Hope to Graduate in 1934

Bowdoin began its academic year this fall with a freshman class of 175, augmented by six transfers from other institutions. The men were all admitted free of condition, this being the second time in recent years when this has been done. Fifty-nine of the freshman group, or 38%, are clearly related to Bowdoin men, some of them having brothers now in college as their only link with the institution and others offering as many as twenty-five uncles, cousins and “in-laws” on the alumni list. Twenty-three men, or 14% of the class, are sons of alumni, an unusually large proportion of the class.

The most interesting figure, from the point of view of Bowdoin relations, is James C. Freeman of Portsmouth. Mr. Freeman is the son of Capt. George F. Freeman'90, surgeon at the United States Navy Yard at Portsmouth, who received the Thorndike Oak walking stick last Commencement for his success as Alumni Fund Agent. Young Freeman's grandfather was Dr. Samuel Freeman of the Class of 1854, at one time a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. His great-grandfather, Rev. Charles Freeman, was a graduate of the College in 1812 and served as a member of the Board of Overseers. Heading the line of Bowdoin connections is a great-great-grandfather, Hon. Samuel Freeman, who was a member of the original Board of Overseers of the College from 1794 to 1796, served as Trustee and Treasurer of Bowdoin from 1796 to 1799 when he returned to the Board of Overseers and in time became its president. James Freeman is apparently the first student to enter Bowdoin as the fifth representative of his family in
direct line to be connected with the College.

Twenty-two other sons of alumni, with their fathers, are listed below:

Charles W. Allen, son of Neal Allen ’07.
James P. Archibald, son of Bernard Archibald ’04.
Sanford O. Baldwin, son of the late Sanford O. Baldwin ’93.
Woodbury K. Dana, son of Philip Dana ’96.
Byron S. Davis, son of Earl C. Davis ’97.
Frederick E. Drake, son of Frederick E. Drake ’98.
Joseph N. Fernald, son of Fred Fernald, Med. ’98.
S. Braley Gray, son of Samuel B. Gray ’03.
Albert L. Hagerthy, son of Albert B. Hagerthy, Med. ’03.
J. Gardiner Ham, son of Arthur H. Ham ’08.
John B. Hickox, step-son of Louis D. H. Weld ’05.
Albert P. Holt, Jr., son of Albert P. Holt ’03.
Thurman A. Larson, son of Oscar F. Larson ’04.
James B. Perkins, son of James B. Perkins ’03.
Asa O. Pike, Jr., son of Asa O. Pike ’07.
Robert B. Stetson, son of Joseph S. Stetson ’97.
Frederick N. Sweetsir, son of Fred E. Sweetsir, Med. ’88.
Robert W. Winchell, son of Thomas R. Winchell ’07.
James G. Woodruff, son of Robert T. Woodruff ’06.

[The Bowdoin Alumnus]

**CAMPUS CHANGES**

The most conspicuous among the many changes on the campus since last June has been the removal of the Observatory from its position near the Swimming Pool. Erected in 1890, the little building has been badly crowded in recent years and is now well situated on a ledge at the southeast corner of the Pickard Field area. As this location is too remote for regular classroom work, quarters have been provided in the Searles Science Building, and an outdoor platform has been constructed on the roof for the sextants and smaller telescopes.

At Pickard Field a great deal of grading has been done, with a decided improvement in the varsity baseball diamond. The field now provides four gridirons, three of them available for intramural work and a fourth for the freshman football squad. This latter is within the wire fence and is approached by a new gate near the Coffin Street entrance to the field. During the summer a fine piece of macadam road has been laid on Coffin Street and water lines have been laid to several points in the area. An attractive tool house has also been built to provide housing for the rollers and other equipment constantly used at the field.

Memorial Hall will scarcely be recognized by alumni returning to it on the completion of the work now going on. A fireproof stair well has been built into the northeast corner and the entire auditorium has been completely renovated. The paneling has been darkened, the “gingerbread” cornice above the memorial tablets removed and the walls and ceilings retinted in attractive colors. A heavy layer of acoustic felt has been added to the ceiling, almost entirely removing the echoes which have so long made the hall a difficult one in which to speak. Cushioned seats, similar to those installed in theatres, are now being put into place and the stage has been greatly improved.
The Bowdoin Undergraduate of Yesterday and Today

BY THE UNDERGRADUATE EDITOR

During the last few years the writer has read several articles on college life, which, although tolerant, were not particularly enthusiastic about the modern college student. The general impression seems to be that the undergraduates of today do not possess the determination and intellectual curiosity of their predecessors of a half century ago. Over-emphasis on athletics and extracurricular activities, lack of appreciation for the advantages offered by the college, irreligion, and rowdism are some of the counts preferred against the undergraduate of today. The writer is not in a position to discuss these charges with relation to college life over the entire country, but a comparison of the Bowdoin undergraduate of today with the undergraduate of fifty years ago can be made with some degree of accuracy.

Although Bowdoin has more than doubled its enrollment in the last fifty years, although physical equipment and faculty have been enlarged and improved, the undergraduate of today does not differ fundamentally from his predecessors of 1880. Generally speaking, he is, to be sure, somewhat younger. No longer are the voters in the majority. The Orient for October 13, 1880, reads as follows: “A very large proportion of the students are voters, and as most of them come from this close and hotly contested State, it would seem as though a little energy should be shown in getting these votes where they will do the most good.” But the fact that the undergraduates are younger today does not signify that they are more brilliant; it shows merely that education is speeding up, and that the preparation given in the secondary schools is of higher quality. The requirements for admission have changed greatly. Many a present-day student would give up in despair if he were confronted with the task of passing an examination which required a thorough knowledge of Latin, Greek, Ancient and Modern Geography, and English Grammar. There were no major examinations in the good old days, but this deficiency was atoned for in part by an oral examination at the close of every year before an examining committee appointed by the Boards of Trustees and Overseers.

Much has been written about the over-emphasis placed on college athletics, especially on football. Fortunately, Bowdoin has been free from such a situation. In the 'eighties there were only two sports of importance: crew and baseball. Today there are many sports, yet the wholesome enthusiasm of the undergraduates of fifty years ago rivals that of the present.

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Students of today are as serious and hard-working as those of previous generations. If at times they complain of their lot, they are merely following the example of their predecessors. At some time or other all students share in the belief that they are overworked. This interesting comment appears in the Orient of 1880: "Perhaps it is only natural for a college man to think he is overworked and to growl loudly and strongly in consequence of it; at any rate the Seniors are now laboring under that impression. Such recreations as loafing, reading, except perhaps a few newspapers, visiting, and politicking, so common in days of yore, are quite past for the unhappy Senior now; and in much of his spare time, on his way to recitations, he casts mayhap a sigh for the ease of former days, or, what is better, for the future, when for him the 'Grind' shall be no more."

A much mooted question is whether the undergraduate is as religious as formerly. The average Bowdoin student of today is not particularly eager to attend chapel exercises every day in the week, nor does he go to church on Sunday with any degree of regularity. Fifty years ago every student was required to attend chapel daily, and in addition to attend the exercises of public worship on the Sabbath "at the place provided by the Trustees and Overseers." That the students did not like this compulsory attendance is borne out by the significant college item, "A freshman is going to save his marks to 'cut' prayer-meeting." Present-day students are ready to accept religion, although perhaps they are more skeptical and more analytical in their approach. College Y.M.C.A. conferences are held now as formerly, and it is not unusual for a group of students to get together on a Sunday evening to discuss religious problems. It is interesting to note that the undergraduates have organized a class this year for the study of Vulgate.

Akin to the question of religion is the question of profanity. Two years ago the writer happened to talk with a retired clergyman about profanity among college students. The clergyman (not a Bowdoin man) was of the opinion that in his undergraduate days there was far less profanity than at the present time. He attributed the increase chiefly to conditions resulting from the World War. An interesting remark on this subject appears in the Orient of fifty years ago: "College boys are not necessarily more profane than the average of Young America, but are careless in the use of language which would be regarded as exceptionable by persons of good taste."

Although many of the old Bowdoin traditions have died out in the last fifty years, the undergraduates are as eager for class skirmishes as ever. The peanut drunk and freshman-sophomore rope pull are things of the past, yet the days of yore cannot boast of more deadly combats than those at freshman banquets and on proclamation nights during the last few years. It is surprising how similar students a half century apart can be. Years may speed along, but human nature remains about the same. The following extract bears the date 1880, yet it might easily be taken from a paper of today: "It is wonderful to notice what a number of heads pop out of the windows when the High School girls appear on the campus."

In one respect the undergraduate of today seems to have advanced for the better, and that is in his attitude toward the townspeople of Brunswick. The hostility which formerly existed is almost completely gone, and in its place is a spirit of friendliness and cooperation. Perhaps this attitude is one of the chief differences between the undergraduate of yesterday and today.

The only foreign student at Bowdoin this year is L. B. Lam of Budapest, who is studying English and German literature.
The Cup Defenders of 1930

JAMES P. PETTEGROVE '30

"The ship—this swan of the sea—is an instrument the discovery of which redounds with the greatest honor as well to the boldness as to the intelligence of man."
—Hegel (Philosophy of History).

The following account of this year’s international yacht races is based upon the excellent opportunity to observe the making of the Cup-Defenders, and their rigging and “tuning”, which I had this summer as a member of the Resolute’s crew. While I am aware that tales of “luffing matches” such as the Enterprise and Weetamoe often engaged in, or of “crowding at the mark”, or of “carrying away sails”, would be more exciting, I refrain for the reason that the newspapers have already nearly exhausted people’s excitability. The much more static description of the yachts that I have attempted touches, I believe, upon aspects not so commonly written about, though to those interested in race yachts of equal worth as topics of consideration. There are many now who dismiss America’s greatest seaside spectacle with the phrase “rich man’s sport”, which is true, but no reason for its being despised. But among seafaring people, at least, interest does not lag. I know of one instance during the Lipton Races when a storekeeper, who was formerly a sea captain, on going back to his residence for a moment shortly after noon-time, tuned in on his radio just to see if the races were on. They were, and the result was that he completely forgot his store all the afternoon, leaving customers “on their honor”.

* * * *

In answer to Sir Thomas’s challenge of 1930, four American syndicates each built a Cup-Defender, that is to say, a racing yacht eligible for the elimination races which were to select the yacht to race the Shamrock V. These were: the Enterprise, sailed by Harold Vanderbilt; the Weetamoe, sailed by George Nichols; the Yankee, sailed by John Lawrence; and the Whirlwind, sailed by Paul Hammond. The difference which should at once be noted between American and English yacht racing is that the Americans sail their own boats, whereas the English yachts are sailed by professionals, i. e. men who go to sea for their livelihood. Ned
Heard, sailing master of the Shamrock V, is a noted yachting professional; Harold Vanderbilt, who defeated him with the Enterprise, has simply made yachting his hobby.

By international agreement the challenging or defending yacht has to come within certain specifications as to size. But these are so drawn up as to leave the designer a few problems to work out himself. That is, the specifications are generalized, as it were, into what is called the yacht’s rating. The rating this time was 76, which means that 18% of the product of the length of waterline and the square root of the sail area divided by the cube root of the displacement must equal 76. This allows the designer the initiative that is most desirable from every point of view. He can make choices such as these: he may have more displacement and less hoist; his boat may be narrow and of greater length, etc., and still come within the rating.

The Enterprise was the smallest of the American Cup-Defenders in length and displacement, and was thus enabled to carry more sail than any of the others. The Weetamoe, next in size, was narrower and longer than the Enterprise. The Enterprise, successful defender of the America’s Cup, is 121 feet over all, 80 feet on the waterline, has 14½ feet draft, is 22 feet wide, and her mast is 105 feet high; she has a displacement of about 130 tons. The Yankee and Whirlwind were both nearly fifteen tons heavier; consequently they had less sail area. But the Yankee very nearly overcame the sail area disadvantage by proving to be the best heavy-weather boat of the four. She broke a twenty-nine year old record for the thirty-mile course off Newport, R. I.

The Whirlwind was designed by Francis Herreshoff, son of “Nat” Herreshoff, designer of three of America’s successful Cup-Defenders — Columbia, Reliance, and Resolute. The Whirlwind is nearly an exact copy of an M-class yacht (about 50 feet on the waterline), the Istalena, which the younger Herreshoff brought out to so many wins last year. People very naturally expected similar speed and victory for the Istalena’s big sister. But not so. The Whirlwind was neither so swift nor so beautiful as the Istalena, which would often drop anchor beside her this summer in true sisterly fashion. Though continually altered and experimented with at enormous cost, the Whirlwind refused to show speed, and was always slow in coming about (i.e. tacking).

It was very interesting to observe the difference in hull-design between the Enterprise and the Weetamoe, which often went on the ways at the same time at the Herreshoff Yacht Yard, Bristol, R. I. The Weetamoe slopes in nearly a straight line from the tip of her bow to the after end of her fin. Head on, beneath the waterline, she presents a very blunt surface, which, however, curves off towards the stern so gradually that it can drag almost no water in its wake. The reason for this design is said to be that the water displaced by the bow rushes out from under the stern in such fashion as to aid the boat’s progress rather than be dragged in the wake. The Weetamoe’s sides come down like walls for about eight feet, then slope in, but carry some fullness nearly to the bottom of the fin. The hull-design of the Enterprise is about the reverse of this. The Weetamoe has to cut through the water, but the Enterprise has to go over it, being of a broader model with rounding sides which slope sharply in to the keel. The Yankee has a curious bow which we often likened to a shovel-nosed shark or to a round-pointed shovel, for she has no conventional sharp stem. And the distinguishing mark of the Whirlwind is her stern, which looks like a better bow than her bow does, for it comes
back to a point with an unusually long overhang.

The difference in design between this year's Cup-Boats and the Resolute and Vanitie, built after Lipton's 1914 challenge, is most apparent. But, in spite of the number of objections raised during these Lipton races against American mechanical contrivances, the Enterprise, it is worth while to note, actually used the very same winches, bits, etc., for her machinery that the Resolute in 1920 had used to win over Shamrock IV. Thus the Enterprise employed no machinery below deck that Lipton had not already met a decade before.

Below deck the racing boats are mere shells. They have a light board floor that runs from stem to stern for the men working there to stand on. Most of the winches, cleats, and other gear for hauling taut, slacking, and making fast, are below deck, leading down through pipe-like holes. In this manner the sheets, halliards, and backstays have their slack rope out of the way of those working on deck, as well as out of the way of the water coming on deck. This is a distinct advantage, because in a breeze it is very often most difficult to keep all this rope on deck at all. If it is not well watched a ten fathom line will be dragging astern all the time. We appreciate this difficulty on the Resolute particularly, having experienced all such tribulations at one time or another since she came out in what is called "cruising trim" in 1925, that is, with living quarters below and all lines on deck.

There is, then, very little clutter due to running gear on the decks of the Cup-Defenders, though still enough, one may be sure. The number of shrouds on these yachts is about half that now worn by the Resolute and Vanitie, which are in the same class. Now in reducing the amount of rigging and keeping as much as possible of the running gear below, there is a triple advantage, namely, the ship's center of gravity is lowered, as well as her resistance to the wind, and her resistance to the water which sweeps down the deck with very great force in a stiff breeze. But there is still considerable weight aloft when sailing. The mainsail weighs from 1800 to 2000 pounds; the main boom about 1500; and mast and shrouds together weigh from six to eight tons. I have been told that the Shamrock V's mast and shrouds weighed nine tons, which appears very likely, for all her gear was heavier than that on the American boats.

The mainsails are of English weave, but made in this country at the Ratsey & Lapthorn sail loft, City Island, N. Y. There is a spread of 5000 feet in them on an average, and their cost is about $10,000. Each Cup-Boat carries from five to a dozen

Resolute Trailing Vanitie in Drifting Match
Off Fisher's Island

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mainsails on her tender all the time. The spars are made of Oregon pine: pieces about twenty-five feet long fitted together and glued. The same process goes towards making the booms. Each yacht carries from two to five extra spars (i.e., masts). Their cost is about $10,000. The much-talked of metal spar that the Enterprise wore during the Cup Races was, of course, an exception. This strangely constructed metal mast was said to have more rivets in it than the whole bronze hull of the Enterprise. Its cost of construction was $40,000.

I should like at this point to throw light on another complaint heard this season against American yachts, namely, that about the metal spar on the Enterprise. The Resolute played the part of "trial horse" for the Enterprise from the first, and subsequently raced with her many times along with the rest of the fleet. Hence those aboard her were in a better position to judge the qualities of the wooden and metal spars she used than any others in the fleet. The wooden one was tried out first; and then, when the metal mast was ready, that was stepped. It was not a "go" this time, not being properly stayed up, and so was put on the dock. The Enterprise won the majority of the races she was in with the wooden spar; but, as the metal one was 600 pounds lighter, it should be of some benefit to sailing if it could be held on board (which for a time was doubted); and it was therefore used. The fact that it was 1400 pounds lighter than the Shamrock V's mast does not take into account that the wooden one was already 800 lighter. Mr. Lipton was quoted several times as saying, "I'll never beat that mast". He would better have said, "We've got to revolutionize English yachting if we want to win against these Americans". I do not say this to be partisan, for to anyone who will observe the conservatism with which the English yachts have been marked throughout the three-quarters of a century of international races, this fact will be at all times apparent. The America, which first brought the great Cup to this country, was a new "freak" of American designers. She was laughed at in England before the race, but won the Cup by a wide margin against the whole English Yachting Fleet. The most pronounced mark of this same conservatism on Shamrock V was her use of tackles instead of the winches, as on the American boats, which are much speedier in taking up strains and more convenient to slack away on, for there is not the great amount of rope to get tangled up in this way. Of course, neither yacht used any other than hand power.

The sport of yacht racing requires very steady nerve, sure judgment, and quick action on the part of those in control; and at least quick action on the part of everyone. The winning of a race by no means consists in pulling up the sails and pointing the boat along the prescribed courses. There are many different sails for the varying strengths of the wind as well as its different directions with respect to the boat. Where the skill of the crew is most evident
and necessary is to set rounding marks when usually from two to three sail have to be shifted. The sooner this is done, obviously, the less time lost; and I have seen many races lost and won on a gain acquired at these critical points in races. To give some idea of the difficulty of shifting sails in a hurry, consider that the size of either the spinnaker, the balloon jib, or the Genoa jib is easily sufficient to bury the whole deck of the yacht, being at least twice as wide, and about thirty feet longer than the deck; and that, with the exception of the baby jib-top-sail, all the sails are as long as the yacht, though they do not look so from aloft. Now if the boat is going as much as eight miles an hour, and twenty-five square feet of sail get overboard the chances are strongly against recovering either that part in the water or often any of the sail at all. And this is an accident that happens not infrequently.

When under way every man has his "place", which sounds very harmonious; but a man's "place" is not his "location"—it is where the many particular things are which he must jump for when such an order comes as: "Set the balloon jib", or "Coming about" (i.e. tacking). And upon such orders as, "All hands forward on the spinnaker", or "All hands on the main sheet"; an unlooked for confusion can ensue. The "location" of the crew is where their weight keeps the yacht in the best trim. This is usually aft of amidships on the windward side where they lie as flat as possible when the yacht is close-hauled (i.e. pointing as near the wind as possible with the sails all drawing). The Cup-Defenders are constructed for the light airs of the summer and naturally are buried in water as soon as a fifteen or twenty knot breeze comes up. They therefore seldom attain to a speed of more than fourteen miles an hour. And when you are on board you are always satisfied that this is fast enough, for whizzing, creaking, and singing in the hull and rigging are admonitions a-plenty that something is on the point of parting. I do not remember a single race in a fresh breeze in the course of which some yacht or other did not part something, or tear a sail. Their great problem is (like that of some people) to "reduce", and so the safety factor that comes into the calculations when building a bridge is very little attended to in the rigging of race yachts; that is to say, they are rigged on the danger line, so to speak. For example, the Enterprise was constructed so light of frame that one day off Newport in a twenty knot breeze her plates all along forward of amidships were bent in and she came back up to the Herreshoff Yard for repairs looking like a scrub-board where she hollowed in between the braces. Again, the Enterprise one day bent two of her spreaders, and lost a race by it. The Wectamoe and Whirlwind both had accidents with their mainsails during races, etc. The American yachts are rigged much more frailly than English yachts, and though in this way they take more chances on accidents, yet on an average their chances of winning are increased; and, what is more noteworthy perhaps, this situation makes American racing 'very much more animated and thrilling both to participators and to onlookers.

(Snapshots taken by the author from the deck of the Resolute).

Zeta Psi won the annual fall inter-fraternity cross country meet with 69 points. Psi Upsilon was second with 83 and Chi Psi took third place with 102.

On October 16th Miss Marie Ware Laughton of Boston gave a lecture on "The Chateaux of Old Touraine". Miss Laughton illustrated her talk with lantern slides and a short motion picture.
The Faculty Grows to Fifty-Seven

With the opening of College this fall the faculty numbered 57, an increase of two over the list of a year ago and the highest figure yet recorded. Seven new men have joined the group, two of them alumni.

Edward Chase Kirkland, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1916 and a holder of master's and doctor's degrees from Harvard, becomes Associate Professor of History on the Frank A. Munsey Foundation. He is the first man to occupy the Munsey chair with the exception of Professor Van Cleve, who held it for the first year after its foundation in 1925. Following graduation from Dartmouth Professor Kirkland served in France with the United States Army Ambulance Corps and since the war has taught at Dartmouth, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Brown University, where he has been Assistant Professor of History since 1925. He is particularly interested in the social and economic history of the United States and is now engaged in the preparation of a book in this field. He has already published "The Peacemakers of 1864".

Of the five new instructors Athern P. Daggett '25 and James F. White '29 are graduates of the College. Mr. Daggett, who returns to Bowdoin as instructor in History and Government, has taught at Lafayette College and has received his master's degree at Harvard. He is now working for his doctorate at that institution and is preparing a thesis in the field of International Relations. His coming increases the staff in the department at Bowdoin from six to seven. Mr. White replaces Marshall Newton as instructor in German, having spent the past year in graduate study abroad.

Giles M. Bollinger, a graduate of Allegheny College, becomes instructor in Chemistry, filling a new position in this department. He holds the master's degree from Allegheny and from Harvard and has also received a Ph.D. from the latter institution. Newton P. Stallknecht, graduate and holder of the doctorate from Princeton University, succeeds Robert C. Pollock as instructor in Philosophy. Dr. Stallknecht has studied extensively abroad and has taught at Princeton. Charles V. Brooke, a graduate of Queen's University (Canada), replaces Assistant Professor Eugene M. Armsfield in the Department of Romance Languages. Mr. Brooke has taught French and Spanish at his own college and at Harvard and Dartmouth, from which institution he comes to Bowdoin. He holds a master's degree from Harvard.

Francis M. E. Biraud of Poitiers replaces Jean Fleury of Paris as Fellow in French. He is the fourth occupant of this position since its establishment in 1925 by Frederick W. Pickard '94. M. Biraud is a graduate of the University of Poitiers and has been teaching in a French seminary.

Within the faculty there have been several promotions since last year. Professor Charles H. Gray becomes Pierce Professor of English, being the first appointment to this chair, endowed a year ago by Henry Hill Pierce of the Class of 1896. Assistant Professors Roland H. Cobb '17 and Wilfrid H. Crook become associate professors and Albert Abrahamson '26 and Herbert W. Hartman have been made assistant professors.

Professor Wilfrid H. Crook of the Department of Economics and Sociology will be on leave for the entire academic year.

Paul A. Palmer '27 and Malcolm D. Daggett '29, who served as instructors last year during the leaves of absence of Professors Stanwood and Livingston, are continuing graduate study. Mr. Palmer has received an important fellowship for work abroad and Mr. Daggett will teach at Harvard.
New Gifts Announced

Late in July the endowment of the College was increased by an unconditional gift of half a million dollars from Cyrus H. K. Curtis, now a member of the Board of Trustees. This fund will be added to the general endowment of the College and the income, amounting to approximately $35,000 yearly, will be used to strengthen the faculty through increases in the salary scale. The gift was accepted at a summer meeting of the Executive Committee of the Boards, but final disposition of the income will not be determined until next June.

At Commencement, announcement was made of a gift of $30,000 from Mrs. Gurdon M. Maynard, in memory of her father, Henry Brewer Quinby of the Class of 1869. The fund will be known as the Henry Brewer Quinby Scholarship Fund and will provide scholarships of $500 each, primarily for award to Maine boys of American ancestry. Also announced at this time was a gift of approximately $55,000 from the estate of the late Lucien Howe '70. This fund will be available for scholarship purposes, preference being given to boys planning to enter ophthalmology.

Rabbi Stephen Wise will speak at Bowdoin on November 10th.
With The Alumni Bodies

BOWDOIN CLUB OF BOSTON

The first regular meeting of the season was held on Friday, October 3rd, at the University Club. The speaker of the occasion was Major Henry A. Goodnough, Assistant Prohibition Administrator, who discussed the general problem of prohibition enforcement.

BOWDOIN TEACHERS' CLUB and PENOBSCOT VALLEY ASSOCIATION

A joint meeting of these two groups was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in Bangor on Thursday, October 23rd, in connection with the meeting of the Maine Teachers' Association. There was an attendance of about seventy-five. President Sills was the speaker of the evening, taking as his subject "Bowdoin College in 1930". Associate Professor Stanley B. Smith, chairman of the committee on State of Maine Scholarships, spoke for his committee, and outlined the plan under which these new annual scholarships are being awarded.

BOWDOIN CLUB OF PORTLAND

The first luncheon meeting of the Club was held at the Falmouth Hotel on Wednesday, October 22nd. The principal speaker was Football Coach Charles W. Bowser and remarks were also made by Assistant Coach John Roberts.

ESSEX COUNTY (MASS.)

Plans for a new local organization in this district are being carried forward under the leadership of Raymond G. Putnam '22, of Danvers.

NEW SERVICE INSTITUTED

Secretaries of local alumni organizations are now being notified of all address changes affecting their several groups. For example, if an alumnus moves from Boston to New York, postcards announcing the change are sent to the secretaries of the Boston and New York groups by the Alumni Office at the College.

Bowdoin alumni and faculty members serving as readers for the College Entrance Examination Board in June were Harry M. Varrell '97, Francis L. Lavertu '99, Islay F. McCormick '00, Donald MacCormick '03, Ralph M. Small '07, Everett P. Walton '12, Clifton O. Page '13, Alfred E. Gray '14, Robert E. Bodurtha '15, Francis P. McKenney '15, Erik Achorn '17, Bateman Edwards '19, Ezra P. Rounds '20, Clarence D. Rouillard '24, and Professors Thomas Means, Edward S. Hammond, and Nathaniel C. Kendrick.


The linoleum prints prepared by Hawthorne L. Smyth of the senior class and mentioned in the Alumnus of last May have been incorporated into a booklet under the title "Eight Bowdoin Graduates". This booklet has been prepared by the Dean's office at the College and copies may be secured upon application.
News From The Classes

The necrology since the appearance of the May issue is as follows:

1874—Cassius Melville Ferguson.
1875—Christopher Henry Wells.
1889—Clarence Lincoln Mitchell.
1899—Henry Warren Lancy.
1903—Paul Preble, M.D.
1904—Emil Otto Carl Herms.
1906—Elmer Perry, LL.B.
1918—Vernon Lamson Brown.
Med. 1876—Albert Linscott Stanwood, M.D.
Med. 1876—William Hillman Sylvester, M.D.
Med. 1878—Edward Preble, M.D.
Med. 1883—Alphonso Nelson Witham, M.D.
Med. 1885—Isaac Deering Harper, M.D.
Med. 1885—Elmon Joseph Noyes, M.D.
Med. 1888—Elmer Ellsworth Brown, M.D.
Med. 1896—Herman Sherwood Spear, M.D.
Med. 1908—Seth Smith Mullin, M.D.
Med. 1908—George Charles Precour, M.D.
Med. 1921—Henry Peter Johnson, M.D.

1840

The second annual memorial services at the Kellogg Memorial Church at Harpswell Center were held on August 31st. The address of the morning was given by John Clair Minot '96 and San Lorenzo Merriman '97 gave the evening address.

1874

Cassius M. Ferguson died on July 24th at the Ada Dayton Nursing Home in Minneapolis. He was born on July 29th, 1850 in Dixmont, Maine. After graduating from college he studied law, going to Minneapolis to practice in 1877. He is survived by a sister, Miss Lucia F. Ferguson of Boston.

1875

Christopher H. Wells died on June 2nd at his home in Somersworth, N. H., after having been in failing health for a year. He was born on July 5, 1856 in Somersworth and after his graduation from college studied law, becoming a member of the bar in 1878. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature from 1881 to 1883, served on the military staff of the Governor from 1884 to 1888 and was mayor of Somersworth from 1893 to 1896. In 1898 he became judge of the Probate Court in Stafford County, retiring from this position in 1923. He is survived by his wife and a sister.

1877

August 17th, a day set apart for a get-together of the alumni of Fryeburg Academy, was this year devoted to the dedication of the meridian stones which Admiral Robert E. Peary placed in a vacant lot in the village. Alfred E. Burton '78 gave the address.

1883

Fred M. Fling has been spending three months in Madrid in research work to complete the fourth and last volume of his work on Mirabeau and the French Revolution.

1889

William M. Emery writes that he quite unpremeditatedly devoted a greater part of the summer to an operation for gallstones and ensuing recuperation.

Word has been received of the death of Clarence L. Mitchell of Freeport on October 14th. Mr. Mitchell was born in Freeport on August 9, 1860. After his graduation from College he became principal of the high school there and later taught school in Massachusetts. Upon the death of his brother he returned to Freeport where he was proprietor of the Mitchell News, stand for a long period of years. He is survived by three sisters.

1890

Dr. Frank E. Simpson, head of the Radium Clinic of Chicago, has constructed a clock which is the nearest approach to perpetual motion yet discovered. Radium is contained in a glass tube, from the end of which are suspended two gold leaves. An aluminum sheet is mounted on opposite sides of the leaves and the whole apparatus is enclosed in a glass case pumped out to as low a vacuum as possible. In operation, the rays from the radium charge the leaves with positive electricity, which causes them to diverge until they touch the metal sheet. The leaves then drop back to their original position, and the movement is repeated. The clock has been running constantly for four years and it is declared that, theoretically, it will never stop. A cartoon of the clock has appeared in the "Believe It Or Not" section of the Portland Evening News.
1891
Emerson Hilton of Damariscotta has been re-elected County Attorney of Lincoln County.
Herbert T. Powers, who has recently been appointed to the bench of the Maine Superior Court, presided at the October term of Sagadahoc Superior Court, hearing his first cases since his appointment.

1892
Rev. Harry W. Kimball, pastor of the Congregational Church in Needham, Mass., gave the Baccalaureate Address at Northland College, Ashland, Wisconsin, in June and the college conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

1893
Col. Weston P. Chamberlain is the author of an article on "The Health Department of the Panama Canal", appearing in the New England Journal of Medicine for October 2nd. The Maine Congressional Delegation has been urging the appointment of Col. Chamberlain as Surgeon-General of the United States Army to succeed Gen. Ireland, who is about to retire.

1894
Clarence E. Michels is this year superintendent of the schools in Acton, Lebanon, Newfield and Shapleigh, Maine, with headquarters in East Lebanon.

1896
Dr. Mortimer Warren of Portland has been appointed Maine commissioner of infantile paralysis control. The appointment carries with it a fund of $2000 which will be available for use in the fight against paralysis.

1897
The engagement of San Lorenzo Merriman and Miss Edith M. Peckham of Washington, D. C., has recently been announced. The wedding will take place this winter.

During the summer a number of letters from James E. Rhodes, 2nd, were published in the Rockland Courier-Gazette. The letters outlined the progress of the European trip taken by Mr. Rhodes.

Reuel W. Smith has been elected president of the Maine League of Loan and Building Associations.

1898
Harry C. Knight has been elected president of the Southern New England Telephone Company. Mr. Knight entered the employ of the company in 1902 and previous to his appointment as president served as general manager and vice president.

Prof. William W. Lawrence has been created a Knight of the Order of Vasa of the First Class by the King of Sweden. This award was made in recognition of his work with the American Scandinavian Foundation.

Col. Thomas L. Pierce attended the reunion of the 82nd "All American" Division, A.E.F., which was held in Atlanta, Georgia, in September. Col. Pierce commanded the third battalion of this division in the Argonne campaign.

1899
Fred H. Albic was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Colby College in June.

Henry W. Lancey died on August 23rd at Providence, R. I. He was born on August 11, 1876 in Pittsfield. After graduation from college he went into the woolen business living in Pittsfield, Philadelphia, Monson, Mass., and Huntington, Mass., until 1912, when he went to Springfield and became associated with a life insurance company. In 1910 he moved to Providence where he became superintendent of agents for a large life insurance company.

1900
Henry G. Clement is now president of the Rotary Club of Redlands, California, where he is superintendent of schools.

James P. Webber has been in the City Hospital at Bath for several months suffering from anemia.

1901
"The Wedge", student annual of Northland College, Ashland, Wisconsin was this year dedicated to George L. Lewis, a member of the faculty at that college.

On June 24th Representative Donald F. Snow served as temporary Speaker of the House for some twenty minutes. He narrowly escaped embroilment in a difficult parliamentary question initiated by friends on the floor of the House.

1902
Rev. Daniel I. Gross has been elected president of the Ministers' Union of Portland and vicinity.

The H. K. McCann Company merged with the Erickson Company on October 1st, creating an advertising agency ranking among the largest in the country. Henry Q. Hawes '10, Harrison Atwood '09 and Raymond Atwood '21 are holding responsible jobs with the concerns in the merger.

1903
Harold Files has for the past year been connected with Paine, Webber and Company at 25 Broad Street, New York. He is living in Riveredge, New Jersey.

John A. Harlow was elected first vice chairman of the Northeastern Division of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association at their annual meeting on September 26th.

Fred K. Owen, editor of the Portland Evening Express, has been renominated as director of the Port of Portland.

Word has been received of the death of Paul Preble at Ancon, Canal Zone, on July 13th. Dr. Preble was born at Auburn on December 5, 1881. He received his M.D. at Johns Hopkins
University in 1907 and the following year became Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. In 1909 he was made Division Chief of this Service.

1904

Emil O. C. Herms died on August 2nd at Turner Center after having been in poor health for some time. He was born on January 24, 1872 in Berlin, Germany and came to this country when he was four years old. After he graduated from college he was engaged in teaching until 1925 when he moved to Turner Center, where he maintained a large farm. He is survived by his wife.

1905

Charles J. Donnell, who has recently returned from Tientsin, China, where he has been associated with the International Banking Corporation, is now living in Bath.

1906

Word has been received of the death of Eimer Perry, but no details are available. Upon graduation from college Mr. Perry went to Harvard, where he received his LL.B. in 1909. He then took up the practice of law in Portland, where he lived until the time of his death.

Frank D. Rowe took a course at the Chicago Theological Seminary this summer.

Ralph G. Webber and Miss Louise Davies of Augusta were married on July 19th. They are living at 20 Sewall Street, Augusta.

1907

Eugene H. Briggs is a salesman for The Independence Fund of North America, with headquarters at 1 Cedar Street, New York City.

1908

Arthur H. Ham, vice president of the Provident Loan Society of New York, has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Hebron Academy.

Edward T. Sanborn is now connected with the Atlas Plywood Corporation in Goldsboro, N. C. He is living at 804 Park Avenue.

1909

Thomas D. Ginn has been elected president of the New England Vocational Guidance Association.

Leonard F. Timberlake has been elected president of the Casco Mercantile Trust Company of Portland, which has recently merged with the Chapman Bank and Trust Company. George F. Cary '88 has been made chairman of the board of directors and John R. Bass '00 is also a member of this board.

1911

We are informed that Harrison M. Berry has been promoted from the position of Auditor of Receipts to Auditor of the Bell Telephone Company, central area. His headquarters are in Harrisburg where he is living at 210 Pine Street.

Willbur C. Caldwell has joined the sales force of Tucker, Anthony and Company, an investment house in Portland.

John L. Roberts is this year teaching science at the high school in Presque Isle.

E. Baldwin Smith and Miss Nancy Hough were married on June 19th in New York City.

1912

Eliden G. Barbour is instructor in History at the high school in New Haven, Conn.

Herbert L. Bryant is doing graduate work at the University of Maine this year.

George C. Kern, battalion commander of the 240th Coast Artillery of the Maine National Guard, has announced his candidacy for the City Council of Portland.

Joseph C. O'Neil, who received his Ed.M. from the Graduate School of Education at Harvard in June, has been elected vice-principal of the Public High School in Hartford, Conn. Mr. O'Neil has for the past ten years taught science at this school.

Ralph G. Oakes was a delegate at the summer meeting of the National Education Association, held in Columbus, Ohio.

1913

An interesting article by Paul Douglas appeared in the American Labor Legislation Review for September.

Winthrop S. Greene is now attached to the American Embassy at Berne, Switzerland.

Bryant E. Moulton of the Judge Baker Foundation of Boston is quoted extensively in "Science" for September 20th. Dr. Moulton stresses the need of investigating family conditions before reaching any conclusions as to the mental condition of delinquent children.

1916

The following committee has been selected to manage the 15th reunion next Commencement: John L. Baxter, Elliott S. Boardman, Kenneth T. Burr, John D. Churchill, James A. Dunn, Edward P. Garland, Allan J. Ginty, Lawrence J. Hart, William D. Ireland and E. Robert Little.

Winthrop Bancroft is vice president of the Central Aguirre Sugar Company in Central Aguirre, Porto Rico.

1917

Roland H. Cobb received the degree of master of arts in June, following his work in physical education at Columbia University last winter.

Ernest C. Fuller is this year principal of Crosby High School, Belfast.

David A. Lane writes that he is at present studying at the Graduate School of Education of the University of Chicago.

Edward C. Moran was for the second time chosen as Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine in the campaign just closed.
1918
An extended review of "Forest and Sea Power" by Robert G. Albion appeared in a recent number of Historische Zeitschrift.

Word has been received of the death of Vernon L. Brown at his home in Portland. Since his graduation from college Mr. Brown had been connected with the Maine Sand and Gravel Company. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Florence E. Brown.

H. Tobey Mooers has recently been appointed United States Consul at Quebec, Canada.
Percy Ridlon has been called to the pastorate of the Union Church at Monmouth.
John L. Scott has been promoted from captain to major in the regular army and has been transferred from Blacksburg, Va., where he was an instructor at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

1919
Gordon S. Hargraves has moved from New York to Philadelphia, where his address is 1500 Walnut Street.

Milton M. McGorrill has been appointed Assistant Professor of Religion at the University of Colorado.

Almon B. Sullivan, who has retired as commander of the 86th Brigade Headquarters Company of the Maine National Guard, was recently honored at a dinner by a group of his associates in that organization.

1920
Elmer I. Boardman has become associated with Richardson and Boynton Company, manufacturers of heating and cooking apparatus, at 260 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Allan Constantine writes: "In response to the request in the Prefatory Note of the new Address List I am sending you the following information about myself. I received the degree of Master of Science from Stellenborch University in South Africa in 1923. I then spent fifteen months there as a graduate student, working in the Department of Zoology."

Henry Sprince, M.D., has returned to his practice in Lewiston after six months of post graduate work in New York and Philadelphia.

Maynard C. Waltz is teaching Latin and Psychology at the Normal School in Keene, New Hampshire.

1921
Harold E. Beach has been transferred to the Toronto office of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Philip R. Lovell and Miss Elizabeth Thomas of Waterville. They are living in Ellsworth where Mr. Lovell is practicing law.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation in June Hugh Nixon was elected full time secretary of that organization. He began his duties on September 1st.

1922
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde T. Congdon have announced the arrival of Clyde T. Congdon, Jr., on July 16th.

The engagement of R. Hervey Fogg and Miss Mildred A. Beale of Skowhegan was announced in September.

William K. Hall, assistant to the Bursar at the College, and Miss Caro B. Bailey of Sidney, Maine, were married on August 21st. Philip Kimball '17 acted as best man.

James E. Mitchell is now serving as City Solicitor of Bangor.

George A. Partridge has recently become connected with the Herman Nelson Corporation, manufacturers of heating apparatus, at 25 West 43rd Street, New York.

1923
Mr. and Mrs. William E. Burgess have announced the arrival of Neal Frederick Burgess on July 12th.

The marriage of Glenn V. Butler and Miss Irene J. Hellier of Portland took place on September 6th. Mr. Butler is at present attending Boston University Medical School.

William B. Jacob is this year teaching Latin and directing athletics at Dummer Academy, South Byfield, Mass.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Maurice Morin and Miss Violette Rancourt at Waterville on August 4th.

Stephen Palmer has sailed for England on a business trip.

Elmer S. Ridlon is now teaching at the high school in Greenwich, Conn.

F. King Turgeon was promoted to an assistant professorship of French at Amherst College in June.

Richard Small and Miss Dorothy Snell of Portland were married on Saturday, June 28th.

George D. Varney has been elected to the board of trustees of Berwick Academy.

1924
Joseph A. Aldred has opened a law office in Brunswick and will also coach football, basketball and baseball at the Brunswick High School this year.

Joseph M. Brisebois is manager of the Sales Record Department of the U. S. Rubber Company in Detroit, Mich.

Carl Dunham has resigned his position as submaster at the high school in Bath to resume his studies at Harvard Medical School.

Word has been received of the marriage of Sydney D. Wentworth to Miss Grace E. Larson of Mont Vernon, N. Y., on October 11th.

Dana Whiting writes that he is now head of the Mathematics Department of Columbus Academy in Columbus, Ohio. He also says that he has a son, Dana Cutler Whiting, nine months old.
The engagement of Harold R. Worsnop and Miss Elaine Laidlaw of Brooklyn has recently been announced.

1925

James Berry and Miss Dorothy Vandervest were married at Oak Park, Ill., on September 6th.

The marriage of Samuel A. Howes and Miss Elizabeth Boyd took place on August 29th at Portland, Maine. They are living in Groton, Mass., where Mr. Howes is teaching at the Groton School.

Wellington Charles is teaching at the high school in Hanover, Mass., this year.

Edward F. Dow and Miss Amy L. Burnell were married on June 30th at Cumberland Center. They are living in Orono where Mr. Dow is a member of the faculty of the University of Maine.

Harold S. Fish is this year doing graduate work in Zoology at Harvard.

Walter D. Hayes is teaching General Science and Biology at the high school in Cranston, R. I.

Simon and Schuster, Inc., have just published a new book by Phillips H. Lord, entitled "Uncle Hosie". It is based on his recollections of his grandfather, the late Hosea Phillips of Ellsworth.

Glenn R. McIntire, who is president of the State Convention of Universalists, presided at the convention held in Portland this fall.

Byron Mitchell is teaching History at Deer Island School, Portland, this year.

Edward J. Neil is now employed in the Sports Department of the Associated Press at 383 Madison Avenue, New York.

Frederick P. Perkins and Miss Eleanor C. Sturgis were married on July 12th in Portland. Mrs. Perkins is the daughter of Judge Guy H. Sturgis '98.

Robert F. Smythe is associated with the Portland Cement Company at 33 Grand Avenue, Chicago.

C. Russell Stringer is instructor in French at Phillips Exeter Academy this year.

John Whitcomb is acting as master of ceremonies for the new radio broadcast of "The Vermont Lumberjacks", which can be heard each morning at 8.30 from station WBZ and a large NBC network.

The wedding of Samuel H. Williams and Miss Elizabeth F. Coombs of Bath took place on June 24th. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are living at 69 Pleasant Street, Reading, Mass.

1926

Charles E. Berry and Miss Erma K. Seavey were married at Dexter, Maine, on August 30th. Mr. Berry is doing graduate work at Harvard this year.

Charles Bradeen has recently been elected secretary of the Canadian Fairbanks, Morse Company, Ltd.

Benjamin B. Burbank and Miss Frances Booth were married in September. Mr. Burbank is employed in the department of chemistry at the Pejepscot Paper Company.

Charles N. Cutter is engaged in making an aeronautical survey of Maine for the purpose of determining the practicability of establishing a trunk air line into the state. The survey is being sponsored by a group of prominent Maine men.

Charles P. Davis is now connected with Hayden, Stone Company in Boston.

Gordon C. Genthner is associated with the Peavey Rubber Company in Boston and is living at 101 Homer Street, Newton Center.

Charles Griffin is attending Harvard School of Business Administration this year.

Robert Harkness, traveling passenger agent for the Pullman Company, spent the entire summer in travel on the Pacific coast, returning to New England for supervisory work in connection with the American Legion convention in Boston.

Elliott Pennell has been awarded the Milbank Memorial Fellowship in Public Health Research at Johns Hopkins University for 1930-31.

Lawrence M. Read is manager of the Bank Service Department of the National Credit Office in New York.

Harry Robinson is the eastern Pennsylvania representative for the American Chicle Company.

Gilbert A. Spear has been transferred to a Brooklyn store of the F. W. Woolworth Company where his address is 1413-15 Avenue J.

The marriage of John W. Tarbell and Miss Meredith C. Farnum took place on September 27th at Brockton, Mass.

Edward Wies is teaching at the Nathaniel Hawthorne School in Yonkers, N. Y., this year.

1927

Charles R. Campbell attended Middlebury College this summer where he did graduate work in French.

Word has been received of the marriage on June 30th of George O. Cutter and Miss Gretchen Froelich of Toledo, Ohio.

Gifford Davis and Miss Helen A. Peabody were married on August 9th in Portland. Kingsbury H. Davis '29 a brother of the groom, was one of the ushers. Mr. Davis is this year instructor in Spanish and French at Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Thomas L. Downs has been awarded the George William Sawin Fellowship in Mathematics at Harvard for 1930-31. This is one of the best fellowships awarded at the University.

The wedding of Merritt A. Hewett and Miss Guymor B. Brand took place at Elmira, N. Y., on June 18th. Donald B. Hewett '28 acted as best man for his brother. Mr. and Mrs. Hewett are living at 11 White Lawn Avenue, Milton, Mass.
Otis T. Kaler and Miss Catherine Ladd were married on June 28th at the home of the bride’s parents in Worcester.

Ervine B. Maynard is assistant clergyman at the Cathedral of St. Paul in Boston.

The engagement of John MacInnes and Miss Elizabeth Randall of Portland was announced in August.

David K. Montgomery is curate of St. Anne’s Church in Lowell, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow H. Pillsbury have announced the arrival of a son, Hugh Huntley Pillsbury, on October 16th.

Murray W. Randall is now connected with the Chase National Bank in New York.

John G. Reed is a school representative for the Longmans Green Publishing Company in New York.

John K. Snyder is this year instructor in English at Amherst College.

1928

Van Courtland Elliott and Miss Christine L. Coffey of Lewisburg, Tenn., have announced their marriage on August 23rd at the Chapel of the Cross, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Mr. Elliott is now instructor in the Department of Classics at the University of North Carolina.

George H. Jenkins is teaching History and Economics at the High School in Danvers, Mass.

David M. Osborne and Miss Eleanor S. Mills were married on September 27th at Newton Upper Falls, Mass. They are living at 121-C Holden Green, Cambridge.

John S. Stoddard is working for Eddy Brothers and Company, investment bankers, in Meriden, Conn.

The engagement of Paul Tiemer and Miss Ellen D. Newell of Bath was announced this summer. Mr. Tiemer is employed in the advertising department of the New York Evening Journal.

1929

Donald W. Atwood, who is working for W. T. Grant and Company, has recently been transferred from Waco, Texas to Oklahoma City.

The marriage of Albert C. Boothby and Miss Alice D. Aikens took place at Windham Hill late in the summer. Walter G. Kellett ’27 and Edward Durant ’28 were among the ushers.

Word has been received of the marriage of Charles F. Cummings and Miss Beatrice Nichols at Bath on June 30th.

Malcolm Daggett, who has been a member of the French Department at the college for the past year, is now instructor in French at Harvard and is doing graduate work in romance languages there.

Ralph Edwards served as campus guide at the College during the summer.

Henry L. Farr is teaching at the high school in Braintree, Mass., this year.

Carter S. Gilliss writes that he and James Knapp have entered the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Ginn have announced the arrival of Joseph A. Ginn, Jr., on June 24th. Mr. and Mrs. Ginn are living at 60 Pilgrim Road, Marblehead, Mass.

Asher D. Horn is working for E. H. Rollins and Sons, an investment house, at 200 Devonshire Street, Boston.

William P. Hunt is teaching Latin and French at St. Paul’s School in Concord, N. H.

Herbert W. Huse is a chemist for the DuPont Viscocloid Company in Arlington, N. J.

Announcement has been received of the marriage of Charles M. Jaycox and Miss Mabel K. H. Richards at Baltimore, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Jaycox are to live at 4004 Strathmore Avenue in Baltimore.

The marriage of Gordon D. Lacom and Miss Marjorie L. Elliott took place on June 13th at Dedham, Mass. Lewis Rollinson was the best man and the ushers included Jack Elliott, Weston Rankin ’30, William Johnson ’30 and Peter Scott.

George Rand has recently become associated with the International Paper Company in Livermore Falls.

Philip A. Smith is instructor in English at Union College this year.

William P. Snow is employed by the International Paper Company in Livermore Falls.

James F. White and Miss Agnes M. Cockburn were married on August 12th at Skowhegan. Mr. White is instructor in German at the College this year.

Ralph Williams is principal of the high school in Garland this year.

1930

Pliny A. Allen is studying at the Harvard Medical School.

William M. Altenburg is at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

John K. Ames is vice-president of the Machias (Maine) Lumber Company.

Richard T. Bates is studying architecture at the University of New Hampshire.

Richard H. Bell is attending Tufts Medical College.

Donald W. Berry is working for the American Water Works and Electric Company in New York.

Frederick L. Bixby is this year connected with the Salem Trust Company and lives at 6 Eden Street, Salem, Mass.

George W. R. Bowie is studying at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

Ronald P. Bridges is teaching English at Wassock School in Dexter.

Emerson M. Bullard is studying at the Harvard School of Business Administration.
The Bowdoin Alumnus

Robert E. Burnham is a student engineer with the New York Telephone Company.

Paul W. Butterfield is attending Boston University Medical School.

Herbert W. Chalmers has entered the employ of the American Telephone Company and is being transferred frequently from one office to another as a part of his training.

Henry P. Chapman, Jr., is at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

James K. Dinsmore is a student at the Bryant and Stratton School in Boston and is living at 92 Gainsborough Street.

Charles H. Farley is acting as secretary to Professor Howard K. Beale this year and is living at the Allies Inn, 1703 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Carey Batchelder, editor of the recently published "New World Anthology of Poetry", has selected Herbert H. Fernald as one of the younger poets who deserves a wider audience. Two of Mr. Fernald's poems, "Greeting" and "Two Roses", appear in the publication.

Barrett Fisher is doing graduate work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Joseph P. Flagg is studying at the Wharton School of Finance in Philadelphia.

Douglas Fosdick is a reporter for the Portland Evening News with headquarters in Augusta.

Gerald G. Garcelon is studying at the McGill Medical School.

The engagement of Lincoln S. Gifford to Miss Elizabeth Douglas of Brunswick was recently announced. Mr. Gifford is a senior at the School of Mining Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology this year.

Ralph M. Griswold is in the insurance business in Greenwich, Conn.

Manning Hawthorne is teaching English, American History and elementary Latin at Le Rosey, a preparatory school in Rolle, Switzerland. The school has about a hundred pupils over half of whom are English and American. The courses are all conducted in English.

William K. Heath is teaching Algebra and American History at Yarmouth Academy.

Ralph B. Hirtle is doing graduate work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Robert R. Hodgson is in the jewelry business in Boston and is living at 96 Shorncliffe St., Newton, Mass.

Irving D. Humphrey, Jr., is connected with the P. D. Humphrey Lumber Company in Tiverton, R. I.

Benjamin G. Jenkins is with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company with headquarters in Worcester, Mass.

Raymond E. Jensen is studying at the Harvard Law School.

William F. Johnson is connected with the American Telephone Company and is living at 1511 Upshur St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

George J. Jones has taken a position as chemist for the Hood Rubber Company in Watertown, Mass.

William M. Kephart is a radio engineer with the National Broadcasting Company in Chicago. His address is 1330 W. 103rd Street.

Asa S. Knowles, whose marriage to Miss Edna Worsnop of Brunswick was announced in the spring, is studying at Harvard Business School.

[29]
Carter Lee is instructor in English and Public Speaking at The New Hampton School for Boys in New Hampton, N. H.

Announcement was made in June of the marriage of L. Frederick Longfellow and Miss Emily Fox of Brunswick. Mr. Longfellow is doing graduate work at Munster, Germany this year.

Edmund P. Lord is with the General Cable Corporation in Boston.

Oliver C. Lyon, Jr., is connected with the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company and is living at 177 Park Street, Montclair.

Elbert G. Manchester is studying law at the University of Michigan.

H. Stanley McEllan is employed by the National Casket Company in Boston.

The engagement of John H. Mcloon and Miss Frances McDougall of Portland has recently been announced. Mr. Mcloon is sales manager of the A. C. Mcloon Company, lobster dealers, in Rockland.

Richard G. Martin is foreman in a jewelry manufacturing plant in Providence, R. I.

Hugh Montgomery is an operator for the Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation in Boston.

William T. Moody is a member of the class of 1931 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Carl K. Moses is a clerk in the Order Service Department of the R. C. A. Victor Company in Merchantsville, N. J.

The engagement of Alexander B. Mulholland and Miss Mary M. Munro has recently been announced. Mr. Mulholland is in the life insurance business in Ipswich, Mass.

William A. Murphy is teaching English and Algebra at Holderness School, Plymouth, N. H.

Kaspar O. Myrvangnes is doing graduate work at Cornell University.

Robert E. Newcomb is a clerk at the Averthaw Construction Company in Boston.

Joel M. Nichols is studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this year.

David H. Oakes is an operator for the Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation in Boston.

Arthur K. Orne is in the insurance business in Rockland.

Gordon E. Page is connected with the N. W. Ayer and Son Advertising Company in Philadelphia.

James M. Parker is a student at the Harvard Medical School.

James P. Pettegrove is doing graduate work in English and Philosophy at Harvard.

Olin S. Pettingill, Jr., is a graduate student at Cornell University.

Frank W. Phelps, Jr., is at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

Announcement has been received of the marriage on October 18th of John F. Pickard and Miss Mildred L. Lawrensen of Westbrook. Mrs. Pickard has for the past two years been private secretary to Lloyd H. Hatch '21, headmaster of Wassookeag School Camp in Dexter. Mr. Pickard is employed in the Shawmut National Bank of Boston.

Walter Placzanksia is a chemist for the Fraser Paper Company at Madawaska, Maine.

Charles D. Preble is a proof reader for the Christian Science Publishing Company in Boston.

Herbert L. Prescott is teaching English and Debating at Bangor High School.

Weston Rankin is connected with Price Waterhouse Company, public accountant, in New York.

John W. Riley, Jr., is a student at Harvard Law School.

Scott E. Russell is a student at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

Howard M. Sapiro is studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

Robert H. Sargent is in the grain business in Belmont, Mass., where he is living at 100 Leonard Street.

Edward Schwartz is a student at the Jefferson Medical School in Philadelphia.

Francis E. Selleck is attending Wentworth Institute in Boston.

Henry G. Small is a salesman for the Stan- wix Tire Corporation at 417 West Oriskany Street, Utica, N. Y.

Ralph S. Smith, Jr., is a student at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

Gilmore W. Soule is a student at Harvard Medical School.

Edwin B. Spaulding is a chemist at the American Cyanamid Company in Maynard, Mass.

J. Malcolm Stanley is an assistant bank examiner for the State of Maine. He is living at Kezar Falls.

Alva D. Stein, Jr., is studying at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

George E. Stetson is teaching at West Nottingham Academy in Colura, Maryland.

Henry H. Stevenson is employed as a section manager for Gimbel Brothers in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Howard V. Stiles is teaching at the Loomis School in Windsor, Conn.

Stuart R. Stone is a home office representative for the Aetna Life Insurance Company in Boston.

The wedding of Henry W. Stoneman and Miss Agnes Chalmers took place on September 27th at the home of the bride's parents in Framingham, Mass. Mrs. Stoneman is the sister of Herbert W. Chalmers.

Oscar Swanson is claim adjuster for an insurance company in New York and is living at the Theta Delta Chi Club, 30 West 52nd Street.

Ansel B. True is studying at the Yale Medical School.

Norman S. Waldron is teaching French and Latin at the Manlius School in Manlius, New York.
Dwight E. Webber is employed by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in Philadelphia, Pa.

Benjamin B. Whitcomb is studying medicine at McGill University.

Merle R. Wilkins is a chemist at the Brown Company in Berlin, N. H.

The engagement of George S. Willard and Miss Joyce R. Richardson of Springvale was announced in July. Mr. Willard is doing graduate work in Philosophy and Mathematics at Harvard this year.

Warner Witherell is employed in the Claims Department of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in New York.

Philip W. Woods is a student at the Dental School of the University of Michigan.

S. Foster Yancey is in the insurance business in Philadelphia. He is living at the Beta House, 3529 Locust Street.

Medical 1876

Albert L. Stanwood, M.D., died at his home in Andover on September 29th. He was born November 25, 1852 in Brunswick and after his graduation from Medical School practiced in Maine and Massachusetts until about a year ago when he retired and moved to Andover.

Word has been received of the death of William H. Sylvester but no details are available.

Medical 1878

We are informed of the death in June of Edward Preble, M.D. Dr. Preble was born on January 16, 1855 at Dover, N. H. After his graduation from Medical School he practiced in Portland, Cleveland and New York. In 1897 he became instructor in Dermatology at the New York Post Graduate School and later held the same position at Wooster University.

Medical 1883

Alphonso N. Witham, M.D., died on August 13 at his home in Westbrook. He was born on November 6, 1857 at Woodstock and attended Medical School for one year. He received his M.D. from the University of Vermont in 1885. After practicing in various Maine towns he moved in 1887 to Westbrook where he had lived ever since. Dr. and Mrs. Witham celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last December.

Medical 1885

Isaac D. Harper, M.D., died at his home in South Windham on August 4th after a long illness. Dr. Harper was born at Limerick on May 29, 1860. After he graduated from Medical School he practiced in Waterboro for a year and in 1886 moved to Windham, where he had since lived. In 1913 and again in 1915 he served in the Maine House of Representatives. He is survived by his wife, a son and a brother.

Elmon J. Noyes, M.D., died on October 11th at Lovell after an illness of about two weeks. He was born in Greenwood on December 15, 1859. After receiving his M.D. he went to Norway where he practiced for four years. In 1889 he moved to Lovell and for the past forty years had served that community as a physician. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

Medical 1888

Word has been received of the death of Elmer E. Brown, M.D., at Bangor on September 14th. He was born on May 11, 1861 in Clinton. After practicing in several Maine towns he moved in 1905 to Bangor, where he had lived ever since.

Medical 1896

Herman S. Spear died on May 22nd at North Anson. He was born on March 1, 1869 at New Portland and attended the Medical School from 1894 to 1895. He received his M.D. from Dartmouth in 1897.

Medical 1908

Seth S. Mullin, M.D., died on August 18 at his home in Bath. He had been in ill health for some time and was forced to give up his practice a few months ago. Dr. Mullin was born at Vinalhaven on September 10, 1883. After graduating from the Medical School he went to Bartlett, N. H., where he practiced until fifteen years ago, when he moved to Bath. For several years he had acted as City Physician and was a member of the staff of the Bath City Hospital. He was a trustee and treasurer of the State Military and Naval Children's Home and for a number of years served as physician there. He is survived by his wife and a son, David, a student at the College.

Word has been received of the death in May of George C. Precour, M.D., of Biddeford, but no details are available.

Medical 1918

James C. Kimball, M.D., has been transferred from the Brooklyn (New York) Navy Yard to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.

Medical 1921

Word has been received of the death of Henry P. Johnson, M.D., of Portland but no details are available.

Honorary 1911

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# THE BOWDOIN ALUMNUS

**Member of the American Alumni Council**

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The Future of The Small College

LELAND M. GOODRICH '20

... are beginning, as at Johns Hopkins and the Medical Schools, to dispense with the A.B. degree, and the other millstone of the Junior Colleges which, perhaps, might better be called the Senior High Schools. A harsh and unrelenting future awaits the student's ideal of 'college bred on a four year loaf'.

We are not primarily concerned here with attacks that are being made on the four-year college course as such, but rather with those directed at the small liberal arts college to which the four-year course has been life itself. We are concerned with attacks that come from those who see little justification for retaining it with its present field of activity and purpose in the educational scheme; who feel with Secretary Wilbur, that in the near future it must rise to the level of the university or sink to that of the junior college; who believe that it is ordained that the traditional American college shall be crushed between the upper and the nether millstones.

Those who take this stand point to the phenomenal growth of the junior college in recent years. Whereas in 1900, there were less than ten, at the present time there are about four hundred junior colleges, mostly in the West. It is estimated that there are about one-half as many junior colleges as
four-year colleges. We are reminded that Stanford University has definitely dropped the first two years of college work and is taking students into its first-year class (corresponding to junior class elsewhere) direct from junior college. We are told that other universities, principally in the West, are organizing their instruction on the junior college basis. Those of us who have been, or are, connected with universities are aware of the pressure that is brought to bear to develop graduate work and of the extent to which the more mature and scholarly members of the faculty are finding their teaching time absorbed in graduate and advanced course instruction. We know that in many universities, principally state and municipal, admission into the professional schools is possible upon the completion of the first two years of college work, which corresponds, in theory at least, to completion of junior college work. These facts and trends give more than a basis of fantasy to the prophecies of evil days to come for the college.

Let us review briefly the arguments which our friends, the critics of the small college, bring forth. In the first place, the whole idea of the four-year course is attacked on the ground that it is an artificially created segment in the educational process which does not correspond to any period in the intellectual development of the individual, and which, intrinsically considered, does not constitute a unit. The first two years of college work are essentially elementary, it is argued, and could be done as well, if not better, as a continuation of high school work. That would leave the last two years to be spent in professional school, in advanced study in some particular field, or in the case of those unfit for further studies along these lines, in preparation for a trade or in earning a living. Again it is argued that the four-year course is not adapted to the needs of the majority of students, that, on the one hand, the wine of liberal education is wasted on the dull and carefree students, and, on the other hand, is too expensive for the student who must look forward to three or more years spent in professional school and training. With special reference to the small college, it is argued that inability and failure to do graduate work make it impossible for it to attract the best scholars to its teaching staff. Consequently, because of an inferior teaching force and inadequate equipment because of lack of funds, standards of instruction are low, and with the present tendency to step up the educational process, it must sink to a lower relative level, presumably that of the junior college. Finally, many critics regard the college as representing a stage in American educational development, an institution well adapted to the needs of a fairly simple society, but ill adapted to the needs of a highly industrialized society which demands of its leaders thorough training in fields of science, industry and finance, which only a wealthy university with practically unlimited resources and a teaching staff of experts in their particular fields can offer.

While there are certain trends that would seem to indicate that the small college of liberal arts is being crushed out between the university on the one hand and the junior college on the other, these trends are for the most part limited to the West, and even there do not give any basis for believing that those colleges which are financially well established and have high standards of instruction will soon disappear or suffer decline. Many of the small colleges that have been or are in the process of being squeezed out have undoubtedly deserved that fate. In the East, and more particularly in the Northeast, where the small college has always enjoyed respect, and where, thanks to the beneficence of loyal and wealthy alumni and friends and to the progressive spirit of their faculties and governing boards, a considerable number of these colleges have
The Bowdoin Alumnus

succeeded in maintaining their financial resources, their physical equipment, their teaching staff, and their academic standards at a high level, the situation is quite different. The junior college idea has made little progress in this section. Universities such as Harvard and Yale are finding it necessary to introduce housing devices for the purpose of bringing to the life of the undergraduate college some of the social and intellectual advantages of the small New England college. Furthermore, it would seem true that, in this section at least, the small college is attracting its share, if not more than its share, of the serious and capable young men interested in higher learning.

It is idle to argue for any kind of standardization in educational institutions and methods in a country of the size and diversity of interests of the United States. Not only is there room and even need for sectional differences, but there are different interests within the same section to be satisfied. Admitting that we find in our colleges different kinds of students, those who are interested primarily in gaining social status, those who are looking for returns in dollars and cents, and those who are interested in laying the broad foundation for professional studies or who are interested in acquiring the equipment of an educated man, is it not possible that at present they are being crowded through "too narrow a funnel"? May not the solution lie in having different kinds of educational institutions to satisfy the needs of different groups? Would the college suffer if it were permitted to give its time and attention more fully to that class which has been traditionally associated with it and who are of the stuff of which our national leaders are made?

It is true that the work of the first two years in college is more elemental than that of the last two. It is doubtful if that can or should be avoided. The first year of college work must at present serve three fairly distinct purposes: it provides the opportunity for somewhat equalizing differences in preparation, it provides the students with certain language tools that he must later use, and it subjects students to rigorous mental disciplines which result in the weeding out of the unfit. When preparatory school instruction is sufficiently improved, this first year of college work may not be necessary. The work of the second year is generally conceived as being in the nature of an introduction to new fields of knowledge and to the more advanced work of the last two years. It is extremely doubtful whether this can be done as well in a junior college, which would, compared with our New England small colleges, have inferior teaching staff and equipment.

But it is with respect to the adequacy of the small college to do the work of the last two years that it must be finally judged. Here there is the immediate necessity of defining the objective. The claims of those who would turn these last two years to special training for a vocation must be resisted. Nor should we admit the demands of the specialists that students in these last two years do work comparable in nature to that carried on in graduate school. To the elite of our youth, those to whom the small college must ever make its appeal, the opportunity must not be closed to pursue scholarly interests which are not directly related to the gaining of one's livelihood and which are more broadening in their effects than the narrow researches of learned scholars. To these young men, potential leaders in the professions, in business, and in our political life, the broadening and deepening influence of a liberal education must not be denied. This involves not only a wide acquaintance with many fields of knowledge, but also a sufficiently profound understanding of some one field to create in the individual a wholesome respect for the
contributions of the past, a wisely critical attitude toward the institutions and ideas of the present, and ideals and vision which permit and encourage continuous striving to make the world a better place in which to live.

To this purpose the small college is peculiarly well adapted. From the point of view of equipment and material resources, the better small colleges are as well, if not better equipped, considering the size of their student bodies, than the large universities. Nor can it be discerned that the failure of the small college to offer opportunities for graduate work has had a noticeably harmful effect on the teaching personnel of these institutions. The good research man who would be attracted by graduate work is not always the good teacher. Nor is it true that the doing of independent research is conditional in all cases upon the presence of graduate students. But even admitting that the able scholars are often attracted to the larger universities, it does not necessarily follow that the balance of advantage, from the point of view of the student, is turned by that much in favor of the university. From the point of view of the undergraduate, this apparent advantage is more than outweighed by other considerations: the greater opportunities for contact between professor and student in the small college, both within and outside the class room; the fact that so much of the professor's time is taken up in the large university with business other than that of teaching; the many distractions of life in urban centers where so many of our universities are situated.

But quite apart from the quality of the instruction which it gives, the small college has distinct advantages not unrelated to the purpose of giving its students a liberal education. Its size permits social contacts and intercourse between students which in certain respects at least have educational and character-forming value, and which create a pleasant and favorable atmosphere for intellectual pursuits. In a real sense, the typical small college is an isolated academic community. Within it the student can pursue his studies protected from the distractions of the outside world. In the formative years of his life, he is allowed to fix his ideals without compromise with the "realities" of the world outside.

While the small college is open to justifiable criticism for failure to adapt itself to the needs of the present day, still it can be said with certainty that its future is assured if it faces its problems with courage and vision. The fact that the universities are turning to it for inspiration in experiments that they are making is proof of its inherent soundness and vitality. As an editorial appearing in the New York Times not long ago pointed out:

"The importance of keeping the small college that maintains liberal learning apart from great universities is emphasized by this fresh recognition of it. But it must be kept abreast of the university-college type in its teaching authority and its physical equipment. This must remain America's unique and supreme contribution to higher education."

The silhouette of Hon. James Bowdoin, which appears on the cover of the ALUMNUS, is used through the courtesy of the First National Bank of Boston. Governor Bowdoin was the first president of The Massachusetts Bank, an ancestor of the present Boston institution.

A New Year's card bearing a sketch of the Chapel by Professor Philip W. Meserve '11 has been sent to the full alumni mailing list by President Sills.

Michael J. Madden, known to hundreds of alumni as "King Mike", has recently retired as mail dispatcher at the Brunswick railroad station.
The President and Trustees

HENRY HILL PIERCE '96

The President and Trustees of Bowdoin College constitute a corporation and are chartered by an act of the Massachusetts legislature passed June 24, 1794, which was entitled "An Act to establish a College in the Town of Brunswick, in the District of Maine, within this Commonwealth". The act provides that the number of Trustees, including the President and Treasurer of the College for the time being, shall never be greater than thirteen nor less than seven, and vests in them the ownership of all college property.

The principal duties and responsibilities of the Trustees are set forth as follows in Section 5 of the Charter:

"That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to determine at what times and places their meetings shall be holden, and on the manner of notifying the Trustees to convene at such meetings, and also, from time to time, to elect a President and Treasurer of the said College, and such Professors, Tutors, Instructors, and other Officers of the said College as they shall judge most for the interest thereof, and to determine the duties, salaries, emoluments and tenures of their several offices aforesaid: (The said President for the time being, when elected and inducted into his office, to be, ex officio, President of the said Corporation) and also to purchase or erect and keep in repair such houses and other buildings as they shall judge necessary for the said College; and also to make and ordain, as occasion may require, reasonable rules, orders and by-laws, not repugnant to the laws of this commonwealth, with reasonable penalties, for the good government of the said College; and also to determine and prescribe the mode of ascertaining the qualifications of the students requisite to their admission; and also to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by Universities established for the education of youth; . . ." 

Having thereby conferred life upon and authorized the performance of important functions by the Board of Trustees, the Charter then proceeds to establish the Board of Overseers as "a supervising body" and to provide that none of the acts of the Trustees specified above "shall have any force, effect or validity, until the same shall have been agreed to by the overseers of the said Bowdoin College hereinafter in this act created."

"The Overseers of Bowdoin College", thereby created, are stated to constitute a separate corporation. This creates a most curious and interesting situation and one which, so far as we know, has no parallel elsewhere, viz: the existence of two corporations to govern one college — the President and Trustees and the Board of Overseers. Some other colleges, such as Harvard, have a two chamber board of government, but in no other case, so far as we know, are two corporations set up.

Every power of the Board of Trustees enumerated in the Charter is required to be exercised subject to the agreement and approval of the Board of Overseers. It would be an interesting speculation as to what, if any, powers of the Board of Trustees can be exercised without agreement of the Board of Overseers. Certainly only unenumerated and implied powers. Possibly fixing the tuition to be charged undergraduates would be one, or determining what courses the College should offer. But this speculation is hardly profitable. It is certainly easier and probably wiser to treat each resolve of the Trustees as requiring the consent of the Overseers to its validity.

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This procedure, I think, is the universal rule now.

One might expect that this method of legislating for the College, viz: all legislation originating in one body, the approval of a second being required, would occasion a good many disagreements and that things would not always work smoothly. This is not, however, the case. Disagreements between the Boards are in point of fact, very rare, and when they occur are ordinarily easily ironed out by a Conference Committee. A moving reason, it is believed, why the Boards are usually in agreement, is that most of the legislation introduced into the Boards, originates in the standing committees of the Boards, on which both Boards are represented, so that the Overseers as well as the Trustees are thereby given a voice in the origination of legislation. This is certainly not contemplated by the Charter but has grown up as a convenient practice under it.

Cleaveland and Packard’s History of Bowdoin College does recount one incident of a disagreement of the Boards which came close to being fatal. It was after a majority of the Boards had signed, with the object of obtaining subscriptions to the Endowment Fund of the College, a declaration that the College was Orthodox Congregational in its beliefs. The question then arose whether if the College were Orthodox Congregational in its beliefs and the College had made that fact the basis of an appeal for funds, a majority of its Trustees and Overseers ought not to belong to that denomination. This was already true of the Overseers but not of the Trustees, a majority of whom held other religious views and did not accept the view that it was their duty to elect Orthodox Congregationalists to fill vacancies as they occurred in the Board of Trustees. The contrary was held by the Overseers.

“This difference of interpretation and of feeling”, say Cleaveland and Packard, “soon ripened into action. Two or three members elected as trustees were rejected by the Overseers, and the vacancies remained unfilled. For three or four years the breach continued to widen. Though the trustees were the executive power, the body in which every act must originate, they were entirely dependent on the lower board, not for efficiency only, but for their very existence, so absolute and so comprehensive was their veto found to be. The prospect was alarming. The trustees, a small band, were growing old, and could neither beget nor adopt those who, in the order of events, might make their places good. The overseers, on the other hand, were numerous and strong, with full power to bring in new blood of the right quality as fast as wanted. If matters were to go on so much longer, nothing could save that venerable body from gradual extinction under the ever-tightening embrace of this overseeing anaconda.

“But even in the most terrible crises, whether of church, college or state, there is one infallible remedy. As a step towards compromise, the trustees elected a worthy layman of the Orthodox Baptist persuasion; he was accepted. Two Orthodox Congregational clergymen have since become members of the board, and the controversy, we trust, is happily ended.”

The joint standing committees of the Boards which play an important part in the government of the College, and particularly in the shaping of legislation, consist of a Visiting Committee, an Examining Committee, a Finance Committee, a Committee on Vacancies in the College, a Committee on Honorary Degrees and an Executive Committee.

Of these the Visiting Committee is one of the most important. It is charged with the duty of visiting the College, preparing
and submitting recommendations of such policies, measures and improvements as will promote the interest and prosperity of the College and also presenting a budget setting forth the estimated receipts and appropriations recommended for the ensuing year. The report of the Committee is to be accompanied by forms of votes to carry out their recommendations.

The Examining Committee visits the College and inquires into the manner in which the laws have been executed, observes the courses of instruction and study and reports in writing their observations with such recommendations as seem to them proper.

The Finance Committee has charge of all the financial affairs of the College.

The Committee on Vacancies acts upon all interim nominations by the President of officers of instruction.

The Committee on Honorary Degrees passes upon the names of all persons proposed as recipients of honorary degrees.

The Executive Committee, while the Boards are not in session, possesses with a few exceptions, all the powers of both Boards.

Each Board has an annual meeting at Commencement time and ordinarily there are no special meetings called during the year. This means that there is a very large amount of business to be done at the annual meeting and that an increasing amount of business is annually transacted by the Committees of the Boards.

The internal affairs of the College are regulated by By-laws which have been adopted by the President and Trustees and approved by the Overseers.

To sum up the foregoing it might be said that the responsibility for the government of the College rests with the Trustees, subject to the supervision of the Board of Overseers and that the somewhat elaborate machinery provided by the Charter works in practice with reasonable smoothness and dispatch.
Alumni Day Well Attended

Alumni Day was observed at the time of the Maine game on November 8th with an unusually large and enthusiastic gathering of Bowdoin men, their wives and friends. During the morning the Alumni and Athletic Councils met, as did also the Executive Committee of the Governing Boards. Following these sessions the War Memorial Flagstaff, erected during the summer months, was formally dedicated with a simple but impressive ceremony. Led by the College band, the student body marched from the gymnasium to the scene of the dedication, where they were joined by the faculty, clad in academic cap and gown. President Sills acted as presiding officer and read brief communications from General John J. Pershing and Admiral William Veazie Pratt, who received an honorary degree at Bowdoin in 1920. Following remarks by Governor William Tudor Gardiner of Maine, the address of presentation was made by Robert Devore Leigh '14, president of Bennington College, and the Memorial was then accepted by President Sills. The thirty foot ceremonial flag was raised by representatives of the Student Council, the band playing “The Star Spangled Banner.” The exercises then closed with the singing of “America the Beautiful” by the entire assembly.

More than 350 men were present at the alumni luncheon in the gymnasium, while some 200 ladies lunched at the Moulton Union. President Leon V. Walker '03 of the Alumni Council presided at the gymnasium, introducing Football Coach Charles W. Bowser and President Sills, both of whom spoke briefly. A. L. Richan '20 acted as song leader.

The football game with Maine is considered in another article and need not be described here. The score, 13 to 7, seemed satisfactory to most of the alumni in attendance and the contest was marked by an almost complete lack of penalties or the need for them. Following the game President and Mrs. Sills were at home to alumni and their friends and informal tea dances were held at several of the fraternity houses. In the evening the Student Council sponsored a larger dance in the gymnasium, at which many alumni were present.

The Alumni Council committee in charge of the day included William E. Wing '02, Dr. Joseph B. Drummond '07, and Professor Philip W. Meserve '11. Professor Charles T. Burnett was chairman of the special committee on the dedication of the flagstaff and was assisted by Dean Paul Nixon, Professor Henry E. Andrews '04, Edgar O. Achorn '81, and William D. Ireland '16.

PROFESSOR BOMPIANI

Dr. Enrico Bompiani, professor of mathematics in the University of Rome, is now at Bowdoin as visiting professor on the Tallman Foundation. Professor Bompiani has been in America since last spring, under appointment as visiting professor of the American Mathematical Society, and has given courses at the University of Chicago and at Johns Hopkins. Coming to Bowdoin early in November, he will remain through the close of the first semester. In addition to the advanced work which he is giving to undergraduates he is lecturing to the departments of mathematics and physics on Tensor Analysis, the Mathematical Basis of Relativity.

Professor Bompiani spoke in Memorial Hall on January 7th, the second day of the winter term, taking as his subject “Present-Day Italy.”
Campus Notes

The schedule of athletic events printed on page 62 is given as an aid to alumni who wish to attend these contests or to follow the results in the newspapers. Incidentally, if such scores do not appear regularly in the papers which are read by Bowdoin men, the situation is more likely to be improved by direct approach to the delinquent journals than by complaint to the alumni office at the College. Practically all available news is sent out by the office, but much of it never appears in print beyond the Maine state line.

Abbe Ernest Dimnet, known as a prominent French philosopher and particularly as author of "The Art of Thinking", spoke at Bowdoin on that subject on December 16th.

The Portland Polyphonic Society presented the first public program in the renovated Memorial Hall on the evening of November 24th.

The swimming team will open its winter season on January 9th when a meet is scheduled with Harvard. This will take place in the new pool at Cambridge.

Nearly seventy men responded to Coach Ben Houser's first call for hockey candidates but practice has been greatly hindered through lack of ice on the open rink.

John Albert Ricker, Jr., of Medford, has been elected captain of the 1931 football team and Richard Morey Lamport of South Bend, Ind., has been chosen manager.

Alumni Day next fall will be on Saturday, October 31st, when Bates plays Bowdoin at Brunswick.

OLDEST GRADUATE STILL ACTIVE

Rev. Ebenezer Bean of the class of 1857, who observed his 101st birthday at Walnut Hill last July, is in comparatively good health and is much interested in the College. He is frequently visited by Rev. Jehiel S. Richards, secretary of the class of 1872, who lives nearby and the two men spend many hours in discussing past and present day conditions at Bowdoin.

In the accompanying picture Mr. Bean is shown seated with Mr. Richards at his left and Rev. Cassander C. Sampson '73 at his right.

The annual Interscholastic Track and Field Meet will be held in the Sargent Gymnasium on March 14th. An innovation will be the division of competition into a high school classification and a preparatory school group.

Robert E. Peary '25 presented an interesting illustrated lecture at the College on December 8th. His pictures were taken on two trips into the Arctic with expeditions sponsored by George Palmer Putnam.
A Review of The Football Season

FRANK A. SMITH ’12

The 1930 football season started happily for Bowdoin. From a sunny seat on the bleachers we saw the team’s running attack completely bewilder Massachusetts Aggies. Bowdoin seemed to know where it wanted to go and how to get there. The boys showed a better idea of blocking, tackling, and timing of plays.

A beautiful day for the Williams game resulted in a tie. Yet Bowdoin showed marked improvement against a far more powerful team than the Aggies. Williams looked helpless in the first half as our plays clicked like a well regulated clock. A big improvement was noted in the form of even our slowest runners. Brown at tackle, on the defensive, certainly played the game of his life. It was one of the breaks of the game, but unfortunate for us, that a Williams man was under the ball when a forward pass was knocked down by Bowdoin.

We had to be content with about a dozen enthusiastic descriptions of Bowdoin’s close win over Tufts.

It was a disappointment not to be with the team at Waterville, when in the worst kind of weather, the experience of a veteran team with strong replacements, gave us the first setback. Yet Colby men told me that the game was not one-sided, as the winner made only two more first downs than Bowdoin.

The Bates game was not an exhibition of the true strength of our team, although Bates could not score until the fourth period. Bowdoin looked stale and the men too tired to tackle or block effectively. No one should be blamed for the loss of this game, as few teams can go through a season without a let down, and our boys had been playing hard football with few replacements. Bates showed the best line that I have ever seen in the State of Maine.

A glorious comeback on Alumni Day, the season’s climax, made every Bowdoin man happy. The stout hearts that had carried our team through the season were tested after the first play when Bowdoin fumbled deep in her own territory and the only weak hearts were in the grandstand. You who witnessed that game know what we mean by the better idea each man on our team had acquired of timing in the winning plays, also in blocking and tackling. Next year’s Captain Ricker gave you a good exhibition of the new era in tackling when a Maine runner passed the forward line and secondary defense, but had to be helped from the field when hit by 145 pounds of dynamite. Our admiration for Maine greatly increased, as this was about the cleanest game we ever witnessed.

The next week we floated down to Middletown in a torrential rain to see the anticlimax played on a sea of mud. Wesleyan was more helpless the first half than Williams had been, as Bowdoin shook Foster loose on three beautiful runs to score and Morrell to a fourth touchdown. Foster made the run of his career when he was surrounded three times yet shook himself clear for thirty-five yards.

Many pleasant memories of the past football season remain with us. The enthusiasm of the student body, that did not abate all season, was like a good tonic.

Certainly the selection of Coach Bowser was justified, as our boys were able to make the most of what ability they possessed.

The work of Jack Magee was plainly illustrated by the improved form of the poorest runners on the team and he heartily seconds Bowser’s motion for a fighting spirit and no loafing. We firmly believe that Dr. Henry Johnson’s delightful dispo-
sition and professional skill were large factors in making a Bowdoin team of which we have been truly proud.

The enthusiasm of the faculty from President Sills down was noted on Alumni Day. Yes, it even carried the President and Dean to Middletown.

The meeting of the Bowdoin Club in Portland has doubled in attendance and Bowdoin Alumni now walk with a longer and quicker stride, for after all life is made up of many little things.

The boys on the squad this fall deserve the greatest amount of credit for our pleasant reactions and we wish that space permitted the mentioning of each individual. They began the season with only a few natural born football players, yet by intelligence, courage and hard work they developed team play that was a joy to see. If your eyes were closed you could hear them tackle, such as the dull thuds when Morrell dropped several men in the Wesleyan game. So many men would be after their opponents’ ball carrier that the wrong name would be given the tackler, when perhaps Milliken would be under the pile with his arms around the runner’s legs. Men who have played the game pay high tribute to the blocking of a lad like Gatchell, who seldom carried the ball himself, and to the guards or other linemen who took care of their assignments when the team was clicking. Foster was a brilliant ball carrier, but neither Foster nor any other back would get far if every man on the team hadn’t contributed something to every gain made by Bowdoin in 1930.

THE LOUNGE, MOULTON UNION
The Fifth Institute

Professor Manton Copeland, who is in charge of arrangements for the Institute of Natural Sciences, announces that the first of the group of speakers will come to Bowdoin on the evening of Tuesday, April 7th. The final session will probably be on April 16th.

Nine scientists are scheduled to appear, all of them recognized as among the most outstanding in their specific fields. Doctor Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory and probably the most learned astronomer in the East, will take as his subject “The Cosmic Panorama”. A graduate of the University of Missouri and a holder of the honorary LL.D. from that institution, he received his Ph.D. at Princeton in 1913, going at once to the Mount Wilson Observatory in California, from which position he was called to Harvard in 1921. He is a member of many scientific societies and was awarded the Draper Medal by the National Academy of Science in 1926, in which year he also received the University Medal at Brussels, where he was an exchange lecturer to the Universities of Belgium.

Professor Kirtley F. Mather, also of the scientific staff at Harvard, will speak on “Sons of the Earth; the Geologist’s View of History”. A graduate of Denison University, he holds his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, having also been honored by an Sc.D. from his Alma Mater in 1929. He has served as instructor and professor of Geology, Paleontology and Paleography at a number of institutions and since 1925 has been Chairman of the Department of Geology and Geography at Harvard. A member of many scientific organizations, he is also well known as an author, two of his best known books being “Mother Earth” and “Science in Search of God”, both published in 1928.

Professor Dayton C. Miller, of the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, Ohio, will present “Demonstrations on Visible Sound”. A graduate of Baldwin University, he holds the degree of D.Sc. from Princeton, Miami, and Dartmouth, and was given an LL.D. by Western Reserve in 1927. He has held his present post as professor of Physics since 1893. He is a member of many important scientific organizations and has served as president of the American Physical Association. The holder of several gold medals for research in his field, he is the author of a number of books, including “The Science of Musical Sounds”.

Professor George H. Parker, biologist and neurologist, has chosen as his lecture subject “Animal Coloration and the Nervous System”. Professor Parker has been director of the zoological laboratory at Harvard since 1906, having graduated at that institution and been granted its degree of Sc.D. He has done a great deal of writing and constructive research in his field and in 1914 was sent by the United States government to investigate the Pribilof seal herd.

Professor Edward G. Boring, graduate and holder of the doctorate from Cornell, will discuss “The Rise of Scientific Psychology”. In addition to teaching at Cornell, Clark University and Harvard, where since 1924 he has been director of the psychological laboratory, Professor Boring has served the United States government in his field, being attached to the Surgeon-General’s Office during the latter part of the World War. He is the author of “History of Experimental Psychology” and a contributor to numerous scientific magazines.

Professor Charles H. Herty of New York, former president of the American Chemical Society, will speak on “Chem-
Applied
photograph
from
career
where
the
trial
American
Herty
Yale
now
study
on
sultant
istry's
vard
to
structor
in
City.

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Director of the
American Geographical Society, will speak
on "The Invitiation of the Earth". A Har-
vard graduate, he received his Ph.D. at
Yale where he was given an honorary A.M.
in 1921. Following work as college in-
structor at several institutions, he has oc-
cupied his present position since 1915. As
an active geographer in the field he has led
expeditions into South America and has
served as advisor to a number of impor-
tant governmental commissions, being chief
territorial specialist of the American Com-
mision to Negotiate Peace at the close of
the World War. He is a member of geo-
graphical societies throughout the world
and holds several gold medals for special
work along this line. Doctor Bowman is
the author of several books of importance
and of many papers on the geography of
South America. He was a speaker at the
Bowdoin Institute of Modern History.

Doctor Florence R. Sabin of the Rocke-
feller Institute for Medical Research, pre-
sents as her topic "Recent Studies on the
Chemistry of Bacteria as Applied to Disea-
se". A graduate of Smith College,
she holds the degree of M.D. from Johns
Hopkins and honorary degrees of Sc.D.
from Smith, the University of Michigan
and Mount Holyoke College. She is the
author of many books and articles in the
field of anatomy and is looked upon as one
of the outstanding women scientists of the
present time.

Professor Edwin G. Conklin of Prince-
ton University will be the second speaker
in the field of biology, discussing "Fitness,
the Greatest Problem of Life and Evolu-
tion". A graduate of Ohio Wesleyan Uni-
versity with a Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins,
he holds honorary Sc.D.'s from the Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania and from his Alba
Mater, and has also been granted his LL.D.
by Western Reserve University. Since
1908 he has been Professor of Zoology at
Princeton University. He is a member of
many scientific societies and has served as
President of the American Society of
Zoologists and American Society of Natur-
alists. He is the author of several books
on heredity, environment and evolution and
a co-editor of the Biological Bulletin and
of the Journal of Experimental Zoology.

Professor Julian Huxley, famous English
biologist and essayist, will be listed on the
program of the Institute as one of the
speakers, although his appearance at Bow-
doin was in November, 1930, when he spoke
on "Development, Heredity and Evolution."

A recent survey shows that only five of
the four hundred and forty-three Bowdoin
men who served in the Union Army during
the Civil War are now surviving. The list
includes Sylvanus D. Waterman '61, Hon.
Evans S. Pillsbury '63, Melvin F. Arey '67,
James H. Kennedy '69, and James F.
Chaney '71.

Charles W. Allen, son of Neal W. Allen
'07, was high scorer in the freshman track
meet, totaling 46 points.

The snow scene reproduced on page 39
is from a photograph by Everett P.
Walton '12.
MANY BOWDOIN MEN NOW AT HARVARD

A recent study of the catalogue of Harvard University shows that Bowdoin is sending far more men to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at that institution than any other college of its size. The enrollment of thirty-one is second only to Harvard's own four hundred forty-three and the thirty-seven sent by Dartmouth. Fifty Bowdoin men are enrolled in other departments of the University, being divided among the Schools of Law, Medicine, Theology, Education and Business Administration. Twenty of these are at the Business School and fourteen are studying law.

These eighty-one men are divided among thirteen Bowdoin classes, ranging from 1897 through 1930. All of the last seven classes are represented, the largest enrollment being twenty-seven from the class of 1929.

A study of the undergraduate rank of these graduate students shows that a remarkably large proportion of Bowdoin's best students continue their study at Harvard. Of the eighty-one men, eight graduated summa cum laude, six magna cum laude, and nineteen cum laude. This high rank is particularly prominent among the group in the School of Arts and Sciences, where eighteen of the thirty-one men listed graduated cum laude or higher.

The November number of the Bowdoin Quill, in addition to some excellent undergraduate contributions, contains an article by President Sills on "College Teaching as a Career."

Professor Raymond C. Robinson of Boston University, organist at Kings Chapel, Boston, gave a recital in the College chapel on December 9th.

PETTEGROVE NAMED RHODES SCHOLAR

James Parker Pettegrove '30 of Machiasport, whose article on "The Cup-Defenders of 1930" appeared in the November Alumnus, has been chosen as one of the four Rhodes Scholars to represent New England under the new plan of election. His choice came following his selection, with Norman D. Palmer of Colby, from ten candidates from the four Maine colleges and the final choice was made from a group of twelve, representing the six New England States.

Mr. Pettegrove is now studying literature and philosophy at Harvard, having been awarded the Henry W. Longfellow Scholarship by Bowdoin last spring. He is a graduate of Washington Academy, East Machias.

With the appearance of the Growler, an undergraduate comic magazine following somewhat in the lines of the Bear Skin, your editor has been led to investigate the post-graduate activities of the forty-five men who once served as members of the Bear Skin Board. The first copies of this magazine, incidentally, came from the press almost exactly ten years ago. Twelve of the group are now engaged in school or college teaching, while five are professional writers of more or less renown. Nine of the men have received masters' degrees, while two others have graduated from law school.

The third annual Conference on Health and Physical Education to be held at Bowdoin will take place on January 10th under the direction of Professor Roland H. Cobb '17. The principal speaker of the conference will be Dr. Jesse F. Williams of Columbia.
Randolph Churchill

BY THE UNDERGRADUATE EDITOR

Editor's Note: Mr. Churchill, the descendant of a long line of famous British statesmen and writers, is a second year student at Oxford. During the past few months he has been making a speaking tour of the United States. His outspoken denunciation of prominent English statesmen, and his eloquent proposals for the settling of important problems which confront the nations of the world have caused much comment.

A suave and quick-witted young Englishman, who would much prefer to meet Al Capone and Rudy Valée than President Hoover or Colonel Lindbergh, spoke at Bowdoin College not long ago; and in shortly over an hour settled to his own satisfaction, if not to the satisfaction of the entire audience, problems which have been puzzling the keenest statesmen of the world for many a generation.

Mr. Randolph S. Churchill, the son of the eminent British statesman and writer, Winston S. Churchill, is the young conservative who has startled and amused his elders in this country, and who has aroused Americans of his own age to question policies and statesmanship hitherto accepted without much thought. Mr. Churchill's talk, if it did nothing else, stimulated the minds of Bowdoin undergraduates to a serious consideration of important problems, and it is no exaggeration to say that few speakers at Bowdoin during the last few years have caused more agitated discussion on political and international subjects.

The consensus of opinion among Bowdoin undergraduates seems to be that Mr. Churchill was correct in branding the Kellogg Pact and the League of Nations as harmless gestures, but ineffectual means of preserving world peace. "It's absolutely silly to believe that people aren't going to fight any more because we tell them that they ought not to." Disarmament is not the solution to the problem of world peace, according to Mr. Churchill, and this belief is shared by many. There is much to be said in favor of the argument that Britain's naval needs are distinct from those of the United States and other countries, thus making it necessary for England to maintain a large navy. "I don't say that we need a larger navy than you do. Maybe you need one five times as large as ours to keep the booze from flowing into your country; but I can't see any sense of persuading a potential ally to disarm."

After a scathing denunciation of the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, whom he ironically termed "that great, illustrious, outstanding statesman", Mr. Churchill turned to a consideration of the needs of China and Russia. What a blessing it would be if the turbulent conditions in these two countries could be remedied as easily as Mr. Churchill supposes! Why, there is really nothing very difficult to the Russian problem. All that would be necessary to transform a country, which, according to his own statement, has everything the matter with it, into a country as well-governed and as prosperous as India would be for the United States and England to combine in placing an embargo upon Russian wheat and wood exports until the Soviet recognized its debts, and agreed to cease propaganda. Simple, isn't it? Rather surprising that some brilliant economist hasn't thought of the scheme before.

The solution of China's problems is equally simple. If the United States and Great Britain will only condescend to dispatch a joint military expedition to
China, they can put an end to civil war, and can restore good government. Of course, other countries will be perfectly passive, and will not resent what amounts to an armed invasion. Even if they should, what could a group of “snarling puppy dogs” do against the united strength of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations?

Mr. Churchill’s proposals concerning China and Russia are unsound. In his pride in the heritage of the English-speaking nations, he has lost sight of the fact that there are other countries whose culture and tradition rival those of Great Britain and the United States. He is adopting the policy of Germany in 1914, and is taking the school-boy attitude: “I am bigger and stronger than you; therefore, you won’t dare to start a fracas.”

Rather amusing was Mr. Churchill’s judgment of the times, which he contended “are all out of joint anyway.” Hamlet was not the last young man to point out the rottenness of existing conditions, and perhaps it is a good thing for the world that such is the case. At least, it prevents smug complacency. It will be interesting to observe whether Mr. Churchill continues to believe whole-heartedly in tenets which at present are embryonic, and which it is to be hoped will never reach maturity.

The debating team has this year scheduled a trip totaling more than 2,500 miles of railway travel. The team is preparing for contests throughout the Middle West, the principal subject being that of Unemployment.
Bowdoin Graduates in Who’s Who

FRANK H. SWAN ’98

Volume XVI of Who’s Who in America and the 1930 Address List of Bowdoin College made their public appearance at about the same time. An examination of the two publications reveals certain facts of interest to Bowdoin men.

As frankly admitted by its publishers, Who’s Who in America makes no claim to omniscience or infallibility. It does profess to make an honest effort to furnish life-sketches of persons of special prominence in all creditable lines of effort. In spite of its sins of omission and inclusion it is undoubtedly the leading biographical reference book of the United States.

The Address List contains the names of 2840 living graduates of the College, including the forty holders of Certificates of Honor. One hundred and five of these graduates, or approximately 3.6 per cent, are found in this latest volume of Who’s Who. The publishers of Who’s Who state that the average age of persons at the time of first admission to its pages was 51 years. Accordingly we should expect to find there the names of very few Bowdoin men who graduated after 1903. As a matter of fact, every class but one from 1903 to 1918 is represented by one or more members. The living graduates of the College down to and including the class of 1918 number 1845, of whom one hundred and five, or 5.6 per cent, have found their way into Who’s Who. It is believed that this is quite a remarkable showing.

The first class in the Address List is that of 1857, represented by Rev. Ebenezer Bean. Of the class of 1858 there is no living graduate. The class of 1859 is represented by Rev. Horatio O. Ladd, and to him goes the honor of being the earliest of the graduates of Bowdoin whose names are found in Who’s Who for 1930. From the next ten classes, with eighteen living members, there are four graduates in Who’s Who: Prof. Sylvester Burnham of 1862, Hon. Evans S. Pillsbury of 1863, Melville F. Arey of 1867, and Hon. Clarence Hale of 1869. Judge Hale is the only living graduate of the College, with his name in Who’s Who, having a son who is an alumnus listed in Who’s Who. This recalls the interesting fact that the wife of Judge Hale’s brother was the daughter of a United States Senator, the wife of a United States Senator, and the mother of a United States Senator.

The four classes from 1870 to 1873 are not represented in Who’s Who; but beginning with the class of 1874 all classes down to and including the class of 1918, with the exception of 1886, 1892 and 1917, have representatives in those pages. In other words, out of forty-five consecutive classes there are only three which do not furnish one or more names for Who’s Who. It is a striking record, especially when it is borne in mind that one-third of these classes graduated after 1903.

The earliest class in the Address List which is represented in Who’s Who by more than one member is that of 1875. The last class represented there is that of 1918. The class of 1898 has the largest number of representatives in the red covered volume, seven of a membership of fifty-two. Then come 1881 and 1890, with five men each.

A check of the non-graduates in the Address List down to and including 1918 discloses that they number 493. Of these only eight, or 1.6 per cent, are found in Who’s Who. At least five of the eight completed their course in other colleges. Elim-
inating from the list of 493 the five who graduated from other colleges leaves 488 men, of whom only three, or six-tenths of one per cent, are found in Who's Who.

Turning for a moment to the Honorary Register as given in the Address List we find the names of forty-nine recipients of honorary degrees from the College. Of these forty-one are found in Who's Who.

Eleven of the thirteen Trustees of the College and sixteen of the forty-four Overseers are listed in Who's Who.

The following is a list by classes of Bowdoin graduates in Who's Who in America:

1859—Rev. Horatio O. Ladd
1862—Prof. Sylvester Burnham
1863—Hon. Evans S. Pillsbury
1867—Melvin F. Arey
1869—Hon. Clarence Hale
1874—George B. Wheeler
1875—Charles L. Clarke
    Prof. Edwin H. Hall
1876—Hon. John A. Morrill
    Prof. Alvah H. Sabin
1877—Philip G. Brown
    Hon. William T. Cobb
    George W. Tillson
1878—Alfred E. Burton
    Isaac W. Dyer
1879—Prof. Henry A. Huston
1880—Nathaniel W. Emerson, M.D.
1881—Edgar O. Achorn
    Albert C. Cobb
    William I. Cole
    Robert H. Greene, M.D.
    Hon. Daniel J. McGillicuddy
1882—Wallace E. Mason
    Arthur G. Staples
1883—Prof. Fred M. Fling
    Prof. Charles C. Hutchins
    Arthur J. Russell
1884—Prof. Z. Willis Kemp
    Rev. Ernest C. Smith
    Prof. Charles C. Torrey
1885—William C. Kendall, M.D.
    Hon. John A. Peters

1887—Austin Cary
    Prof. Charles J. Goodwin
1888—George F. Cary
    Albert W. Tolman
1889—William M. Emery
1890—George B. Chandler
    Rev. Daniel Evans
    Rev. Walter R. Hunt
    Prof. Wilmot B. Mitchell
    Frank E. Simpson, M.D.
1891—Charles H. Hastings
    Wilbert G. Mallett
    Prof. Harry DeF. Smith
1893—Prof. Frank R. Arnold
    Prof. Reginald R. Goodell
    Albert M. Jones
1894—Hon. Frank G. Farrington
    Rev. Frederick J. Libby
    Frederick W. Pickard
1895—Prof. John S. French
    Hon. William M. Ingraham
1896—Preston Kyes, M.D.
    John Clair Minot
    Henry H. Pierce
1897—George E. Carmichael
    Rev. Henry E. Dunnack
    Prof. Joseph W. Hewitt
    San Lorenzo Merriman
1898—Hon. Percival P. Baxter
    Prof. William W. Lawrence
    Donald B. MacMillan
    Hon. Thomas L. Marble
    Hon. Guy H. Sturgis
    Frank H. Swan
    Hon. Edward W. Wheeler
1899—Fred Houdlett Albree, M.D.
    Arthur H. Nason
    Winford H. Smith, M.D.
    Hon. Wallace H. White
1900—Frank M. Sparks
1901—Pres. Kenneth C. M. Sills
1902—Harvey D. Gibson
1903—E. Farrington Abbott
    William M. Houghton
    Selden O. Martin
1904—George W. Burpee
    Rev. Chester B. Emerson
Bowdoin has been named as one of six equal residuary legatees to an estate in excess of a million dollars, left by the late Edward P. Kennedy of Boston. The fund established at Bowdoin, as at the other institutions named, will be known as the Bridget Kennedy Foundation, in memory of Mr. Kennedy's mother. A native of Lewiston, Mr. Kennedy was engaged in business there until about 1900 when, with two brothers, he organized a chain of stores in the greater Boston district. Although never in any way directly connected with Bowdoin, he had been interested in the institution through association with Thomas C. Spillane of the class of 1890 and with Alfred B. White '98, who has been named as executor of the estate.

The College has recently received a bequest of $2,000 from the estate of Mary R. Jewett of North Berwick, daughter of Theodore H. Jewett, a graduate in the class of 1854 and at one time a member of the faculty of the Medical School. The fund is given in memory of Miss Jewett's father and of her sister, Sarah Orne Jewett, who received an honorary degree at Bowdoin in 1900.

Late in November a gift of $2,000 was made to the College by Mrs. Elizabeth Lee Eliot of Minneapolis and Miss Sylvia Lee of Boston. This fund will be known as the Richard Almy Lee Scholarship Fund and is given in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lee, widow of Professor Leslie A. Lee who taught at Bowdoin from 1876 until his death in 1908. Richard Almy Lee, son of Professor and Mrs. Lee, was a member of the class of 1908 and was drowned off the Maine coast in his junior year.

Contrary to announcement made in the November Alumnus, there is still an opportunity to order Bowdoin Plates for June delivery. The importers must send final word to England in January, however, and there will then be no further chance to order until a third edition is made up some time in the future.

Examinations for the award of the State of Maine Scholarships established last year by the College will be held in eight Maine centers on Saturday, April 18th. Twenty-two of the forty-four men who took these examinations last year are now in College.
EDWARD PAGE MITCHELL '71
A New Portrait Recently Given to The College
The New Mitchell Portrait

HAROLD M. ANDERSON, in The New York Sun

A portrait of the late Edward Page Mitchell of The Sun, painted by Frank O. Salisbury, the distinguished British artist, has been given by William T. Dewart, president of The Sun, to Bowdoin College, of which Mr. Mitchell was an alumnus. The title-plate bears the following inscription:

Edward Page Mitchell
Class of 1871
With The Sun, New York, 1875-1927
Editor, 1902-1920
Painted by Frank O. Salisbury
Given to Bowdoin College by
William Thompson Dewart

Mr. Mitchell is pictured in a characteristic pose of his maturity, a figure familiar to all who had occasion to see him at his desk, but without unnecessary or intrusive machinery of furniture or decoration. Mr. Salisbury resorted to no tricks of technique to distract attention from his subject; the composition is a portrait of a man, not of an editor. This distinction should be kept in mind; in its ultimate environment the portrait will be a memorial to the individual, the personality guided and influenced in its development by collegiate direction and occupational responsibility, not the incidental incumbent of a post of trust, no matter how onerous and important that post may be.

The figure is seated, the body comfortably disposed; Mr. Mitchell has been interrupted in his reading; this effect is heightened by a book—the volume is O'Brien's The Story of The Sun—held in the right hand. The left hand rests easily on the left knee. The shoulders are inclined sufficiently forward to carry the head in assured position without strain or suggestion of pose. This composition produces the setting essential to effective display of the head and face, consideration of which has been reserved in this note until now, although their delineation is obviously the main justification of the work.

Head and features have been treated by Mr. Salisbury with authority and surety; the coloring is true to the period of the painting. He had for reference the V. Akers photograph, the last professional photograph taken of Mr. Mitchell; the intimate motion picture of Mr. Mitchell, surrounded by his family and friends at Watchapey, made by Mr. Mitchell's son, Edward Sewall Mitchell, and a sketch of Edward S. Mitchell himself, whose skull formation and facial angles strongly resemble those of his father. But Mr. Salisbury did not allow himself to be restricted to these elementary necessities; he informed himself of the nature and disposition of his subject by reading and by inquiry among those who knew Mr. Mitchell.

From Mr. Mitchell's "Memoirs of an Editor" he absorbed the spirit of inquiry, the devotion to analysis, the contempt for pretense, the abhorrence of sleazy craftsmanship that, inherent in Mr. Mitchell's nature, were cultivated under the imperative urge of intellectual honesty. Thus the painter equipped himself to disclose the physical peculiarities of his subject illuminated by understanding of the mind and spirit behind them. In the effort to accomplish this Mr. Salisbury has attained gratifying success.

Mr. Mitchell's attention has been diverted from his reading by an assertion or a question and he is considering it. The cagerness of his intellectual processes is implicit in the posture of the head; his habit of detached and impartial study of each problem and of the consequences of any
suggested act is revealed in the set of eyes and lips. There is preserved that quality of uncompromising acknowledgment of fact that denies desire, along with which went adaptability without surrender of purpose. The man Mr. Salisbury has put on canvas is a man who blinds himself to nothing, who seeks the broadest base of information, who takes account of the advantages possessed by his opponent, who does not understate the ability of an antagonist, who concedes the difficulties, both apparent and concealed, of a task, and with full understanding of all he must contend against adheres confidently to a decision reached. Such a man was Mr. Mitchell.

Without undue emphasis on contributory details, Mr. Salisbury has preserved himself from the danger of painting an unreal mechanism, a mere congeries of moralities, accomplishments and intellectual fragments. Despite the stern cast of countenance inseparable from adequate discovery of Mr. Mitchell's character, there is nothing to deny, there is something to intimate, the whimsicality, the wit, the sympathy, the tolerance for all weaknesses that in application of his learning and his standards to specific questions modified the impact of relentless judgment.

It would be patent falsehood so to treat Mr. Mitchell as to give to any or to all these subordinate facets of his spirit a predominant place in the portrait. Mr. Salisbury has left them in the completed whole for those with seeing eyes to find. The sum of his endeavor is a portrait worthy of its subject.

Elizabeth Almy Lee

Older alumni will learn with regret of the death at Jamaica Plain, Mass., on July 24 last, in her seventy-sixth year, of Mrs. Elizabeth Almy Lee, widow of Professor Leslie Alexander Lee, who taught at Bowdoin in the departments of geology and biology from 1876 to 1908. Born in New Bedford, Mass., daughter of Benjamin and Sophia (Allen) Almy, Mrs. Lee was a descendant of old Colonial families of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. She was graduated from the New Bedford High School and Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass. Following her marriage at the age of twenty-one she came to Brunswick, where Mr. Lee was then beginning his duties as instructor, and was a resident of the town for thirty-two years. Of a gracious and kindly disposition she was always a favorite with the faculty families, the students, and the townspeople.

After the death of her husband in 1908 Mrs. Lee made her home in Cambridge, Mass. In the fall of 1921, while travelling in Italy, she was stricken ill, and subsequently resided in Jamaica Plain. To while away the hours of invalidism she made a collection of postage stamps and read widely of the best literature. To the end she maintained her deep interest in the College.

Mrs. Lee is survived by two daughters, Miss Sylvia Lee, a teacher at the Winsor School, Boston, and Mrs. Elizabeth L. Eliot, wife of Rev. Frederick May Eliot, minister of Unity Church, St. Paul, Minn. Two sisters also survive, Mrs. Hosea M. Knowlton of Newton, Mass., widow of a former attorney-general of Massachusetts, and Mrs. William B. Scabury of Berkeley, Cal. There was a son, Richard Almy Lee, a member of the Bowdoin class of 1908, who met death by drowning off Phippsburg in the summer of 1907.

Mrs. Lee's daughters have recently made a gift of $2,000 to the College, in memory of their mother, to establish the Richard Almy Lee scholarship fund.

W. M. E. '89.
With The Alumni Bodies

BOSTON ASSOCIATION
The annual meeting will be held at the University Club on Wednesday, January 28th. President Sills will be present but no other speakers have as yet been announced.

BOWDOIN CLUB OF BOSTON
The third monthly dinner of the season was held on Friday, December 5th, with Coach "Jack" Magee of the track department as speaker.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION
The annual meeting will be held on Friday, January 30th, with the President on hand as representative of the College.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB
The annual meeting of the club is scheduled for Saturday, January 31st. President Sills is expected to be present.

PORTLAND CLUB
The annual meeting of the club was held at the Falmouth Hotel on Wednesday, November 19, a luncheon being served. In addition to the regular business of the meeting the members listened to an informal talk by Dr. Frank A. Smith '12, who discussed the Wesleyan-Bowdoin football game of the previous Saturday.
Hon. Robert Hale '10 was elected president of the club and Edward Humphrey '17 was again chosen as secretary.
Bowdoin Night was observed by the club on Tuesday, December 30th, when the dining room at the Falmouth Hotel was filled with alumni and their schoolboy guests. President Hale acted as toastmaster and introduced Professor Charles H. Gray, Hon. John A. Peters '85, Austin H. MacCormick '15, and John L. Snider '31, who spoke for the student body. Other features of the program included two trumpet solos by Warren E. Winslow '31 and humorous sketches by members of the club. Music was furnished by the band from Deering High School, under the leadership of Frank O. Stack '22.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION
The annual meeting will be held in Northampton on the evening of Thursday, January 29th, with President Sills as the guest of honor.

CLEVELAND, OHIO
A luncheon group of Bowdoin men met on Tuesday, December 30th, with representatives of the faculty who were in the city attending meetings of learned societies.

PACIFIC COAST
Plans for a meeting in Los Angeles are being made under the leadership of George C. Wheeler '01. Mr. Wheeler is particularly anxious to have someone at the meeting who has visited the campus within recent months and any eastern alumnus who will be on the coast during the winter is asked to get in touch with him at P. O. Box 242, Pomona, California.

MONTREAL
Plans for a Bowdoin Club in this city are being made by a group headed by Christopher Toole '08.

The tombstone of Anna Lytica set up in 1875 by the class of 1877 and recently unearthed near the old Observatory, has been re-set near the Cleaveland Cabinet entrance to Massachusetts Hall.
News From The Classes

The necrology since the appearance of the November issue is as follows:

1869—Charles Rowell, A.M.
1874—Arthur Lincoln Perry, A.M.
1877—William Francis Ayer.
1880—Nathaniel Waldo Emerson, M.D.
1886—George Stillman Berry, A.M., L.L.B.
1900—James Plaisted Webber, A.M.
1918—Whitney Coombs, Ph.D.
1926—Earle Clinton Carl.
1928—John Burge Candy.

Med. 1888—Whitefield Nelson Thompson, M.D.
Med. 1893—Gilman Davis, M.D.
Med. 1899—Philip Lamont Pease, M.D.
Med. 1899—Charles Cummings Rogers, M.D.

1869

Word has been received of the death of Charles Rowell on October 9th at his home in Emery Mills. Mr. Rowell was born on March 10, 1849 at Lebanon. Upon his graduation from college he went to Woburn, Mass., where he was reporter for a newspaper. In 1872 he received his master's degree from Bowdoin and in 1886 he began the practice of law in Fairfield. He was for many years treasurer of the Fairfield Savings Bank. In 1894 he moved to Emery Mills where he was engaged in business until the time of his death.

1872

Arthur B. Ayer had the misfortune to be struck by a truck a few weeks ago and spent some time in the hospital as a result of it. He writes that he is now out and has almost completely recovered from the effects of the accident.

1874

Arthur Lincoln Perry died at his home in Gardiner on November 27th. Mr. Perry was born on March 16, 1851 at Gardiner and attended the public schools there. In 1877 he received his master's degree from Bowdoin. He practiced law in Gardiner from 1875 until the time of his death, having been a member for the Maine Bar Association for over fifty years.

1877

Rev. William Francis Ayer, chaplain of Christ Church Hospital and for twenty years chaplain of the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia, died on December 27th after a brief illness. Mr. Ayer was born in Portland on June 6, 1835 and attended Bowdoin for one year. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia Divinity School.

Rev. George Croswell Cressy, Ph.D., D.D., is minister of the Unitarian Church in Genesco, Illinois. He recently delivered lectures at the Meadville Theological School, Chicago, on "The Preparation and Delivery of the Unwritten Sermon or Address".

1880

Nathaniel Waldo Emerson, M.D., one of the best known homeopathic physicians in New England, and his wife, Carlotta Bond Emerson, died on December 19th and 20th, within twenty-four hours of each other. Both had recently undergone operations. Dr. Emerson was born on March 6th, 1854 in Boston, and upon receiving his M.D. from Boston University in 1881 he began practicing there. He was a member of the faculty at the medical school from which he graduated for several years and studied in Germany, Vienna and London. The late Mayor Hibbard of Boston was attracted to Dr. Emerson by an operation he performed in March 1906 at the Trull Hospital in Biddeford, Me. He had just begun to operate when fire broke out in the hospital. The life of his patient was hanging in the balance. He stood over the patient and completed the operation while the fire raged above his head and while he stood almost knee-deep in water that had seeped into the room.

Dr. Emerson established his own hospital, which is at 118 Forest Hills Avenue, Boston, and it was there that he and his wife died.

1886

George Stillman Berry died of heart failure on December 3rd at his home in Denver, Colorado, after a long fight against tuberculosis, which, though alleviated, was never entirely overcome. Mr. Berry was born at Damariscotta on December 17, 1864. From the time of his graduation until 1897 he taught school. In 1897 he entered the Denver University Law School, graduating from that institution in 1900. He then took up the practice of law in Denver, continuing almost to the time of his death. He was secretary of the Western Alumni Association for many years.

1890

Rev. Henry W. Webb has been elected pastor of the First Parish Church at Freeport.

1891

Dr. Charles S. F. Lincoln left Brunswick on December 6th and spent Christmas in the Canal Zone. He is now at St. Petersburg, Florida, where he expects to remain until about the first week in April.
1895
Fred D. Small tells us that he has opened an office for general law practice at 325 Main Street, Klamath Falls, Oregon.
Ernest R. Woodbury has been elected president of the Maine State Secondary Schools Principals' Association for the ensuing year.

1896

1897
San Lorenzo Merriman and Miss Edith M. Peckham were married on December 25th at the home of Miss Peckham's parents in Middletown, Rhode Island.

1898
John F. Dana has been elected president of the Portland Club, one of the oldest social organizations in that city.
Harry C. Knight, president of the Southern New England Telephone Company, has recently become president of the New England Council, all-New England development organization. Mr. Knight is a charter member of the Council, having been elected to membership by the Connecticut delegates to the first New England Conference in 1925.
Wendell P. McKown announces the removal of his law offices to the Bar Building, 36 West 44th Street, New York City.

1899
Dr. Fred H. Albee has just returned from Paris, where he has been engaged in the organization, as Founder, of the International Society of Orthopedic Surgery.

1900
James Plaisted Webber, an alumnus unusually well known to Bowdoin men through his dramatic readings at the College, died in Bath on December 7th, following six months' illness with anemia. Mr. Webber was born in Bath on April 28, 1878 and following his graduation went there as a teacher. In 1903 he studied at the National Conservatory of Dramatic Art and in the following year received the degree of master of arts at Columbia. Going the next year to Phillips Exeter Academy, he was a member of the faculty at that institution until 1928 when he resigned to devote his full time to dramatic work in New York. Always interested in acting and the writing of plays, he had spent a year's leave of absence as a member of a stock company in London and had published and produced a number of one act plays. In 1928 he wrote "Falstaff" for the Coburns and saw the production brought to the New York stage, where it was well received in a short run. In 1929 he accepted a position on the faculty of Hartwick College at Oneonta, New York, which position he held at the time of his death.

1901
Herbert L. Swett has been elected chairman of the Maine Publicity Bureau to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hiram W. Ricker. Mr. Swett is prominently identified with the recreational business of the State, particularly in the management of Lakewood, which has gained a wide reputation as a summer place and for its theater, which plays Broadway successes during the summer season.

1902
Col. Edward S. Anthoine of Portland is one of the three members of a commission appointed by Governor Gardiner of Maine to have charge of the carrying out of a resolve for the erection of a bronze, bas-relief bust of Harold Taylor Andrews, the first Portland boy to sacrifice his life in the World War, in the Hall of Flags at the State House in Augusta.

Dr. William S. Gareelon, who has practiced medicine in Lewiston for the last twenty-three years, has gone to Islesboro to fill the post of resident physician made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Nat B. T. Barker. Dr. Barker has left for Florida and expects to occupy two weeks on his trip south in visiting hospitals in Boston, New York, Washington and cities farther south.

Harvey D. Gibson has been named President of the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York City.
Rev. Daniel I. Gross has accepted the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Athol, Mass., and will take up his duties on February 1st.
Principal William E. Wing of Deering High School, Portland, has been elected second vice-president of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

1906
George Parcher is now attached to the American Consulate at Oslo, Norway, where he will be in charge of the examination of emigrants.

1907
Dr. Lester Adams has recently moved to Bangor, where his address is 18 Forest Avenue.

Robert A. Cony was re-elected mayor of Augusta by a majority of 1300 over his opponent at the recent biennial election.

George J. Cumming, for the past five years principal of Houlton High School, on January 1st took over the superintendency of the schools of Houlton, Hammond Plantation and Littleton.

Ensign Otis was last fall elected county attorney of Knox County.

Prof. William A. Robinson of Dartmouth has recently published a biography of Thomas B. Reed '60.

A poem, "Tide Cycle", by C. Wilbert Snow was printed in a recent issue of The Nation.

1909
Philip H. Brown has become connected with the Turner, Halsey Company, 74 Leonard Street,
New York, as vice-president of the Harlomoer Department.
Daniel M. McDade has recently become associated with the Oregon Journal in Portland, Oregon.

1910
Burleigh Martin has been chosen president of the Maine State Senate.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed Spruce Wold Lodge, a summer resort at Boothbay Harbor, on November 27th with an estimated loss of $40,000. The lodge was owned by Arthur Nickerson.

1911
Alonzo G. Dennis has moved to Tucson, Arizona. His address there is 2116 East Helen Street.

1912
Walter J. Greenleaf, associate specialist in higher education in the Department of the Interior, has recently prepared a series of monographs entitled "Careers for College Students." He has taken up such fields as civil engineering, journalism, librarianship, medical education, architecture and legal education.

Judge Stephen W. Hughes of the South Portland municipal court has been elected secretary of the Falmouth Loan and Building Association.

George C. Kern of Portland was a candidate for the City Council in the December election.

An article entitled "Malpractice and Other Matters" by Herbert E. Locke appeared in the Maine Medical Journal for November 30th.

Dr. Frank A. Smith has been appointed a member of the Police Commission of Westbrook.

1913
Dr. Everett S. Winslow and Miss Martha Howe of Kansas City, Missouri, were married on December 27th at the home of the bride's parents.

1914
Robert D. Leigh is one of twenty leading educators contributing to "Higher Education Faces the Future", a symposium edited by Paul Arthur Schlipp and published by Horace Liveright.

1915
Austin H. MacCormick is now on a business trip to the Pacific coast. He was a visitor at the College during the Christmas vacation.

1916
Francis H. Bate is a member of the new law firm of Farris and Bate, recently established in Augusta. Mr. Bate was admitted to the Maine Bar in 1917 and has been practicing law in Winthrop since that time.

1917
Leon Babcock, who is with the Hercules Powder Company, is now located in Baechus, Utah.

Clifton W. Bowdoin informs us that he has opened an insurance office at 521 Hospital Trust Building in Providence.

Francis W. Jacob is this year teaching law at the University of Kansas.

J. Walton Tuttle, who for the past twenty years has been blind, is now a member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

1918
Whitney Coombs, professor of Economics at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., was killed, with his five year old daughter, when they were struck by an automobile while crossing a street in Canton on November 8th. The death was all the more tragic in that they had just returned from the hospital at Ogdensburg where they had visited Mrs. Coombs and a baby daughter, Dorothy, whose birth had occurred the previous Saturday. Professor Coombs received his degree at Bowdoin in 1919, following service in France with the Second Division. Following graduate study at Columbia, he taught at Lake Forest College and at Allegheny College, then going to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington as Senior Economist. His doctor's degree was received from Columbia in 1926. In 1930 he produced a monograph on "Taxation of Farm Properties", which summed up the research carried on while in the government service. He was also the author, with Professor Ellingwood of Northwestern, of two books, "Government and Labor" and "Government and Railroad Transportation", which were to have been followed by others. Dr. Coombs was born in Ellsworth on January 4, 1897. He was married in 1922 to Agnes Nearing of Brunswick, the wedding taking place in the Bowdoin chapel.

Lient. Edward E. Hildreth was appointed a member of the R. O. T. C. staff at the University of Illinois this fall.

Roland H. Peacock is practicing law in Boston, with an office at 82 Devonshire Street.

The Dean's Office at the College is greatly handicapped through the absence of the 1918 Bugle from the otherwise complete collection which is maintained. Anyone caring to contribute a copy of this volume will be conferring a real favor upon the Dean.

1921
Sanger Cook is now president of the Somerset County Teachers' Association.

1922
Warren E. Barker, who has been manager of the New Bedford, Mass., office of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company for more than two years, has been appointed district manager for the Bangor area of the same company. Mr. Barker will make his headquarters at Bangor and will also have under his supervision the exchanges at Augusta, Bar Harbor and Rockland.

A new book by Arthur C. Bartlett, "Gumpy, Son of Spunk", has just been published by W. A. Wilde Company.
Harmon the '24 phone lips at school of Representative bridegroom's cember. San Francisco 1904 1926

Henry Victor Carr the Tufts School, Newark, N. J. Henry is associated with the Traveler's Insurance Company. He was transferred to the Montreal office of the company as cashier a few months ago. He is survived by a sister and a brother, Lieut. Francis Carll of the medical class of 1918.

Thomas A. Cloutier, manager of the Fulton branch of the Palladium-Times, an Oswego, New York, newspaper, has been elected president of the Oswego County Press Club.

William W. Fisher is practicing law with the firm of Robinson, Robinson and Cole in Hartford, Conn.

Edward R. Stoddard is associated with Joseph Froggatt and Company, Inc., at 333 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

J. Harold Stubbs and Miss Margery Anderson were married at the State Street Congregational Church, Portland, on December 28th. William H. Gulliver, Jr., '25 was one of the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs are now living at 353 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.

1927

Mr. and Mrs. Donald A. Brown have announced the arrival of David Gregory Brown on December 18th.

Archie W. Holmes is now with the Retail Credit Company in Providence. R. I.

Henry E. Merrill has recently begun work in the Advertising Department of the Merchandise Division of the General Electric Company in Bridgeport, Conn.

Donald W. Webber, who is in his third year at Harvard Law School, has recently been admitted to the Maine Bar.

Herbert White is now representing the Travelers Insurance Company in Brunswick, where he is living at 19 Thompson Street.

1928

John Burge Candy committed suicide by jumping from a forty-foot cliff into the sea near his home at Cape Elizabeth on November 28th. Mr. Candy was born at Cape Elizabeth twenty-two years ago. He prepared for college at Portland and Westbrook schools and at the Irving Military Academy in California. Upon leaving Bowdoin Mr. Candy went to St. Louis where he became associated with an uncle, who is proprietor of a chain of candy stores in Missouri. Following a nervous breakdown about a year ago he returned to his home at Cape Cottage. He is survived by his mother and two sisters.

Loring Chandler and Miss Louise L. Sweatt of New Gloucester were married on Saturday, November 22nd. Rayner Whipple, Donald Hewitt and Sydney Foster '31 were among the usher group. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler are living at 427 Main Street, Lewiston, where Mr. Chandler is in business.

Walter O. Gordon is again teaching mathematics at Pennsylvania State College.
Bernard F. McGary and Miss Elizabeth C. Hume were married on November 15th in Portland. They are now living in Houlton.

The engagement of Fletcher W. Means and Miss Laura Foster Soule of New Bedford, Mass., has recently been announced. Miss Soule is at present assistant dietitian at a girls’ school in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Richard F. Phelps, who graduated from the Harvard Business School in June, is connected with the National Cash Register Company.

1929

Thomas G. Braman is now a general sales representative with the International Paper Company. He is covering practically all of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains and has been spending considerable time in Texas and other southern states.

The engagement of Roger B. Ray and Miss Helen A. Winslow of Newton Center has been announced. Miss Winslow was graduated from Wellesley College in 1929.

The engagement of Robert F. Sweetser and Miss Norma M. Howarth of Sanford has recently been announced. Mr. Sweetser is a student at the General Theological Seminary in New York.

Charles F. White, Jr., and Miss Eglantine Lavigne of Brunswick were quietly married on October 24th just before leaving for Chicago, where Mr. White is employed as a claim adjuster for the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.

1930

Philip R. Blodgett is working in a branch of the Chicago Public Library.

Douglas Fosdick has recently entered the employ of the Associated Press and is located in Augusta.

George Freiday, who is on the staff of the Adirondack-Florida School, is now in Miami, Florida, where the winter sessions of the school are held.

Le Rosey School, where Manning Hawthorne is teaching, has gone into winter quarters at Ptsaad, in the Alps. The school will return to Rolle, on Lake Geneva, in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa S. Knowles have a son, Asa Worsnop Knowles, born on Christmas day.

Theodore M. Marshall is employed by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in Boston.

Arthur K. Orne has been added to the teaching staff at Wassookeag School, Dexter.

Word has been received of the engagement of Stuart R. Stone and Miss Nancy Page Kimball of Waban.

Burton H. Tower is working for the Bethlehem Steel Company and is living at 38 Sunny Bar Apartments, Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.

Medical 1888

Dr. Whitefield N. Thompson, superintendent of the Hartford Retreat since 1905, died in Hartford, Conn., on December 11th. Dr. Thompson was born in Guilford sixty-five years ago. After attending the Portland School of Medical Instruction and the Maine Medical School he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in 1889. At one time he served as assistant superintendent of the Brattleboro, Vt., Retreat and for two years was connected with the Taunton, Mass., State Hospital. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association and the New England Society for the Study of Psychiatry. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Medical 1893

Dr. Gilman Davis, for many years a practicing physician in Portland, died suddenly at his home at 655 Congress Street on November 7th.

[The Bowdoin Alumnus]
He was born in Portland in 1868 and attended the public schools there. For years he had specialized in the diseases of the nose and throat and in 1911 studied in Vienna. At one time he was a lecturer at the Medical School. He is survived by his wife.

Medical 1897
Major Joseph C. Breitling of the U. S. Medical Corps has been transferred to Chilkoot Barracks, Alaska.

Medical 1899
Philip L. Pease died on December 24th at Denver, Colorado, where he was the General Agent for the Rocky Mountain territory of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Pease was born in Bradley on November 28, 1872. Upon his graduation from the Medical School he practiced in East Eddington until 1900 when he moved to California and went into the insurance business. He moved to Denver about six years ago.

Word has been received of the death of Charles C. Rogers, M.D. on June 1st at Farmington, N. H., where he has been engaged in practice since 1905. Dr. Rogers was a native of Windham, where he was born on February 25, 1877.

Medical 1921
In the November Alumnus we reported that "news has been received of the death of Dr. Henry P. Johnson of Portland". This statement was correct but the news itself was not, as Dr. Johnson informs us that he is quite alive and well.

---

Two Varsity Captains

**Herbert H. Rose '31**
*Hockey*

**Sydney R. Foster '31**
*Track*
Winter Athletic Schedules

SWIMMING
Jan. 9—Harvard at Cambridge.
Jan. 10—Wesleyan at Middletown.
Feb. 21—Williams at Brunswick.
Feb. 28—Brown at Brunswick.
Mar. 7—Boston University at Boston.
Mar. 13 and 14—New England Intercollegiates at Wesleyan.

JUNIOR VARSITY
Meets Pending with Hebron and Exeter.

HOCKEY
Jan. 7—New Hampshire at Durham.
Jan. 10—Colby at Brunswick.
Jan. 12—Bates at Lewiston.
Jan. 14—Colby at Waterville.
Jan. 16—Northeastern at Boston.
Jan. 21—Bates at Brunswick.
Feb. 6—Boston University at Boston.
Feb. 11—Bates at Lewiston.
Feb. 14—Colby at Waterville.
Feb. 17—Boston University at Brunswick.

VARSITY TRACK
Feb. 7—Millrose Games, N.Y.C. (relay).
Mar. 7—I. C. 4A. Games, N.Y.C. (individual competition).
Apr. 29-30—Penn Relays, Philadelphia, outdoors, (relay and competition).

FRESHMAN TRACK
Jan. 17—South Portland High School.
Jan. 21—Portland High School.
Feb. 10—Bridgton Academy.
Feb. 19—Hebron Academy.
Feb. 28—Deering High School.
Mar. 21—Sophomores.
All meets in Brunswick.

INTERFRATERNITY TRACK MEET
March 13

INTERSCHOLASTIC TRACK MEET
March 14

GYM TEAM
Jan. 10—Army at West Point.
Mar. 14—Springfield at Springfield
Pending: M. I. T. at Cambridge.

FENCING (Tentative)
Feb. 12—Dartmouth at Hanover.
Feb. 14—Boston University at Boston.
Feb. 21—Norwich at Brunswick.
Feb. 28—Boston College at Boston.
Mar. 1—Harvard at Cambridge.
Mar. 4—M. I. T. at Brunswick.
THE NEWSPAPER
AND SOCIETY

From the Year Fourteen Ninety-eight when those crude news sheets, the forerunners of our modern newspapers, first appeared in Europe, it has always been the duty of the press to present facts in an unbiased and disinterested light.

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Lake Wassookeag, Dexter, Me.

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Bowdoin College has not often lost so loyal and devoted a son as Edgar Oakes Achorn, whose sudden death at his winter home in Orlando, Florida, shocked and grieved hundreds of graduates who knew him and loved him.

Mr. Achorn was a Maine boy, born and bred at Newcastle in Lincoln County. He was born August 20, 1859, and he was the son of Dr. John Taylor Achorn, a well known physician of that town, and of his wife, Clara Clark Rundlett. He attended Lincoln Academy and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1881. An older brother, John W. Achorn, who became a physician like his father and practiced for many years in Boston, was a member of the class of 1879.

After graduation Mr. Achorn taught school for several years. He was principal of the High School at Whitman, Mass., and while filling that position he carried on his law studies at the Boston University School of Law. He established himself as a lawyer in Boston in 1884 and continued in active practice at the bar for forty years. He won for himself a distinguished place in a profession which in Boston numbers among its practitioners a great many men of the highest ability. Always deeply interested in diplomacy and in commercial and international law, he was in 1896 and 1897 a secretary to the United States Embassy at St. Petersburg and for seventeen years he served as counsellor to the Swedish consulate in Boston.

Mr. Achorn was a frequent visitor to Sweden, a country for which he came to have a very real affection. He was decorated by the King of Sweden with the order of Vasa, first class, in 1922. In Sweden also he found his first wife, Miss
Sophie Zela. Their son, Eric Achorn, now a member of the faculty of Princeton University, was a graduate of Bowdoin in the class of 1917.

After the early death of Mrs. Achorn, Mr. Achorn married a second time. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Alice Morse, a daughter of Robert M. Morse, long a distinguished leader of the Boston bar. A few years ago, Mr. Achorn retired from practice and came with Mrs. Achorn to live in Brunswick. Their charming home, on the brow of the Federal Street hill, is familiar to many Bowdoin men.

Mr. Achorn had many interests, educational, literary and artistic outside the practice of his profession. He was primarily interested in Bowdoin, for which he maintained an affection of the deepest sort. He was for twenty-one years a member of the Board of Overseers and his colleagues will testify that he gave the College the most devoted and valuable service. Nor was his usefulness to the College limited to his official relations with it. He had the College continually in his thoughts; its interests intellectual and material were dear to him; he was interested in the social life of the students, in the careers of the graduates of his acquaintance; in the beautification of the campus and the attraction of promising young men to Bowdoin. The flag which floats over Memorial Hall was his gift to the College; whenever one grew worn he replaced it. Hundreds of Bowdoin men from the president down to many of the younger undergraduates can testify to his constant loyalty and love for his Alma Mater.

He was also deeply interested in Lincoln Memorial University, the institution founded by Gen. O. O. Howard, another son of Bowdoin, near Cumberland Gap in Tennessee, for the higher education of boys and girls from the mountain region of the South. Mr. Achorn was for many years a trustee of the University and he held the degree of LL.D., conferred by it.

He wrote extensively, and is the author of "The Life of Gen. O. O. Howard", "The Unknown Quantity", and a "History of Bowdoin in the World War". This last book, a veritable labor of love, required a great amount of patient and painstaking research, and it preserves in permanent form a record almost absolutely complete of all the service rendered by Bowdoin men to the country during the greatest of wars.

Mr. Achorn was a member of the American Bar Association, the Bar Association of Boston, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and the Boston Art Club. He was also a member of the commission appointed by Governor Gardiner to select and erect a statue to Gen. Howard on the field of Gettysburg. He had served as president of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of Boston.

Next June the class of 1881 will celebrate the golden anniversary of its graduation. That it must so do without the living presence of "Ed" Achorn will be a grief not only to the members of the class, but to hundreds of friends who know how eagerly he had looked forward to that crowning moment in a lifetime of affection and devotion to the old College. H. S. C. '91.

**ALLEN JOHNSON**

Allen Johnson, professor of History and Political Science at Bowdoin from 1905 to 1910, died in Washington on January 19th after being struck by an automobile. For the past four years he had been engaged in work as editor of the American Dictionary of Biography.

Undergraduate scholarship awards of more than $27,000 were announced in February. This sum was distributed among approximately 150 students.
The Overseers

EDGAR OAKES ACHORN '81

Editor's Note: Last fall Mr. Achorn told the Alumni Secretary that if there were any little piece of work that he could do for us, he would be only too glad to serve. On Feb. 4th accordingly he was asked to prepare an article on the Board of Overseers for the March Alumnus. Mr. Achorn did not live to finish the following article. It is printed substantially as it stood in the rough draught, edited, with such minor corrections as seemed necessary, by his son, Erik Achorn '17, who added the footnotes. When the article was written Mr. Achorn had no data upon which to draw and it was based, therefore, entirely upon memory.

The Charter of the College was granted by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1794. It created "The President and Trustees of Bowdoin College" not to exceed thirteen in number, a corporation, and vested in them the power to found and operate a college. It created "The Overseers of Bowdoin College", a corporation not to exceed forty-five in number, and invested in them the power to oversee the acts of the Trustees.1

This was a unique document. Almost without exception the colleges and universities of the United States are single corporate bodies whether governed by one or two bodies. But here we find two independent corporations, created for the purpose of founding and operating a small college.

It would be interesting to know what the legislators who drafted the Bowdoin Charter had in mind when they created the

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1. Not less than twenty-five (including the President and Secretary).
2. Sect. 7 of the Charter provides that none of the specified acts of the Trustees "shall have any force, effect or validity, until the same shall have been agreed to by the Overseers . . . ."

Board of Overseers as an independent corporation of such numerical proportions. Was it intended to overawe the Trustees by sheer force of numbers, or was it to scatter representatives of the College throughout a wide area and thus broaden and strengthen the influence and prestige of the institution? Perhaps some learned expert on college charters can enlighten us.

One has only to read the records of the College for the first ten years after the Charter was granted to discover that the members of the two corporations differed on its interpretation and held widely divergent views as to the powers vested in their respective organizations. The Trustees considered that they were clothed with authority to manage affairs at their own discretion and that the Overseers had no right to intervene save in a case of maladministration. The Overseers on the other hand believed that, however worthy the purposes of the Trustees might be, the acts of the Upper Board were subject to review and could not be carried out without the approval of the Lower.

Even to this day, now and then one hears the question raised, half in jest and half in earnest, like an echo from the far-distant past: Which Board is the more important?

It is rather surprising that, with all the feeling engendered, an appeal was not taken to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts for an interpretation of the text of the Charter.

After years of controversy which got them nowhere and greatly delayed the opening of the College a modus operandi was agreed upon which has functioned so admirably since that we can almost excuse the delay in reaching it. The Trustees initiate all legislation and submit it to the Overseers for approval.

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A vote, for example, may come down that reads something as follows: that Mr. Payson, Governor Cobb, and Mr. Pierce, with such members of the Overseers as may be joined, be and hereby are created a committee to revise the laws of the College. If the Overseers concur members of that Board are added to the committee. If they do not concur a conference is held. If the conference fails to effect an agreement the legislation is lost. Thus it will be seen that the Overseers share with the Trustees the responsibility for enacting and executing all legislation.

For some time a vacancy on the Board of Overseers was filled by electing an alumnus whose name was put in nomination by a member of the Board itself. Sometimes several names might be proposed and then there would be opportunity for a choice. It is probably quite generally understood that the Overseers could not agree to delegate their powers of selection to the alumni. This could only be done by amending the Charter and any attempt to amend that sacred document would have been "viewed with alarm", for reasons that are not germane to this article. After considerable controversy, however, the Overseers passed a vote which put into operation the "Gentlemen's Agreement". The "Gentlemen's Agreement", as interpreted, means that the alumni may nominate candidates, and the Overseers, not relinquishing their discretionary powers but exercising them, may elect or reject them. Thus far they have not failed to approve the selections made.

It is distinctly in the interests of the College that the alumni be given the greatest possible opportunity to coöperate in its administration. I see no reason, therefore, why they should not nominate one-half, or for that matter all, of the candidates for vacancies on the Board.

A seat on the Board of Overseers is an honor to which any alumnus might well aspire. For many years it has been considered unethical to make any effort to secure the nomination of a candidate. Notices have been circulated to that effect. Such an attitude is in counterdistinction to the widespread interest in elections so common at many colleges. I have always considered it ill-advised. It is my opinion that the greater the interest and competition the more likely it would be that the most desirable candidates would win.

Again, with this ban in force, with the alumni who have lost sight of one another scattered all over the country, with young men coming to the front of whom one knows nothing, it often becomes necessary to mark one's cross against the name of a candidate for whose qualifications no one vouches or to forego voting altogether.

I might add that where men in the large centers of population in New England know one another the candidates from these places have the advantage over those from more remote or less populous sections.

This brings me to the consideration of another factor in the selection of Overseers: namely, the locality from which they come. It seems to me desirable that every part of the eastern section of the country should have its share of representatives. It seems to me desirable that that part of the country from which Bowdoin draws most of her students, with special reference to Maine and Massachusetts, should be studied in order that each section should receive its fair share of representatives, strategically located. I do not think that the questions of fair and strategic location have, either of them, been given sufficient consideration.

3. Vote of July 1870. "Voted: That the alumni of this College of three years standing and over, be requested to nominate, at . . . each . . . annual meeting, until otherwise voted, . . . candidates for . . . vacancies in this Board . . . ; the nominations so to be made not to exceed in number one-half of the vacancies . . . ."
A still further argument in favor of such a distribution is that representatives so located would be of value in bringing the advantages of the College to the attention of prospective students. I could name members of the Board whose good offices repeatedly result in bringing to the College some of the best students we have.

Lincoln County once sent strong delegations to Bowdoin. For some time we have had no official representatives there and today we have only three students from that entire area.

After serving for more than twenty years on the Board I take pleasure in attesting to the ability, fidelity, and devotion of the members, not only in discharging the duties of the annual meetings but in the time and services given on committees that in some cases require special trips to Brunswick.

THE COVER
As a boy, Alpheus Spring Packard witnessed the first Bowdoin Commencement, in 1806. When he was a Bowdoin junior in the class of 1816 the battle of Waterloo was fought. Sixty years later he heard his most famous pupil—himself a gray-haired man—speak the lines:

"... they are all gone
Into the land of shadows—all save one.
Honor, and reverence, and the good repute
That follows faithful service as its fruit,
Be unto him whom living we salute."

When he died in 1884 he had completed sixty-five years of teaching service at Bowdoin, begun as a tutor in 1819. Today he is still a symbol of the Bowdoin teaching tradition.

President Sills has just completed the preparation of a sketch of Professor Packard for the Dictionary of American Biography.

The painting which we have reproduced is the work of Frederic P. Vinton.

HYDE BIOGRAPHY
READY FOR PRESS

"Hyde of Bowdoin", a biography of President William DeWitt Hyde which is being prepared by Professor Charles T. Burnett, is nearly ready for the press. It will be published by Houghton Mifflin Company and will be ready for sale before Commencement. The volume will contain approximately 350 pages and a dozen illustrations. Professor Burnett characterizes it as "a biography of a man rather than a chronological record of events." The book will probably be reviewed in detail for the June number of the Alumnus.

COUNCIL SPONSORS
VOCATIONAL DAY

Vocational Day at the College was observed on Wednesday, March 11th, with a program of six speakers arranged by the Placement Committee of the Alumni Council. Albert T. Gould '08, chairman of the committee, spoke on "Shipping", replacing at the last moment the man who had been scheduled to represent this field. A. Marshall Jones '03 took as his subject "Publishing", while Edward J. Berman '20 represented "The Law". The General Electric Company sent as its representative Mr. R. W. Adams of Boston, and Mr. Edgar S. Catlin of Brunswick spoke on "Pulp and Paper". The outstanding speaker of the day was Professor Herbert C. Bell of Wesleyan, a former member of the Bowdoin faculty, who discussed "College Teaching".

In arranging the program this year the committee eliminated the presentation of two speakers at any given hour. While limiting the number of subjects presented, this change has not greatly affected the number of students attending the meetings and will probably be followed in later years.
Program of The Institute of Natural Sciences to be held at Bowdoin College in April, 1931

TUESDAY, APRIL 7th
“The Cosmic Panorama”
Harlow Shapley, Ph.D., of Harvard

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8th
“Sons of the Earth; The Geologist’s View of History”
Kirtley F. Mather, Ph.D., of Harvard

THURSDAY, APRIL 9th
“Demonstrations on Visible Sound”
Dayton C. Miller, Sc.D., of The Case School of Applied Science

FRIDAY, APRIL 10th
“Animal Coloration and the Nervous System”
George H. Parker, Sc.D., of Harvard

SATURDAY, APRIL 11th
“The Rise of Scientific Psychology”
Edwin G. Boring, Ph.D., of Harvard

MONDAY, APRIL 13th
“Chemistry’s Service in the Promotion of Industrial Research in America”
Charles H. Herty, Ph.D., of New York

TUESDAY, APRIL 14th
“The Invitation of the Earth”
Isaiah Bowman, Ph.D., of the American Geographical Society

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15th
“Recent Studies on the Chemistry of Bacteria as Applied to Disease”
Florence R. Sabin, M.D., Sc.D., of The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research

THURSDAY, APRIL 16th
“Fitness, the Greatest Problem of Life and Evolution”
Edwin G. Conklin, Ph.D., of Princeton
Memories of Phi Chi

THOMAS H. EATON '69

The class of 1869 had been in college for perhaps a week when its members made their first acquaintance with the Sophomore organization known as Phi Chi, an institution which had then been in existence for about two years. One morning there was seen upon the bulletin board a formal notice calling an important meeting of the Freshman class at the close of the Greek recitation. This class was held under the leadership of Professor Jotham B. Sewall '48 in the recitation room located in South Winthrop Hall, then known locally as Gomorrah. Following the departure of the instructor, the class proceeded to choose a chairman, but before long began to suspect that the meeting had been called by questionable authority. Upon investigation it was found that the door to the corridor was closely barred and barricaded and the members of the class accordingly proceeded to escape by way of the windows, which were apparently unguarded. We were deceived in this matter, however, as standing close to the walls beside each window were Sophomores armed with well filled pails of water. As each man went out he was greeted with a deluge from these men and from the upper windows, where a plentiful supply had been secured by the Sophomore forces. As there was no running water in those days this had meant the unauthorized borrowing of tubs from the back yards of Ramcat Alley, the thoroughfare known by others as Cleaveland Street, and the carrying upstairs of scores of heavy water pails, the labor occupying the greater portion of the preceding night. In addition to the pails and pitchers, one student had secured a force pump, such as was used by volunteer fire companies, which was played effectively on the Freshmen as they left the imme-
diate vicinity of the building. A few of the men, including myself, broke out the paneling of the door and escaped by way of the corridor. This effort was in vain, however, as members of Phi Chi were in readiness there and I can well remember feeling the rush of water down my neck as pail after pail was emptied upon us from the stairway.

Throughout the year there were occasional sessions of the Sodom County Court, an institution organized by Phi Chi for the discipline of such members of the entering class as transgressed its rules. Court was held in Room 32, on the top floor of North Winthrop, a room supposedly closed by the College authorities as was this entire end of the building. Entrance to the room was through the closet in Room 16, in the other end of the dormitory, crowbars having been used to force a way through the dividing wall. The room was painted a deep, dull black, provided with a simple chair and platform for the judge, and the ceremony of court proceeding was most impressive. Judge and court officers were masked and roughly garbed and the ceremonial was made as gruesome as possible. Sentence was not pronounced by the court, as I recall it, it being felt that submission to the tribunal itself was punishment enough for the offender. While the proceedings of this extra-legal body must certainly have been known in some degree to the members of the faculty, there was never any interference from that quarter.

As may well be imagined, the outstanding feature in connection with such an institution as Phi Chi was its ceremony of initiation. This was held toward the close of the Freshman year, generally some time in June, for Commencement in those days was
not observed until well into July. Of the thirty-six Freshman members of 1869 some twenty men were elected to membership in Phi Chi and received notice that they would be initiated in McLellan Hall, a large wooden structure at the corner of the Portland Road, where the College Book Store is now located. The main auditorium was two or more stories in height, with a musicians' gallery at one end. Arriving at the hall about 9 o'clock, we were met by a heavily disguised member of the Sophomore order, bearing in his hand a long horn. Without a word he signalled us to enter an anteroom in the third story, where we were seated on the floor and ordered to remove our shoes. For many of us this was no small task, as the long cowhide boot was then very much in vogue.

After a period of awesome silence and suspense a Sophomore entered the room and pointed to one of our group, who was then blindfolded and led away. In due time my turn came and I was taken in this blindfolded state to what I later found to be the musicians' gallery of the hall. Here I was ordered to step into something, which I immediately recognized to be a simple pine coffin. As I reclined on its unyielding surface I heard the lid being put in place and the creaking of the screws which sealed it above my head. Presently the coffin was lifted and I could feel it being lowered through space at the end of two or more groaning ropes. Throughout this descent the box was subjected to a most terrible battering with sticks and baseball bats, producing a frightful din in my ears and causing me to "tingle" from head to foot. At last the main floor of the hall was reached and I could hear and feel the coffin being opened. On removal from the box I was placed, still blindfolded, upon a hand truck, such as is used for moving trunks about a baggage room. To this I was forced to cling as the vehicle was pushed at a rapid pace around the hall. From time to time sticks of fire wood and other articles were slipped beneath the wheels in an attempt to throw me from my perch but in my case this endeavor was in vain. As the third stage in my initiation I was placed in a blanket and tossed into the air, a common enough form of initiation. Here, however, my light weight proved to be a handicap and as I soared aloft I scaled like a plate outside the ring of men who held the blanket and was only saved from injury by being caught in the arms of an upper classman who was on hand as an observer.

Following this ordeal, the candidate was led into a corner, where a door was opened before him and a grisly object placed in his hand. In this position he took the oath of allegiance to Phi Chi. His bandage was then removed and he found himself holding the right hand of a skeleton which stood in the closet. A lighted candle shone from within the skull, giving a particularly awful effect to the vacant eye sockets of the figure. This concluded the initiation and the fortunate men who were chosen early in the evening were then allowed to enjoy the discomforts of those who followed them.

As may well be imagined, this ceremony could not be performed without some effect upon the beauty of the building and the peace of the neighborhood, and in the following year the society was not allowed to use McLellan Hall. Accordingly, the Exhibition Building at the Topsham Fair Grounds was used for the initiation of the members of 1870, while in the following year the City Hall at Bath was hired for the purpose. Being again refused a second use of the quarters an old saw mill some two or three miles east of Brunswick was engaged for the ceremony in 1869 and was, I believe, used for some years following.

In my Sophomore year there was a considerable movement at the College to do
away with the hazing of Freshmen, but a group of Sophomores, of which I was one, felt that the "Freshman Duck" should be conducted as usual and the men of 1870 were accordingly given their baptism of water in the rear of Maine Hall, as we had received ours twelve months before.

While not distinctly organized by Phi Chi, three other features of Freshman-Sophomore conflict may be of interest. The first of these, the Rope Pulls, were held in front of the Chapel, one early in the fall and a second in the spring. As was frequently the case, we of 1869 were defeated in the fall contest but were successful in the later one. A rope, probably stolen from some shipyard, was laid along the path before the building and at the conclusion of evening prayers the lower classes rushed from the doors to take their places at opposite ends of the hawser. This contest was conducted along the usual lines and did not necessarily lead to any spectacular combat.

The second event of interest, the "Hold-In", was a bloody battle in every sense of the word. In our day the south wing of the Chapel was not in regular use and it was here that the Sophomores attempted to imprison the Freshman group. Crowding about the outer doorway, a solid wall of Sophomores with locked arms guarded the steps, while at the innermost end of the room the Freshmen were held in line by officials from the upper classes. At a given signal a rush was made for the door, a rush hindered by Sophomores who barred the way and lined both sides of the room after the manner of "running the gauntlet". Fred Boardman, one of the most athletic members of 1869, reached the doorway held by the men of 1868 and would almost certainly have succeeded in leaping over the line of Sophomores had not an upper class observer called "time" at this particular moment. We of sixty-nine were the last class to be "held in", I believe, as there was considerable real danger involved and very little was proved by observing the custom.

The Peanut Drunk, a third accepted institution in student life, was celebrated by each Freshman class some time in the winter term. It consisted of holding a feast of peanuts and cider in defiance to the efforts of the Sophomores. The Peanut Drunk of 1869 was held in an inside room on the top floor of South Appleton, number 13, as I remember it. We had procured a large supply of peanuts and cider and gathered for the feast about 9 o'clock in the evening. Hardly had the ceremony begun when the Sophomores arrived and nailed fast the door of the room. Then they ascended into the attic armed with crowbars and pails of water. The bars were used to knock down laths and plaster, thus opening up the ceiling and leaving the Freshmen at the mercy of the water throwers. Scott Williams, a tall and sturdy Freshman, leaped high enough to seize a crowbar as it was forced through the plaster and used it effectively to break out the door panels in an attempt to escape. Just as the way was clear the Sophomore attackers gathered in force and Williams was struck on the head by a wooden water bucket. Although not seriously injured, he was knocked unconscious for a time and further combat was immediately given up.

These memories of my college days have been brought back across a span of sixty-five years and it is not improbable that I have made some errors and omissions. Of the group who were intimately connected with the incidents of which I have told only four remain, Melvin F. Arey '67, Llewellyn S. Ham and George A. Smyth '68 and Judge Clarence Hale of my own class.

Rev. Sherwood Eddy, well known preacher and Y.M.C.A. worker, spoke at the regular Chapel service at Bowdoin on Sunday, March 8th.
The Late Commotion

There has recently been stirring in undergraduate and alumni circles considerable commotion over the resignation of Ben Houser, baseball coach at Bowdoin since 1918 and coach of the hockey team for the past seven seasons. Mr. Houser’s resignation was announced by the Director of Athletics on January 28, to become effective on June 1st. Criticism of the Athletic Council and regret at the resignation immediately appeared on the campus and among alumni, particularly among men who had known Mr. Houser intimately as members of his baseball and hockey squads. Within two weeks an undergraduate petition sponsored by the Student Council and bearing the signatures of 395 undergraduates was sent to the chairman of the Athletic Council, requesting a reconsideration of Mr. Houser’s resignation. The petition read in part, “In accepting his resignation the College is losing a splendid coach and a fine gentleman whom it will find extreme difficulty in replacing.” Petitions of a similar nature have been circulated in at least two centers of alumni interest, and these, together with letters from individuals, were considered by the Athletic Council.

The facts of the matter have not been clear in the minds of many alumni and for this reason it seems well to review the situation in these columns. Under a plan of reorganization for the Department of Athletics, approved by the Athletic Council at its meeting of January 24th, baseball and hockey will be under the direct supervision of Football Coach Charles W. Bowser, who will be assisted by such seasonal specialists as may seem necessary. Mr. Houser’s contract was due to expire on June 1st and on being informed of this administrative development he submitted his resignation. This resignation was formally accepted on March 8th.

As a result of the undergraduate petition Harvey D. Gibson ’02, chairman of the Athletic Council, came to Brunswick on March 7th for a conference with College officials and with the members of the Student Council. After a long discussion the members of this latter group requested him to call a special meeting of the Athletic Council, it being felt that the undergraduate members of that body had not been given a reasonable opportunity to express their opinions at the January meeting. This Council meeting was called on March 8th, the student members remaining throughout the session and being assured of this privilege in the future by a formal vote. The Council constitution deprives them of any voice in the actual appointment or dismissal of coaches and other officials, but they will hereafter have full opportunity for discussion of these questions.

The Council at this session accepted the resignation of Mr. Houser and sent, through a special committee, a letter to the Student Council explaining that it has been accepted because of the newly adopted organization and expressing sincere appreciation for the service which Mr. Houser has rendered in past years.

Writing in reply to this letter, the president of the Student Council said: “We are convinced of the validity of the reasons given . . . and recognize the need of economy which was the basis of their action. I wish to thank the Athletic Council for their expression of appreciation for Ben Houser’s service.”

The Longfellow Scholarship award in the class of 1931 has been made to Donald Emery Merriam of Owl’s Head and the Charles Carroll Everett Scholarship has been granted to Paul Andrew Walker of Belmont, Mass.
One Shakespearean Looks at Another

STANLEY P. CHASE '05

Shakespeare’s Problem Comedies, by William Witherle Lawrence. New York: The MacMillan Company, 1931. $3.00. (Mr. Lawrence, who is Professor of English in Columbia University, was graduated from Bowdoin in the Class of 1892, and is a Trustee of the College.)

Before the school of investigators to which Professor Lawrence belongs contrived to make things so very complicated for us, I used to fancy sometimes that the prophetic soul of Shakespeare, dreaming on things to come, had arranged the times when he slipped from one of his “periods” into another with some consideration for the exigencies of the college courses that were to be devoted to his deathless works and the convenience of the harmless, necessary drudges who were to conduct them. How else should one account for the amazing ease with which the plotted course of the dramatist’s “development” could be synchronized with the academic calendar? There were four periods—two for each semester. Number One (“In the Workshop”) ended at Thanksgiving (or, if a bit earlier, with the close of the football season), and from then on to Mid-years we stayed “In the World.” Under the lowering skies of February and March and through gusty April we struggled “Out of the Depths”—through Hamlet and Othello and King Lear and Macbeth, until, in May, we emerged “On the Heights,” in the company of Prospero with his magic wand, Autolycus and Ariel, Mopsa and Dorcas, Miranda and Perdita. In truth, toward Ivy time, Miranda and Perdita in the flesh were distractingly ubiquitous in an institution which officially recognizes only Ferdinand and Florizel; they have even been known to stray into the Shakespeare class-room. And sometimes the soft campus air of early June had the very “quality o’ the climate” of the enchanted isle; at least, “a strange drowsiness” possessed its breathers.

It was a very neat and pretty scheme, and Professors Thorndike, Stoll, and Lawrence (with aid from Mr. Lytton Strachey) have deserved ill of the teaching and textbook fraternity for their efforts to upset it. It seemed to conform to the soundest formula of Victorian fiction: preparation, achievement, trial, victory. Thus it related itself to the student’s previously acquired concepts, and so fulfilled one of the chief requirements of modern pedagogy. Occasionally it might give rise to misconceptions. I recall one examination paper, from a peculiarly minded youth who had been more impressed, apparently, by the bard’s success in finance than by his progress in poesy, and who returned the four periods to me as “In the Workshop,” “In the World,” “Out of Debt,” and “On the Level.” But by and large the scheme satisfied the highest test of truth favored in certain scientific (and publicity) circles: it worked; it made “the development of Shakespeare” plausible and readily comprehensible even to the less shining intelligences.

Now in the sequence of Shakespeare’s plays as thus arranged, at the end of the second period stand the three so-called “joyous” or “merry” comedies, As You Like It, Twelfth Night, and Much Ado About Nothing. And toward the beginning of the third period are found three plays which the critics, again with satisfying schematic neatness, have dubbed the “dark” or “bitter” comedies, All’s Well That Ends Well, Troilus and Cressida, and Measure for Measure. It is with this latter series, among the less read and the least frequent-
ly acted of all Shakespeare's plays, yet presenting a problem of capital importance to any understanding of his emotional and artistic history, that Mr. Lawrence's study is concerned. (A later chapter of the book discusses the wager-plot in the dramatic romance *Cymbeline* of the fourth period.) Undoubtedly the majority of readers would subscribe to the opinion of these three plays held by the eminent Shakespearean scholar Sir Edmund Chambers: "the three bitter and cynical pseudo-comedies, *All's Well that Ends Well*, in which the creator of Portia, Beatrice, Rosalind and Viola drags the honour of womanhood in the dust—*Troilus and Cressida*, in which the ideals of heroism and romance are confounded in the portraits of a wanton and a poltroon—and *Measure for Measure*, in which the search-light of irony is thrown upon the paths of Providence itself." And to make the indictment still heavier, the first and third plays have been very generally censured by the critics for their forced "happy endings"; the dramatist, in Swinburne's words, is held to have catered to "the liquorish desire to leave the board of fancy with a palatable morsel of cheap sugar on the tongue." To such extreme judgments on either of these counts Mr. Lawrence opposes an argument of great reasonableness and persuasiveness.

*All's Well* and *Measure for Measure* have owed some of their unpopularity to certain elements of their plots. In the first, a misprized wife succeeds by a stratagem in substituting herself in her husband's bed for the maiden whom he thought himself to be embracing. In *Measure for Measure* the situation is different, but a similar ruse is practised. Angelo's designs upon the virtue of Isabella are foiled by the bringing of Mariana, whom he had affianced and then deserted, to the rendezvous. For these incidents the dramatist seems to have felt no repugnance, but they are not to the taste of a modern audience or of many critics. Helena has been called (by Andrew Lang) "the thief, not of love, but of lust," and Isabella has been accused (by Quiller-Couch) of being "something rancid in her chastity" and (by Hazlitt) of "being sublimely good at another's expense." Other things in the plays are resented with equal vehemence. The infamous Angelo is pardoned and given to Mariana in marriage; the "shiftiness" of the disguised, Providence-playing Duke is tacitly approved, and he is to be rewarded apparently with the hand of Isabella, in spite of her being a novice in a nunnery. Throughout both plays, as still more strongly in *Troilus and Cressida*, is a disagreeable preoccupation with the grosser aspects of sex.

Against such objections Mr. Lawrence has urged the importance of reading the plays in the light of the expectations of the public for which they were written, the prevailing beliefs and attitudes of the age, the conventions and traditions of drama and popular romance. Many of these motifs survived into the Renaissance from the Middle Ages. In tracing these medieval strands in the gorgeous fabric of Elizabethan drama Professor Lawrence is extremely skilful and on very sure ground. For many years, as he notes in his Preface, he has been working in mediæval language and literature with graduate students at Columbia University, while conducting a course in Shakespeare for undergraduates. He is therefore able to show, with great fertility of illustration, the persistence in Shakespearean plots of many situations from the large storehouse of mediæval narrative, and to make us feel that such things are no mere archaic survivals, but a living part of the popular heritage—"the continuing vital spirit of an earlier time in the splendidly creative age of Elizabeth." Thus the "bed-trick" of *All's Well* and *Measure for Measure* had to the Elizabethan audi-
ence no suggestion of indelicacy, for the reason that it had been sanctioned by generations of story-tellers. There is no question but that Helena and Isabella were regarded as altogether admirable, and the latter's marriage to the Duke held to be quite blameless inasmuch as a novice had taken no irrevocable vows. The Duke in disguise as a Friar, playing Haroun al Raschid among his subjects, is a traditional, almost an artificial, figure; in his dual character as Friar and Duke he represents the two authorities, Church and State, each supreme in its sphere, as these had been personified in previous Shakespearean plays, and his actions and pronouncements are to be accepted, not debated or analyzed. The wager, so offensive to modern ears, which Posthumus places on his wife's incorruptibility, descends from a type of story extremely familiar throughout medieval Europe. As for the unhappy happy endings and Hartley Coleridge's complaint that "in the fifth act ladies have no discretion," — volumes have been written on that subject of late. In the case of All's Well and Measure for Measure, Professor Lawrence admits that the endings, though dramatically effective, are psychologically weak, but insists that they must be taken in the Elizabethan (and the medieval) way. "The same miraculous processes which lead to the forgiveness of erring male characters, and their conversion to the paths of rectitude, also automatically make them perfect husbands. The audience in the Globe Theatre, we may be sure, did not worry their heads over the illogicalities of the situation. They knew that the raptures of reunion and the music of marriage bells were a prologue to the good old story-book ending, 'And so they lived happily ever after.'"

The problem presented by Troilus and Cressida is of a different order. In this strange, disturbing play, written at the height of Shakespeare's powers, there are no concessions to the spirit of romance, nor is the painful impression to be lightened by any appeal to surviving popular elements. On the contrary, Shakespeare may seem to the present-day reader to have wantonly debased a great action which even in medieval versions had remained heroic, and to have vulgarized a love-story which in Chaucer's telling had had a surpassing radiance. Such views, however, are fully as uncritical as those previously surveyed. The matter is too complicated to be handled in a brief review; I will only say that the chapter on Troilus and Cressida is a penetrating discussion of a difficult and extraordinarily interesting question. Mr. Lawrence believes that the play differs from the others in having been written probably for a private, highly sophisticated audience (perhaps at an Inn of Court); and, to account for a puzzling discrepancy between the title-pages of the two issues of the quarto, he advances the new theory that the play was acted (considerably later) at the Globe Theatre and proved a failure there. What links it with the two indubitable comedies (for the category to which Troilus and Cressida belongs has always been a bit uncertain) is the realistic treatment in all three plays of persons and setting, despite the romantic elements of plot that have been noted, and the predominance of a detached, analytical, critical spirit. Mr. Lawrence has adopted for this group the term "problem comedies": productions "which clearly do not fall into the category of tragedy and yet are too serious and analytic to fit the commonly accepted conception of comedy." Their essential characteristic is "that a perplexing and distressing complication in human life is presented in a spirit of high seriousness," — in a way "to arouse not merely interest or excitement, or pity or amusement, but to probe the complicated interrelations of character and action, in a situation admitting of different
ethical solutions." It is significant that all these plays were written within a few years of Hamlet.

This brings me back to the point from which, somewhat more flippantly than the subject merited, I set out. Those four abused formulas of the great Irish scholar Dowden ("In the Workshop," etc.) rested upon the assumption that changes from one period to another in the character and temper of the plays reflected corresponding changes in the prevailing mood of Shakespeare. That is to say, when he was feeling happy, he wrote sunny, light-hearted plays; when he was tortured by doubt or bowed with grief, he produced tragedies or sombre comedies. A familiar line of interpretation of the three we have been considering is that, at some time around 1600, because of poignant private experiences the nature of which can only be conjectured, the dramatist's outlook upon life became darkened and embittered. An expression of this change is seen in the character of these plays, which by their bitterness, pessimism, or cynicism are linked more closely with the great tragedies that were to follow than with the comedies that preceded. Similarly, it is held by many persons that the date 1608 or 1609 marks a recovery by Shakespeare from the protracted spiritual distress through which he had passed in the years when he was writing his tragedies. Thus Sir Edmund Chambers, in his monumental two-volume work on Shakespeare published only last year, writes: "In any case the transition from the tragedies to the romances is not an evolution but a revolution. There has been some mental process such as the psychology of religion would call a conversion."

Mr. Lawrence sees no reason for drawing such inferences. It is possible to account for the changes on other grounds. For one thing, certain disagreeable elements in the three "dark comedies" have already been shown to have been not disagreeable at all to any Elizabethan, or, in the case of Troilus and Cressida, to have belonged to the accepted Elizabethan way of treating the Siege of Troy. But of course Mr. Lawrence does not deny the striking contrast in spirit and temper between these plays and earlier work. The title he has chosen for his book shows that: they are problem plays. He thinks, however, that their distinctive quality may more legitimately be connected (1) with Shakespeare's passing from youth to middle age,—a period of life that was reached earlier by men of the Renaissance than by us,—with the painful readjustments which that transition necessitates in sensitive natures; and (2) with a change that was being felt in all phases of English life as Elizabeth's reign drew to a close,—a growing disunion, anxiety, disillusionment; a drying up of the springs of romance and idealism. A period of realism had set in. These problem plays of Shakespeare throw an important light on intellectual and literary currents in that critical decade 1598-1608 which marked the transition from Elizabethan to Jacobean England.

In a work published just thirty years ago, another Columbia professor argued that Shakespeare's turning again to romance, around 1608-09, was likewise in response to changes in dramatic taste and in conditions of presentation and was especially influenced by the example of Beaumont and Fletcher. That work of A. H. Thorndike's, whatever exceptions may be taken to certain of the views expressed, has become an indispensable guide to the plays of Shakespeare's final period,—a little classic of modern scholarship. I think it probable that Mr. Lawrence's book on the problem comedies will hold an even higher position in connection with the phase of Shakespeare's dramatic activity which he has studied.

For the book is much more than a mere
investigation of sources and influences; it is a distinguished contribution to Shakespearean criticism. A few words, then, may fittingly be added upon the type of criticism which the author believes in and practises. Admittedly, the final word in criticism must be concerned, not with extraneous circumstances, whether of origin or genre or vogue, but with the inner nature and being of the literary work itself. Now in judging what is the character and temper of individual plays, Shakespearean critics of the nineteenth century had generally relied upon the methods employed by the great Romantics. With scant concern for historical considerations, such as theatrical conditions, Elizabethan aesthetic and moral conventions, and the like, they had examined and communicated to us the impressions made on their minds by a particular play,—impressions of its power, its gloom, its elevation, or what not. In the hands of a man of genius or of native critical penetration (a Coleridge or a Hazlitt) such study frequently yielded illuminating and even profound results. And it is interesting to note that, within the last year or two, in both France and England, the essential soundness of the subjective approach, though with significant reservations, has been vigorously reaffirmed.* But everyone will agree that the danger of romantic impressionism is to become arbitrary and irresponsible, and that on its exuberances a salutary check is imposed by modern historical scholarship, the application of which to Elizabethan literature and drama has been largely the work of our own time. In transcends the usual limitations of the historical school, and partakes of that employing this method, however, Mr. Law-


rence has never lost sight of the main end of critical activity; his discussions of historical matters are guided throughout by sound judgment and a delicate perception of literary values; and often, in his syntheses and conclusions, his writing fresh intuition which is the essence of the critical power. His own claim for the value of his type of scholarship is as modest as it is indisputable: "One thing is obvious, at any rate; that when historical investigation has cleared the ground, aesthetic criticism must have the field in the final analysis . . . But I think we can agree, at the present day, that aesthetic criticism cannot wing its flight without a careful survey of the ground beneath."

**ACHORN LEAVES FUNDS TO COLLEGE**

As we go to press word is received of the establishment of three funds by the will of the late Edgar O. Achorn '81. The first of these, of $1,500, is to provide for the expense of flying the American flag over the College each day it is in session. The establishment of this fund will make possible the carrying out of a custom begun by Mr. Achorn some years ago.

The second fund, of $1,200, is to be known as the Edgar O. Achorn Prize Fund, the income to go to the winners of the annual freshman-sophomore debate. The third endowment amounts to $10,000 and will provide one or more scholarships, to be known as the Clara Rundlett Achorn Scholarships in honor of Mr. Achorn's mother. In making these awards preference is to be given to students from Lincoln Academy.

Lambda Chapter of Zeta Psi receives $500 from the estate.

The Portland Municipal Orchestra gave a concert in Memorial Hall on Tuesday, February 10th.
Alumni and Athletics

BY THE UNDERGRADUATE EDITOR

The problem which has been confronting colleges and universities of the country for the past decade, the advisability of alumni management and control of athletic policy, has been brought home to Bowdoin men by significant events of recent date. The undergraduate is beginning to wonder how far a small group of alumni wish to carry their policy of making football and track supreme at the expense of hockey, baseball, and the minor sports. Is Bowdoin on the way toward becoming an athletic institution featuring football and track, or will there be an awakening to the true place of athletics as a part of the college curriculum, an awakening similar to that of the University of Pennsylvania?

The recent move on the part of the Athletic Council in dismissing an able member of the coaching staff has aroused the protest of both undergraduates and alumni, partly because of its manifest injustice, partly because it appears to be an effort to place unwarranted emphasis upon certain phases of collegiate sport at the expense of other phases. Undergraduate protest has been levelled at the monopoly of control exerted in the Athletic Council by the alumni members. Although the Council is officially composed of five alumni members, five undergraduates, and three faculty members, undergraduates are allowed no vote in recommending the engagement or dismissal of coaches or any persons connected with athletics and the Physical Department. It is understood that the entire salary of one of the three coaches of major sports is paid from funds collected directly from the undergraduate body through the blanket tax. In view of this circumstance, the undergraduates argue that the alumni members of the Athletic Council overstepped their proper authority by acting without permitting the undergraduate members an expression of opinion.

The issue in question, however, is not merely the respective power of alumni and undergraduate members of the Council. In the minds of many Bowdoin men there is a strong feeling that the Athletic Council should be abolished, and with it alumni influence in athletic policy. The Pennsylvania system, which incorporates all branches of athletics into a department of physical education and removes almost entirely the influence of alumni, has much to recommend itself.

During the past year or two, the feeling has become widespread that much of the over-emphasis on intercollegiate sport is due to alumni influence. The old grad, who takes pride in seeing the football team of his college sweep its way to a championship, is willing to “kick through” to help hire a nationally known coach, or to encourage a promising athlete to attend his alma mater. The inevitable result is the high-salaried coach who devotes three or possibly four months of his time to a single sport, and in return receives compensation comparing favorably with the salary of a college president. In a recent magazine article appeared the query, “How many people know the name of the President of Notre Dame?” Practically everyone in the country can speak glibly of the football coach.

Fortunately, Bowdoin has never been an athletic institution. The extreme over-emphasis found in some colleges has been absent at Bowdoin, yet events which have taken place during the past year show conclusively that the College has not escaped
all of the evils of alumni control of athletic policy. Every Bowdoin man, alumnus or undergraduate, is anxious to see the College gain distinction. The majority are opposed to over-emphasis in athletics, yet there is a decided thrill in watching a great football team trounce the University of Maine. Carried away by enthusiasm, it is very easy for a small group of alumni to take steps detrimental to the best interests of the College. For this reason, there is a strong feeling that athletic control should be definitely out of the hands of alumni, and invested in a special body, such as a department of physical education. Within certain limits, alumni interest in athletics is praiseworthy. The fine spirit which prompted the establishment of a football training camp last fall is an example of alumni interest at its best. There is, however, evidence of a growing antagonism to a small alumni group taking upon itself the control of a college’s athletic policy. Unquestionably, the alumni members of the Athletic Council have the best interests of Bowdoin at heart, but would not these interests be served better by placing athletic control under a special department of physical education?

**LOUIS J. PRENEY**

Louis J. Preney, who as pressroom foreman with the *Brunswick Record*, had printed every copy of the *Alumnus* since its establishment in 1927, died of pneumonia on January 19th. His last piece of work was the printing of the cover of our January number of the magazine. Mr. Preney was a printing craftsman in the truest sense of that word and whatever credit has been given to the *Alumnus* for the excellence of its typographical makeup has properly belonged to him.

**PLATE PROOFS ARRIVE**

Proofs of the first three Bowdoin plates, picturing the 1878 Gateway, the Walker Art Building, and the College in 1822, have been received from England. Those who have seen them at the Alumni Office have expressed an almost unanimous satisfaction with the work. While original orders have been closed the College has ordered enough extra plates to take care of a few more alumni who may wish to secure them.
Fishin’

GEORGE T. SEWALL ’32

"Bin quite a piece, hain’t ye?" asked Les as I skied up to him.

I replied that I had, for the snow made good going — and that it was a nice day.

"Yas, jest a few minnits past I thought I see ye daown theyah by tha island — ‘nd then fust thing I knewed ye was up by Whittier’s. Guess Waldo Burnham’s fishin’, hain’t he? Looks like he hed a couple traps set up ‘bove tha point."

"Yes, Waldo has a few set. How they bitin’ here?"

"Wal, they hain’t takin’ holt like they did yistiddy, but I gut one here big enough for supper. Think they’s bin perch in here playin’ with it most of th’ aft’noon. Wind hain’t right, yer know. Naow, yer take it on a west wind they’re in here; but terday they hain’t. I s’pose on the right sort o’ day a man’d git some barss daown off tha laidge, theyah. Course tha law’s on ’em this time o’ year, but they’re good eatin’ — I’d jest soon hev one’s a pick’ril, ’nd if they wa’n’t nobody raound, be no trouble ter take it right up ter tha camp; ’nd if they was, yer could leave it right on the hook ’til they’d be gone."

Les stirred the water around his lines to keep them from freezing in. "Oliver caught a trout in here once," he reflected. "Horace Burnham said he was a dam liar, but I see tha trout, so I know he ain’t. Gut a nineteen-inch barss outer this hole m’self last winter."

"Where is Oliver?" I asked. "Haven’t seer him around this year."

"Oh, Oliver! He’s gone t’ tha city farm. Was livin’ up t’ tha camp with me, but he hed ter go out. Ain’t gut no heart, yer know. Gawd! jest ‘fore he left here, he couldn’t walk ’s fur ’s from here ter that hole ‘thout havin’ ter set daown for breath. Oliver’ll be eighty-two come Febriary . . . Wal, theyah goes Waldo — must have a fish."

"He doesn’t seem to be in any hurry."

"Naw, yer don’t never see him hurryin’. What’s he gut set — flags?"

"Yes, he’s got some big red ones, ’bout the size of a bandana."

Les removed his pipe, and spat — vigorously. "Didn’t never like them — too gormin’. Ruther have a rig like that theyah. Gut more give to it, ’nd yer gut more chance to git yer fish. Best thing’s brush, but it hain’t scr handy. Course some fellers likes ter set up ’n tha camp, where they kin keep warm; but ’f I’m goin’ fishin’ I want ter fish! What I’d like ter have me is a nice little house that yer could move out onter the ice. Then yer could build a fire in it ’nd set ’nd read a book or sump’n ’nd watch yer lines comf’table, ’thout freezin’ yer feet." He kicked his against each other and hitched at his pants. "I s’pose yo’re havin’ yer vacation naow, hain’t ye? I didn’t never go ter school very much. Wisht I hed, in a way — prob’ly wouldn’t hafta be out here naow workin’ raound in tha woods ’f I had."

"Yes, it’s sort of a grind; but I guess it’s worth it . . . What you doin’ now?"

"Oh, cuttin’ little cordwood. Don’t do a hell of a lot in tha winter. I figger all I gut ter do is make muh board ’n tha winter, so I stay outer that woods when it’s nasty like terday. Bushes dam dirty terday after this snow — looks like we might be gittin’ more ‘fore mornin’, too."

He knocked the ashes from his pipe, and blew his nose dexterously between thumb and forefinger.
Winter Athletics in Review

HENRY S. DOWST '29

Headline writers in the daily papers have been prone to use the word “submerge” in referring to the Bowdoin swimming team this winter. This may or may not be a good description, but the fact is that the White mermen have had a very creditable season to date and the scores show it. As an opener the strong Harvard water outfit took Bowdoin over to the tune of 48 to 11, but the Brunswick natators swam a splen-

did meet the next night with Wesleyan, the event being anybody’s property until the Connecticut swimmers captured the closing relay race to win, 41 to 36. The following Saturday the M. I. T. watermen invaded Brunswick where Bowdoin defeated them 46 to 31. Although fighting hard, the Polar mermen lost the next two encounters to Springfield and Williams respectively. On Feb. 28th Bowdoin made a powerful showing against the Brown aggregation, present New England title holders, in which once again no decision was possible until the relay race, which the Brunonians won, with

the meet, 46 to 31. The dual meet season closed on March 6 with a 35-27 victory over Boston University. Ted Densmore '32, Bowdoin breast-stroke swimmer, is undefeated to date as is also the medley relay team of Captain Bob Smith '31, Densmore and Norman Easton '32. The New Englands at Wesleyan, March 13th and 14th, will end Bowdoin's third year of varsity swimming.

Hockey

A covered hockey rink at Bowdoin certainly would be a valuable addition to the athletic equipment of the College. This has been true for a long time and the late hockey season only clinched the point when one remembers that both of Bowdoin’s opponents in the State series had been on the ice for several weeks before the series opened. The Polar icemen got away to a poor start but came in to a strong finish to defeat both Colby and Bates. A factor in this was the influx of strength from the freshman ranks after mid-years, a welcome omen for next year. By one of the frequent freaks of championship rating, Bowdoin’s defeat of Colby on Feb. 11th handed the State ice title to Bates.

Track

Larry Usher ’32, started Bowdoin’s varsity track season off by capturing the three-quarter mile invitation handicap at the Prout Memorial Games in Boston. “Doc” Brown, 230 pound senior, showed ’em how to do it by winning the 35-pound weight toss and the New England title in Boston on Feb. 21st. Delma Galbraith ’32, placed third in this competition. Through the tough break of a stumbling runner Bowdoin’s relay team was beaten by Northeastern at the B. A. A. games, but finished second over Villanova. Coach Jack Magee
took a relay team and several individual competitors to the I. C. 4-A. games in New York on March 7th, where "Doc" Brown placed second in the 35-pound weight toss.

**Freshman Track**

"Don't you call any of my freshmen stars," said Jack. "It gives them a swelled head. Besides, Bowdoin makes no special effort to attract stars to college. I take my material as I find it and do the best I can with it." In the light of the above dictum suffice it to say that the 1934 cluster contains a number of promising men and the usual quota of raw-boned lads that may crash through before they leave Bowdoin's halls. The yearlings have won five meets to date, defeating South Portland, Portland, Bridgton, Hebron and Deering, and their indoor season will close with the historic Soph-Frosh battle on March 21st.

**Gym Team — Fencing**

The Gym team opened with a loss to the powerful West Point outfit. Showing much improved form over years past the gymnasts were beaten by Dartmouth on January 7th and by M.I.T. and Temple in Cambridge on March 7th. Although Bowdoin's fencing team has met defeat this year through the superior swordsmanship of Dartmouth, Boston University and Harvard, there has been more than the usual amount of interest in the sport as the squad has numbered nineteen men. Several of this group are showing real promise.

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**We Quote The Congressional Record**

The selection below is taken bodily from the *Congressional Record* of March 2, 1931, "Mr. Snow" being Hon. Donald F. Snow '01.

**Seth Parker**

Mr. Snow. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be allowed to proceed for one minute and one-quarter out of order.

The Speaker. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. Snow. Mr. Speaker, Bowdoin College is a typical small New England college, located in the beautiful village of Brunswick, Me.

In its early days it graduated Longfellow and Hawthorne, and a little later a President of the United States, Franklin Pierce.

In 1896 three graduates of this little institution were occupying, respectively, the offices of Speaker of this House, President of the Senate, and Chief Justice of the United States—Thomas B. Reed, William P. Frye, and Melville W. Fuller.

It is my privilege to introduce to you this afternoon another Bowdoin graduate. He is not, however, a poet, a novelist, a statesman, or a jurist. He is, in fact, a mere boy, but is known from one end of this country to the other. His voice is familiar to 90 per cent of the membership of the House, but not 1 per cent of you have ever seen him.

He is in Washington at this time for the purpose of appearing tonight at Constitution Hall in a benefit performance for a very worthy Washington charitable organization. His services are donated, and such is his drawing power that all tickets were completely sold out over two weeks ago.

In my opinion this young boy is the source of more joy and cheer, and contentment, and wholesome enjoyment than any person living in the United States today.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a peculiar degree of pride that I now present to the House—in private life, Phillips H. Lord, of New York, but on each Sunday evening lovably known in radio as Seth Parker, of Jonesport, Me. [Applause. The Members rising.]

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With The Alumni Bodies

BOSTON ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting was held at the University Club on Wednesday, January 28th. Speakers included President Cousens of Tufts, President Sills, and the Alumni Secretary. William M. Emery '89 was re-elected president and Earle W. Cook '17 becomes secretary of the organization.

BOWDOIN CLUB OF BOSTON

The speaker at the March meeting of the Club, called for Friday, the thirteenth, was Frederick H. Tarr, United States District Attorney for Massachusetts.

HARTFORD ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of 1931 will be held on March 30th. It is expected that President Sills will represent the College.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting was held on January 30th at the Hotel Park Lane. President Sills represented the College, and the other speakers included Professor William Tru- fant Foster, a former member of the faculty, and Football Coach Charles W. Bowser. Wendell P. McKown '98 was chosen as president and Philip W. Porritt '15 was made secretary.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY ASSOCIATION

On Friday, March 6th, the Association sponsored a presentation of two plays by the Masque and Gown of the College. Both of the plays were written by members of the student body.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB

The usual winter meeting of the Club was held at Germantown on January 31 with a large gathering of Bowdoin men and their wives. President Sills represented the College. Harrison M. Berry '11 becomes president of the Club and George T. Davis '24 continues as secretary.

PORTLAND CLUB

A luncheon meeting was held on January 29th with Professor Albert Abrahamson '26 as speaker. Professor Abrahamson discussed the subject of unemployment.

On February 18th the Alumni Secretary was invited to address the Club on the subject of the Alumni Fund.

The rooth meeting of the Club will be held at the Falmouth Hotel, scene of the original gathering, on Wednesday, March 18th, with a special program prepared in honor of the occasion. A 50c luncheon will be served, this price being that charged at the first meeting. Forty-two charter members of the Club are still on the active list of the organization.

The list of speakers will include Judge Harry C. Wilbur '94, chairman of the original organization committee, Judge William M. Ingraham '93, first president of the Club, and Philip G. Clifford '03, first secretary.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The organization meeting of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of Southern California was held at the University Club in Los Angeles on February 12th, with an attendance of 21. Donald B. MacMillan '98 was the speaker of the evening. John W. Wilson '81 has been chosen as president of the new organization and George C. Wheeler '01 will serve as secretary. To Mr. Wheeler goes the credit for making the organization a reality.
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting was held at the Hotel Stonehaven in Springfield on January 29th. President Sills spoke for the College and the guest speaker was President William Allan Neilson of Smith College. The new president of the Association is Louis W. Doherty '19, with Sidney P. Brown ’27 continuing as secretary.

WORCESTER CLUB

The annual meeting of the Club is called for March 18th at the Tatnuck Country Club. Professor Boyd W. Bartlett ’17 will represent the College.

FRANKLIN COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of this group in many months was called for Wednesday, March 11th, through the initiative of Luther G. Whittier ’13. President Sills went to Farmington as the representative of the College.

Faculty Notes

“The General Strike”, an exhaustive study by Professor Wilfrid H. Crook of the Department of Economics and Sociology, has just been published by the University of North Carolina Press.

The Oxford University Press announces the publication of a book, “A Poet’s Son—Hartley Coleridge”, by Professor Herbert W. Hartman.

Professor Stanley P. Chase is on leave of absence during the second semester. He is studying at the Harvard College Library.

Professor and Mrs. C. C. Hutchins are spending the winter in Florida.

LAST MINUTE NEWS

As we close our forms the following statement is issued by President Sills:

“In order to clarify somewhat muddied water, I desire to state that at Bowdoin College the Athletic Director is nominated by the President, with the approval of the Athletic Council, and elected by the Governing Boards in June. No formal appointment of the Athletic Director will, therefore, be made until June. I intend to nominate the present director, Mr. Malcolm E. Morrell, whose work has been satisfactory to the faculty, to the Athletic Council, and to the students. Mr. Magee will, of course, receive a reappointment in June as director of track athletics for the next three years. The announcement of Mr. Bowser’s appointment was made because his present contract expires on April 1st. No changes in the personnel of the Athletic Department for next year are contemplated with the exception of the retirement of Mr. Houser and the appointment of an assistant coach in football, hockey and baseball.”

As we go to press the reappointment of Charles W. Bowser as head coach of football is announced. Mr. Bowser will also have supervision of the coaching of hockey and baseball. A man will probably be chosen as assistant coach of football who is expert in hockey or baseball, or both. The reappointment is for three years.

James H. Norton of Detroit, Michigan, a member of the freshman class, was inadvertently omitted from the list of sons of alumni appearing in the Alumnus for November, 1930. Mr. Norton is the son of William J. Norton ’05.

Another error in this article was the listing of James G. Woodruff as the son of Robert T. Woodruff ’06. Young Woodruff is the son of John H. Woodruff ’05.
News From The Classes

The necrology since the appearance of the January issue is as follows:

1881—Edgar Oakes Achorn, LL.D.
1889—Oscar Louiville Rideout.
1895—James Edmund Dunning.
1900—Harold Morrell Folsom.
1900—Arthur Weston Strout, M.D.
1909—Ralph Henry Files.
1911—Harold Nichols Burnham.
1923—George Ellsworth Davis.
1916—Alfred Hall Crossman.

Med. 1877 — Charles Edward Abbott, M.D.
Med. 1878—Edward Payson Wing, M.D.
Med. 1878—Henry David Worth, M.D.
Med. 1879—Seth Bradford Morse, M.D.
Med. 1897 — Nathaniel Purinton Butler, M.D.
Med. 1899—Frederick Nathaniel Staples, M.D.
Med. 1902—Samuel Heber Long, M.D.

1872
Simeon P. Meads is a director of the Anti Saloon League in California and is extremely active in the work of this organization.

1877
At its meeting on January 26th the Forty Club of Rockland held Governor Cobb Day in honor of William T. Cobb.

1881
Edgar Oakes Achorn died on February 13th at Orlando, Florida. A biographical sketch will be found in the main body of the magazine.

1884
Charles E. Sayward, who has just completed twenty-five years of service as general agent for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company in Maine, was honored at a recent dinner given by members of the State of Maine agency in Portland. Following the dinner Mr. Sayward was presented with a watch charm bearing the John Hancock coat of arms. Charles E. Merritt '04 was one of the speakers at the dinner and George E. Leatherbarrow '04 acted as toastmaster.

1894

1895
Word has been received of the sudden death in London of James Edmund Dunning. He was born at Bangor on October 2, 1873 and attended Bowdoin for two years. He began his newspaper work as telegraph editor of the Bangor Daily News, later going to the Commercial as city editor. He left Bangor to become managing editor of the Brockton, Mass., Times, leaving there to take a similar position on the old Portland Advertiser. When the Advertiser was merged with the Press he left newspaper work and was soon enlisted in the consular service, being American consul at Milan, Italy, from 1905 to 1909 and at Havre, France, from 1909 to 1912, when he was promoted to the office of consul general at large with supervision over European districts. During the World War he was purchasing agent for the United States and later was representative of great financial interests in New York. Several years ago he opened a banking concern of his own in London under the name of Dunning and Company, Ltd.

1897
Henry E. Dumnack, Librarian of the State of Maine, was a speaker at the annual convention of the American Library Association held at New Haven, Conn., in January. He took as his subject, "Unification of Library Activities".

Studying the ailments of the Eskimos, with special scientific research work relative to eye, ear, nose and throat, will be the objective of Dr. John H. Morse, who, upon the invitation of Commander Donald B. MacMillan, will be a member of the expedition party which sails next June for a three months stay in the Arctic. Dr. Morse is at present a member of the staff of the Augusta General Hospital. His son, Edward H. Morse, is a sophomore at the College this year.

Charles E. Williams is now living at 233 Ash Street, Lewiston.

1898
Hon. Percival P. Baxter, former governor of Maine, has recently purchased and given to the State a three-eighths interest in sixteen square miles of land, including Mt. Katahdin and the principal points of scenic interest in that vicinity. His gift was enthusiastically accepted by both Houses of the Legislature. It is Mr. Baxter's plan to have the area developed as a State park but to keep it in as near its present wild state as possible. He expects to secure the remaining five-eighths interest in the property for a later gift.
Professor William W. Lawrence is the author of "Shakespeare's Problem Comedies", recently published by the MacMillan Company. This book is reviewed in the main part of the magazine.

Commander Donald B. MacMillan, who sails from Wiscasset on June 20th for another trip to the Arctic, will be accompanied this year by Sir Wilfred Grenfell. Three ships, carrying a party of fifty men, will make the trip to Nain, the base of the expedition. An order has been placed at Los Angeles for an airplane to be used for mapping the unexplored sea north of this port. 1899

Archer P. Cram is a member of the new law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope and Webb which has resulted from the merger of the old established firms of Masten and Nichols and Murray, Aldrich and Webb. The combined firm will include twenty partners and will be one of the largest law partnerships in the country. Membership in this firm is quite a distinction in the legal world, only men of the highest attainments being eligible.

Oscar Louville Rideout died in Portland on March 2nd, after a short illness. He was born on June 25, 1865 at Cumberland. After graduation from Bowdoin he went to Portland, where he became treasurer of the Merrill, Thomas Company. He later entered the real estate business and became an active member of the Real Estate Tax Payers' Association.

1900

Harold Morrell Folsom died in Denver, Colorado, on May 28th, 1930 after a brief illness. Mr. Folsom was born on April 23, 1873 at Old Town. He entered the College in 1897, but at the end of his freshman year he left and in 1901 was graduated from the University of Maine. In 1904 he attended the General Theological Seminary, later becoming rector of the Episcopal Church in Biddeford. In 1910 he moved to Portsmouth, N. H., and in 1914 he went to Montreal. At the time of his death he was living in Denver, where he had been a teacher in the High School. He is survived by his wife and three small sons.

Arthur Weston Strout died at his home in Gardiner on January 16th after an illness of a few days with pneumonia. He was born in Gardiner on February 13, 1877 the son of Dr. Albion K. P. Strout, a former member of the medical class of 1873. Upon his graduation from College he entered the Medical School, receiving his M.D. in 1903. He returned to Gardiner after his graduation, practicing there until a few days before his death. He is survived by his wife, his mother, a sister and a brother, Dr. Fred E. Strout of the medical class of 1890.

1901

Clarence B. Flint, who is employed by the Paige-Jones Chemical Company, has been transferred from New York to the Chicago office of the concern. His address there is 6216 West 66th Place.

1902

"Peace I Find in Contemplation" is the title of a collection of poems by Daniel I. Gross, who recently resigned as pastor of the Woodfords Congregational Church in Portland. The book follows Dr. Gross' first collection, "On the Bay and Other Poems".

Dr. Benjamin F. Hayden, who has been attached to the National Soldiers Home in Dayton, Ohio, has been transferred to Washington, D. C., where his address is The Westchester, 3900 Cathedral Avenue.

1905

Leonard A. Pierce was elected president of the Maine Bar Association at its 40th annual meeting in January. Edward F. Merrill '03 was elected one of three vice presidents and Ralph W. Leighton '96 was reelected secretary-treasurer.

1906

Dr. Melvin T. Copeland was chairman of the jury of award which distributed prizes totaling $10,000 to winners of the Harvard advertising awards for the past year.

1907

George H. Hull is now engaged in selling insurance and is located at Vancouver, B. C.

Major William C. Whitmore, who has been stationed at Fort McKinley, Portland for several years, left on February 1st for Washington, where he has been assigned to the Army Medical Center for temporary duty.

1909

Professor Robert K. Atwell is doing graduate work at Teachers' College, Columbia University this year.

Ralph Henry Files died at his home in Cumberland Mills on February 3rd. He was born in Gorham on March 11, 1885. Following his graduation from College he entered the employ of the Western Electric Company in Hawthorne, Ill. He was later transferred to New York City. For the last ten years he has been with the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company and just before his last illness he had opened an office of his own in Portland. He is survived by his wife and one son, and by a brother, Dr. Ernest W. Files '02.

Louis O. Pletts, who is connected with the Imperial Oil Company, is living at 5366 Marquette Street, Montreal.

1911

Harold Nichols Burnham died on March 6th at his home in Portland. He was born at Bridgton on September 22, 1888. After his graduation from Bowdoin he returned to Bridgton, where he engaged in business for several years. He later attended the University of Pennsylvania.
Law School, receiving his degree there in 1918. At the time of his death he was assistant trust officer of the Casco Mercantile Trust Company. He is survived by his mother and one sister.

Philip H. Kimball was elected first vice president of the Maine Teachers' Association at its twenty-ninth annual convention in October.

Hugh W. Hastings has announced his candidacy for the office of Attorney General of Maine in 1933.

Edward E. Kern is doing graduate work this year and is living at 4 Moreton Road, Oxford, England.

Rev. Paris E. Miller is at present living at 40 Willow Street, Belmont, Mass.

1912

A new volume on modern foreign languages and their teaching by Professor Robert D. Cole will be published in April or May by the D. Appleton Company. Dr. Cole's main purpose has been to sum up the best that has been written in the field and to correlate this material so that modern language instruction in French, German and Spanish may be improved. The book is called "Modern Foreign Languages and Their Teaching".

Walter J. Greenleaf, who is an associate specialist in higher education of the Interior Department's Office of Education, has recently made a survey of conditions in the field of legal education. "The first two years are the hardest for the young man just out of law school", says Dr. Greenleaf. "The prospects after that are brighter for the average young lawyer, but not alluring enough to prevent a large proportion of law graduates from forsaking the practice of their chosen profession in favor of business pursuits." Dr. Greenleaf reports that the old practice of "reading law" has almost entirely disappeared.

1913

Theodore E. Emery has been reelected to the Board of Aldermen in Gardiner.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Nixon announced the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Crowe Nixon, on April 7, 1930. Mr. Nixon has recently been elected President and Treasurer of A. W. Archer Company of New York City, a commission house acting as selling agents for southern cotton mills.

John A. Slocum of Auburn has recently been promoted to the rank of Major in the Coast Artillery Reserve.

1914

Latest reports are that Bennington College, of which Robert D. Leigh is president, will open a year from next September.

Philip H. Pope is this year teaching in the Biology Department of Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington. Mrs. Pope is also a member of the department.

1915

Robert P. T. Coffin has just published another book of biography, companion to his "Laud", called "The Dukes of Buckingham".

Albion K. Eaton, who is Purchasing Agent for the Shell Union Oil Company in New York, is living at 23 Mount Joy Avenue, Scarsdale.

Announcement has been made of the publication by the National Society of Penal Information of a book entitled "The Education of Adult Prisoners: A Survey and a Program" by Austin H. MacCormick. The book is the result of a nation wide study made for the society by Mr. MacCormick under a grant of funds from the Carnegie Corporation through the American Association for Adult Education.

George A. McWilliams is associated with the H. A. Johnson Company at 221 State Street, Boston.

1916

John L. Baxter was elected a member of the New England Council at its last conference.

Alfred Hall Crossman died on February 8th in San Francisco. He was born on December 16, 1894 at Cambridge, Mass. On leaving College he entered the insurance business in Boston, returning to this work after the war, through which he served as a captain in the Coast Artillery Corps. In 1918 he was married to Miss Anna Grove Decker of Newport, R. I., who survives him. Mr. Crossman has been in California since the fall of 1927, his death coming after a long illness. His brother, Mortimer, is a graduate of the College in the class of 1920.

Word has been received of the marriage of Donald S. White and Helen Van Keuren White of New Haven at the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin, New York City. Mr. White is in the Immigration branch of the U. S. Department of Labor and will shortly return to its foreign service.

1917

Frederick W. Maroney, M.D., is president of Arnold College, a school for Physical Education and the training of teachers, in New Haven, Conn.

Sherman N. Shumway has been appointed by Governor Gardiner of Maine to fill a vacancy on the gubernatorial staff created by the resignation of one of its members.

Charles P. Spalding is a sales engineer for the General Refrigeration Company at Beloit, Wisconsin.

1918

Rev. Percy S. Ridlon, acting principal of the Junior High School at Gorham, Maine, and pastor of the Methodist Church at Monmouth, has been called to the pastorate of the United Church of Monmouth recently organized by the Federation of the Methodist and Congregational Churches.
Professor Edward S. C. Smith is the author of an article entitled, "The Rocks of the Adirondacks", which appeared in "High Spots", the organ of the Adirondack Mountain Club. Professor Smith writes that in the Statement of Organization and Members of the National Research Council for 1930-31 he is listed as a Member of the Committee on Field Data of Earthquakes, of the Division of Geology and Geography of the Council.

1919
Word has been received of the marriage of Louis W. Doherty and Miss Mary Spence of Rockland, Mass., which took place at St. Petersburg, Florida, on February 15th. Mr. Doherty is United States Commissioner in Springfield, Mass.

A daughter, Jane Hamilton, was born in February to Professor and Mrs. Bateman Edwards.

1920
Albert R. Bartlett is the Eastern representative for the Nash Motors Company of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and spends most of his time traveling in China, India, and other Eastern Countries.

George S. Noss is now living at 10 Daiku Machi Amori, Japan, where he is doing evangelical work.

1921
Arch H. Morrell, M.D., is at present practicing in Portland. His offices are at 180 State Street.

Harold N. Skelton was reelected Mayor of Lewiston at the election held early this month. He was recently the subject of an article in the series entitled "Who's Who in Maine", a weekly feature of the Portland Sunday Telegram.

1922
Louis E. Goldberg, M.D., is practicing in Newark, N. J., where his offices are at 33 Lincoln Park.

Edward B. Ham of the French Department at Princeton University has received a monetary grant from the American Council of Learned Societies which will enable him to conduct research in England during the coming summer. He has published an article in the February "Modern Language Notes", and has also an article in the forthcoming "Romania". He is the author of the next number, soon to be issued, of the Elliott Monographs, published by Princeton University.

Widgery Thomas has recently been elected vice president of the Canal National Bank, Portland.

1923
George Ellsworth Davis was instantly killed in an automobile accident in Monterey, California, on January 16th. Mr. Davis was born in Freeport on December 29, 1892 and had lived there until about seven years ago, when he went to Oklahoma and studied medicine for a time. Later he moved to California where he had since lived.

Elvin R. Latty, who is with the New York law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, has been sent to South America, where his address is 804 Edificio Tornquist, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Wilford E. Slater has been appointed postmaster at Dexter. Recommendation for the position was made by Representative Donald F. Snow '01.

Richard Small has been elected secretary of the Economic Club of Portland.

Walter Whitney lectured on styles of journalistic writing at the Annual Journalistic Conference for Secondary Schools in Maine which was held at the University of Maine, March 6 and 7.

1924
Forest C. Butler is teaching this year at Epping, N. H.

Earl V. Litchfield, who is a salesman for the DuPont Rayon Company, has been transferred from New York to the Philadelphia office of the concern. His address is 1209 Land Title Trust Building.

Walter DeC. Moore, Jr., founder of the Young Men's Business Association of Portland, has received word of his election as a director of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, with which the Young Men's Business Association is affiliated.

Robert T. Phillips is studying at Tufts Medical School this year.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Raymond J. Saunders to Miss Katherine Stone of Philadelphia.

Harold R. Worsnop and Miss Elaine Laidlaw were married on January 24th in New York City. Mr. Worsnop is connected with the firm of J. and W. Seligman, investment brokers.

1925
F. Webster Browne has been reelected secretary and treasurer of the Maine Cannons Association. He has also recently been made a Director of the Brunswick National Bank.

Huber A. Clark is now living in Williamstown, Mass., where we understand he is teaching Latin at the Northside School.

Harry K. Eastman has recently been appointed deputy sheriff at South Paris, Maine. He will also serve the towns of Fryeburg, Lovell, Brownfield and Denmark, and is one of the youngest deputies in the State. He was married on August 24, 1929 to Miss Laura Hill of East Conway, N. H.

Lawrence D. Frizzell has this month been awarded the M.A. degree at Harvard University.

Harry L. C. Leighton has accepted a position in the Mathematics Department of Phillips Exeter Academy and will take up his new duties in the Fall.

Theodore S. Miller is a clerk for the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company in Manchester, N. H.
Joseph M. Odiorne was awarded an M.A. degree at Harvard University at mid-years.

Vaughan A. Walker is a rural mail carrier at Island Falls.

Wallace F. Whitney is studying at Harvard this year. His address is B 35 Gore Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Ernest P. Wilkins, who is a buyer for Jordan Marsh Company of Boston, is now living at 560 Centre Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

1926

Perry T. Barker is connected with the Eastern Trust and Banking Company in Bangor, where he is living at 63 Maple Street.

Leavitt O. Coburn, who is treasurer of Sanifom Incorporated, is living at 307 East 44th Street, New York City.

Lyman B. Ives is now with the Culver Associates at 37 East 57th Street, New York City.

Philip M. Palmer, Jr., received his Ph.D. at Harvard this month. His graduate work was carried on in the Department of German.

Wayne Sibley has become associated with the law firm of Sibley, Blair and Young at 314 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

Lloyd True is spending a five months' furlough with his family in Freeport. Mr. True is connected with the National City Bank of New York and has been at Cebu, P. I., for the past two years.

1927

Albert T. Ecke is at present appearing in "Nap", a play by Brian Marlow adapted from the German of Julius Berstl.

The engagement of Otis A. Kendall and Miss Ruth Bell Snitseler of Worcester, Mass., was announced in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Donovan D. Lancaster have announced the arrival of Richard Henry Lancaster on February 27th.

Lawrence B. Libby is now connected with Paine, Webber and Company in New York City.

Richard Neil, who received his M.D. from Tufts College in June, is now house surgeon at the Lawrence General Hospital, Lawrence, Mass.

The marriage of Robert T. Olmstead and Miss Dorothy Lucille Anderson, which took place at Flagstaff, Arizona, on July 18th, has recently been announced.

Quincy O. S. Sheh is teaching at the National University of Chekiang, Hangchow, China.

1928

Paul C. Bunker received the degree of M.B.A. as of the class of 1930 at the Harvard University mid-year awards.

The engagement of Benjamin Butler and Miss Natalie Clare Sturgis of Boston was announced late in January.

Chester F. Hogan is a member of the staff of the Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn.

Charles H. Sawyer is a research engineer for the Parker, Young Company in Lincoln, N. H.

Richard S. Thayer, who was captain of the Bowdoin hockey team in 1928, was a member of the Boston Hockey Club squad which went to Poland in January to compete in the World Amateur Hockey Tournament held in that country. Following the tournament exhibition games were played in many of the principal European cities.

1929

John K. Ames is studying at the Graduate Business School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Richard A. Angus, who received his master's degree at Cornell in June, is working for the Curtis Publishing Company in Philadelphia this year. He is living at 1833 Chestnut Street.

George R. Beaumont is a clerk at the Prison Bureau in Washington, D. C. He lives at 2013 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.

Announcement was made in January of the marriage of Richard L. Brown and Miss Hilda Mae Clark of Providence, R. I., which took place in Manchester, Vermont, in August.

Thomas S. Burrowes is associated with Allen Tours, Incorporated. He is living at 10 Ashton Place, Cambridge, Mass.

James B. Drake is doing graduate work in French at Harvard this year. He is living at 72 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, Mass.

J. Edward Elliott has accepted a position with the Burroughs Adding Machine Company in Manchester, N. H.

Edward L. Fay is on the staff of the Waterbury American, in Waterbury, Conn.

Carleton B. Guild was awarded an M.A. degree from Harvard University this month.

The engagement of Winslow R. Howland and Miss Helen R. Soule of New Bedford, Mass., has been announced.

Bradford Johnson, who is a claim adjuster for the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, has been transferred to the New York office of the concern.

James M. Joslin, who attended Harvard Law School last year, has transferred to the Boston University Law School.

Verne S. Melanson is employed at the Dartmouth Street branch of the Atlantic National Bank in Boston.

Carl B. Norris is employed by the National Biscuit Company in Cambridge, Mass.

Rodman M. Palmer is employed at the office of the Bursar at Harvard University and is living at 177 Sylvan Street, Malden, Mass.

Philip A. Smith, who is instructor in English at Union College, has recently published some notes on Elizabethan and Jacobean epigrams.

[The Bowdoin Alumnus]
The Class of 1929 Record, published by the secretary, H. LeBrec Micoleau, appeared in January. Many of the above notes are taken from this excellent report.

1930
Friedrich L. Bixby is manager of the Washington Theater, Washington Street, Boston.

A letter from Manning Hawthorne tells us that he is returning next year to Le Rosey School in Switzerland, where he is now teaching. The following selections from his letter seem well worth reproducing here:

"It is perfectly wonderful up here in the Alps—more snow than I've ever seen in my life before and fine skating. The snow is over six feet deep at present—and it all came in the last week. There is every sort of slope for skiing—from gentle ones to some that are almost precipices.

"Le Rosey has a fine hockey team also, that has won every game so far, even beating Cambridge on Christmas day. They will probably be the champions of Switzerland this year. And I have a ten year old pupil who jumped twenty-nine meters, which is practically one hundred feet, in a ski-jumping contest the other day. He landed as gracefully as a bird.

"The winter quarters of the school consists of three chalets on a hillside overlooking Gstaad, which is also composed almost entirely of chalets—all a dark brown with bright green or red or blue shutters and German mottoes on their walls. Instead of the tea-shops of Rolle, Lasusanne and other important Swiss communities, we have coffee houses—where you can get coffee with a kick.

"I teach thirty-two hours a week and take French lessons besides. In the mornings we skate from eleven until one—and in the afternoons we ski. So you see I lead a fairly busy life. As a matter of fact the days and weeks just fly by."

The engagement of Wolfgang R. Thomas and Miss Eleanor Champlin of Portland was announced on March 9th.

Harry B. Thayer is working for the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., in New York City.

Medical 1877
Charles Edward Abbott, M.D., died on January 25th at his home in Andover, Mass. Dr. Abbott was born on February 22nd, 1856 and was educated at Phillips Academy, the Maine Medical School, which he attended for one year, and Harvard Medical School. He received his M.D. from the latter school in 1881. He practiced in Andover for more than fifty years and was at one time a member of the House of Representatives.

Medical 1878
Edward Payson Wing, M.D., died on January 12th in Lewiston, following an illness of only a few days. He was born on September 14, 1850 at Fayette and attended the public schools there. Following his graduation from the Medical School he went to Canton, where he practiced for five years. He then moved to Lynn, Mass. In 1915 he returned to Lewiston and retired from active practice. He is survived by his wife. An only son, Edward P. Wing, Jr., died in service during the World War.

Henry David Worth, M.D., died on January 26th at his home in Bangor. He was born at East Corinth on December 18, 1850. He began his practice at Bradford after his graduation from the Maine Medical School, going to Bangor in 1891. He served as a member of the State Board of Health from 1917 until 1929, when he resigned. He is survived by one daughter.

Medical 1879
Word has been received of the death of Seth Bradford Morse, M.D., on July 4, 1892 at Haverhill, Mass. Dr. Morse was born on November 20, 1853 at Buckfield. After receiving his M.D. he went to Paris, Maine, where he practiced for ten years. In 1889 he moved to Haverhill, Mass., where he lived until his death.

Medical 1886
Jesse D. Haley, M.D., who for several years has lived in Saco, has moved to Detroit, Michigan, where his address is 759 Seminole Avenue.

Medical 1891
Frank H. McLaughlin, M.D., is now practicing in Newburg.

Medical 1895
Willis E. Gould, M.D., has moved from Livermore to North Leeds.

Medical 1897
Word has just been received of the death of Nathaniel Purinton Butler, M.D., on November 2, 1918 at Andover, Mass. Dr. Butler was born on September 26, 1866 at Portland. The year...
after his graduation from the Medical School he became Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army. For the next two years he was Assistant Surgeon at the National Soldiers' Home at Togus and in 1903 he went to Washington where he became Acting Medical Examiner for the Bureau of Pensions. He held this latter office until 1916, at which time he moved to Andover.

**Medical 1899**

Frederick Nathaniel Staples, M.D., died at his home in Los Angeles on January 17th, 1928, it has been learned. Dr. Staples was born June 12, 1874 at Temple. After receiving his M.D. he went to Farmington, where he practiced for several years. In 1908 he moved to Los Angeles and lived there until the time of his death.

**Medical 1902**

Samuel Heber Long, M.D., died on February 13th at his home in Apponaug, R. I. He was born on March 13, 1875 in St. John, N. B. Upon graduation from the Medical School he became a member of the staff at the Boston City Hospital, leaving this position in October, 1902, to become a member of the staff at the Rhode Island State Hospital for Mental Diseases. In 1903 Dr. Long went to Apponaug, where he lived until his death. He served as town physician of Warwick for twenty-seven years, as a member of the Warwick Town Council for five years, as medical examiner of Warwick for seventeen years and as chairman of the Warwick Board of Police Commissioners for three years. He is survived by his wife and one son, Samuel Heber Long, Jr.

**Medical 1904**

Linwood M. Keene, M.D., who is a surgeon in the Government Service, is now stationed at Pawnee, Oklahoma.

Archibald McMillan, M.D., has moved from Petersham to Athol, Mass.

**Medical 1906**

A recent story in the Portland Sunday Telegram comments at length upon the unusual record of the medical class which will observe its 15th reunion next June. All of the seventeen men who received degrees are still alive and practicing their profession.

**Medical 1907**

Broadstreet H. Mason, M.D., is now superintendent of the Waterbury Hospital at Waterbury, Conn.

**Medical 1911**

Lieut. Francis H. Webster, who has for some time been stationed at the U. S. Naval Base at Quantico, Virginia, has been transferred to Port au Prince, Haiti, where he is associated with the U. S. Public Health Service.

**Medical 1918**

Lieut. Commander Francis W. Carll is now stationed at the U. S. Naval Hospital in Cagayan, Philippine Islands.

**Medical 1921**

Hugh M. Brewster, M.D., who has been on the staff of the Matteawan State Hospital in Beacon, N. Y., has moved to Port Jervis, N. Y., where he has a private practice.
Spring Athletic Schedules

BASEBALL
April 11—Harvard at Cambridge.
April 20—Bates at Lewiston.
April 24—Maine at Brunswick.
April 25—Colby at Waterville.
April 29—Amherst at Amherst.
April 30—Wesleyan at Middletown.
May 1—Northeastern at Boston.
May 2—Tufts at Medford.
May 6—Maine at Orono.
May 9—Colby at Brunswick.
May 15—Colby at Waterville.
May 19—Maine at Orono.
May 21—Bates at Lewiston.
May 22—Bates at Brunswick (Ivy Day).
May 26—Maine at Brunswick.
May 28—Colby at Brunswick.
May 30—Bates at Brunswick.

SECOND TEAM
Tentative Baseball Schedule
May 6—Bridgton Academy at Bridgton.
May 8—Fryeburg Academy at Brunswick.
May 14—Fryeburg Academy at Fryeburg.
May 20—Gov. Dummer Academy at South Byfield.
May 27—Bridgton Academy at Brunswick.

GOLF
May 4—Amherst at Amherst.
May 5—Wesleyan at Middletown.
May 6—Holy Cross at Worcester.
May 7—M. I. T. at Cambridge.
May 8—Tufts at Medford.
If possible two home matches will be arranged.

TENNIS
May 5—Amherst at Amherst.
May 6—Trinity at Hartford.
May 7—Wesleyan at Middletown.
May 8—Worcester Tech at Worcester.
May 9—Tufts at Medford.
Entry in the State Tennis Championship Meet is pending.

TRACK
May 2—West Point at West Point.
May 9—U. of N. H. at Durham.
May 16—State Meet at Orono.
May 22 and 23—N. E. Championships at Bates, Lewiston.
May 29 and 30—I. C. 4-A. Relay Games at Philadelphia.

Arrangements are still pending for an outdoor interscholastic meet in Brunswick in May, also for a dual meet between Bowdoin Freshmen and Maine Central Institute.
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Job Hunting

DWIGHT H. SAYWARD '16

The problem of the senior faced with the necessity of hunting a job is perennial. Hunting a job may be difficult in this year of depression. Perhaps this year's graduate can't say much about what kind of a job he gets. The main thing this year is to catch the rabbit. Col. Arthur Woods, recently resigned chairman of Mr. Hoover's emergency committee for the unemployed, says that 1931 graduates will go forth to a business world in which there are some millions of experienced men out of work. The economic system cannot easily digest the new crop. Obviously the inexperienced man cannot choose as did his older brothers.

But even in years of plenty job hunting appears to be a problem. Most seniors want to know why the college hasn’t definitely trained them for some line of human endeavor for which there is financial reward. Writing in a recent issue of the Quill, a Bowdoin senior states the case for the job hunter, and states it well. “Where do we go from here?” he asks. “And,” in effect, “How do we go about getting there?” And then, “If there were only some way to teach a boy to know just what he is best fitted to do after he graduates and how to begin doing it.”

These plaints are natural enough. For four years the senior has been sitting at the feet of the great and the near great. He has been told that the world is the college man's oyster, that he is the modern Atlas whose shoulders bear the world's salvation. Why shouldn't the college point out a little more definitely the path for him to follow? Perhaps it would be a good thing if somebody would perfect a system whereby the college could select for each man the field of endeavor for which he is best fitted, but the very idea smacks of contented cowism.

Psycho-analysts are said to be doing something along the line of vocational selection but the science appears to be merely a promising infant. To the pagan unbeliever, the question naturally arises, “Who is going to psycho-analyze the psycho-analysts?” And next, “Who is going to psycho-analyze the psycho-analysts who psycho-analyze the psycho-analysts?” A vice-president of the Society of American Magicians says the people of the United States are paying some 125 million dollars a year to an army of 100,000 fortune tellers, thus proving the desire of many of us to find somebody who will point the way. Not that we confuse psycho-analysis with the reading of tea leaves—but neither seems to have become an exact science.

But what about this business of hunting a job? Has the college done nothing to help a man find his place in the world? Is there no way in which he can profit in a material way from “the four best years of his life”? There must be available some method of se-
lection, some way in which a college education can help a man get his start.

Such a method of selection is available, but the devil of it is that the job hunter himself must do something about it. He must exercise those powers of analysis, organization, classification, supposed to have been acquired in college—in his courses in English, chemistry, history, philosophy. The neophyte may, without too great difficulty, make his own analysis of the job ahead of him, may apply certain tests both to the job and to himself, may reach conclusions fundamentally sound.

Too often the candidate for employment says something like this, "Now I want you to tell me all about your business, but most of all whether or not I can succeed at it," and then, after an hour or two of discussion, he asks, oh, so seriously, "And do you think I should follow this particular line of work?" Until scientific selection can at least walk, only deity or Brother Merlin can answer such a question, but, if he is willing to do a fair amount of thinking for himself, the job hunter may find his own answer with a reasonable degree of intelligence.

Why isn't it wholly practical for the job hunter to ask himself such questions as these?

1. Is my greatest desire to make money—a lot of it? Beyond the desire to work lies economic necessity; each man must frankly form some opinion as to the importance of money making in his own scheme of affairs.

2. Do I want above everything else the plaudits of the crowd? Should I, therefore, find some work which gives me a position, real or otherwise, of public approval? The professions carry with them a balm of public approbation not usually associated with commercial enterprise.

3. Do I prefer the hum of the city to the humdrum of the country? While the big city has a lure all its own, many men prefer the comparative peace of the smaller community.

4. Would I rather have work that brings me in contact with people or some job that keeps me far from the crowd? Some men thrive on contact with others; some appear to need seclusion. Newspaper work and some forms of sales promotion mean frequent human contacts and possess certain qualities of motion and excitement not found in more prosaic lines.

And then, after he has found out something about himself, and after he has a job in sight, why isn’t it common sense for the far seeing young man to ask himself still other questions? Questions such as:

1. Is there any good reason why I should be happy or unhappy on this job, or jobs, to which the present opening may lead?

2. Does this work perform a real service for industry or society?

3. Is this industry in general or this business in particular likely to grow, hold its own, falter back?

4. Will I learn from this work anything that will help me if I later decide to make a change?

5. Are the men in this business the kind with whom I would like to associate?

6. Is the business dependent on one individual and would the business continue if he should die or retire?

7. Do other men in the business seem to be earning a reasonable income within a reasonable time?

8. If I can decide what advancement is, will I have opportunity for it?

9. Have I a personal friend in this or an associated business from whom I can obtain a truthful picture based on his personal experience?

10. Am I considering this business because of advice which may be prejudiced?

By these and similar test questions the applicant analyzes the field before him. Granted that it is impossible for him to
answer any or all of them 100% — but the college has taught him that 60% is a passing grade. He may fairly hope for 60% answers.

Granted also that not every man will stay on his first job, or jobs that result from it. The recommended system of analysis will help with the second job perhaps better than with the first.

Granted further that many men will not at first like their first jobs, but many businesses, at first dull and dreary, become fascinating as the vista opens up, responsibility increases, compensation begins to grow.

Perhaps the best bet is for a man to make his own job. Then, if he likes it, if he is successful, it is his own success. If he fails it is nobody's fault but his own. Joseph didn't appear to have much of a future when he was sold down the river but he made a good job for himself and came pretty near being head man.

Ten Days of Natural Sciences

On Tuesday, April 7th, the fifth of the series of Bowdoin Institutes was inaugurated in Memorial Hall, the first speaker being Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory. He was introduced by President Sills, whose remarks have already appeared in the President's Report for the current year. In the first week of the Institute period addresses were given by Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard geologist, Dr. Dayton C. Miller of the Case School of Applied Science, Dr. George H. Parker of the Harvard Zoological Laboratory, and Dr. Edwin G. Boring of the Psychological Laboratory at that institution. The speakers during the second week were Dr. Charles H. Herty, New York consultant in industrial chemistry, Dr. Isaiah Bowman of the American Geographical Society, Dr. Florence R. Sabin of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and Dr. Edwin G. Conklin, professor of Zoology at Princeton. A tenth speaker, Julian Huxley of London who spoke at Bowdoin last November, should also be considered as a member of the Institute group.

There had been some question as to the appeal which an Institute of Natural Sciences would make to the student body and the general public but it was found that attendance at the lectures was as large, if not larger, than at most of the earlier sessions and that while the undergraduate groups particularly interested in meeting the speakers for conference were not large, the conferences were of very great value to the men who by reason of specialization in one or more branches of science were able to meet the visitors on somewhat familiar ground.

The change in Memorial Hall was in no small degree responsible for the success of the Institute. Lantern slides were used by a number of the speakers and Dr. Miller illustrated his talk by an elaborate stage demonstration. Since the time of the Institute a motion picture booth and appropriate screen have been installed in Memorial Hall and these facilities, making audience comfort even more complete, will no doubt affect the interest in the Institutes of later years.

No definite statements have as yet been made but it is to be expected that the topic for consideration in 1933 will again be that of literature.
Commencement Again

The first Commencement at Bowdoin College was observed 125 years ago with a class of seven graduates. This year just over 100 men will receive the bachelor's degree in arts or science. As Commencements go there is to be little out of the ordinary this year but reunions are planned by the usual anniversary classes and it is not expected that the depression will seriously cut down the number of alumni who will return to the campus.

There will be no gathering of the sixty year class as James F. Chaney, for some time the last survivor of this group, died at his home in Brunswick less than two weeks ago. The class of 1876, however, is planning a reunion with headquarters in Hyde Hall. Sixteen of the forty-five original graduates are living and the secretary, Mr. Arthur T. Parker, expects a good representation to return.

Hon. Frederick A. Fisher of Lowell is in charge of arrangements for the fifty year reunion and plans to maintain quarters on the second floor of the Moulton Union. As we go to press John W. Wilson of Los Angeles, one of several members of this class now living on the Pacific coast, has already arrived in town. Mr. Wilson is president of the Bowdoin Club of Southern California.

Letters have been sent to the Class of 1891 by Dr. Charles S. F. Lincoln and he expects a fair proportion of the class to gather in Hyde Hall. Similar hopes are expressed by Secretary John Clair Minot '96.

Harold Lee Berry of Portland, president of the thirty year class, has secured headquarters at 6 Cleaveland Street. The class will hold a buffet luncheon on Wednesday as guests of President and Mrs. Sills.

Little definite information has been received as to the plans of the twenty-five year class, although letters have been sent out by President Ralph G. Webber of Augusta. It is to be expected that they and their wives will have rooms in Hyde Hall.

The Class of 1911 will celebrate its twentieth reunion at 86 Federal Street, where arrangements will be in charge of a committee under the chairmanship of Linwood E. Clarke. The class secretary, Ernest G. Fifield, has just published an interesting class report.

Arrangements for the fifteenth reunion of 1916 are being made by Paul K. Niven of Belmont, Mass. We have so far had no notice as to the location of their headquarters.

The ten year class, 1921, will maintain the customary tent at the rear of the Swimming Pool. Reunion plans have been handled by Alonzo B. Holmes of Brunswick but President John G. Young of Dallas, Texas, is returning to Brunswick for the occasion and will be in active charge. Another tent will house the activities of the Class of 1926, whose secretary, Albert Abrahamson, has been assisted by a committee chosen by the class.

Professor Arthur H. Cole '11, a member of the faculty at Harvard, will serve this year as Commencement marshal. As Governor Gardiner cannot be present the State of Maine will be represented by Burleigh Martin '10, president of the State Senate. Details of the Commencement week program have already been sent to all alumni and need not be repeated here.

President Sills announced in March the receipt of a gift from Frederick W. Pickard '04, $10,000 of which will be used at Pickard Field during the summer months while the remainder will be devoted to the maintenance of the teaching fellowship in French which Mr. Pickard established some years ago.
Hyde of Bowdoin

A REVIEW BY PHILIP G. CLIFFORD '03


To write the biography of a politician, soldier or statesman is comparatively easy, because the events of such a life are usually printed in brilliant colors with sharp differences of light and shade. Well-known campaigns, noted victories or defeats, and famous national or international crises, in which the subject of the book is either the leading spirit or at least an important agent, form a stirring background from which the enthusiasm of the public can be roused. But to tell the life story of a philosopher, a deep thinker, a college professor and president is a very different sort of task. His successes are not of the battlefield, the public arena or the realm of world affairs; rather are they etched in the finer lines of personal influence, the moulding of character, and the convictions which are the response to writings and lectures beautifully expressed.

Such a book, from its very nature, cannot be a best seller. Its appeal will of necessity be to the educated; probably largely to the philosophically educated. But if the number of its interested readers is limited, how much smaller is the list of those who are capable by reason of training, feeling and appreciation to undertake the labor incident to its production and preparation for the press.

It is not too much to say that it is difficult to conceive a person better qualified to write the life of William DeWitt Hyde than his associate and in part successor, Charles T. Burnett of the Bowdoin faculty. The very choice of the title “Hyde of Bowdoin” shows Professor Burnett’s perfect feeling for his subject. Far more even than Eliot with Harvard, was Hyde’s life intimately, uninterruptedly and devotedly, associated with and wrapped up in, the little New England college of Woods and Chamberlain. With the exception of a short pastorate at Patterson, New Jersey, Hyde’s whole professional career was spent at Bowdoin, of which he assumed the presidency at the age of twenty-seven. Here was exercised all his great influence on the youth of his day, and here were written in Hyde’s limpid, flexible, elegant, absolutely natural, and altogether inimitable style, all those fascinating little books which have been translated into many languages and which in the words of Edward Page Mitchell will “endure while printer’s ink performs its function”.

And with regard to Hyde’s English, Professor Burnett has shown rare feeling in his selection of passages for quotation. Who but Hyde could describe an ideal college as “an institution where young men and young women study great subjects, under broad teachers, in a liberty which is not license, and a leisure which is not idleness”. And how pithy the sentence “we do not have too many sects, but too much sectarianism”. In speaking of the so-called deadline at fifty years of age, he says “the man who is dead at fifty is simply the man who was not intellectually alive at twenty-five”; and referring to Christ “He will break law for the good of others; never, like the knave, merely to gratify himself”.

To one who knew Hyde as did his biographer, the writing of his life must indeed have been a labor of love, but this fact should not allow us to forget the extent of the labor. Whole periods of Hyde’s life were unknown to him who came to the Bowdoin faculty only in 1904. Therefore, a proper presentation of the earlier fruitful
years necessitated most careful and painstaking research and study. Old friends have been consulted and letter files borrowed, till we have before us in graphic form the portrait of the orphan boy, the young scholar, the college undergraduate, the divinity student, the pastor, and finally the college professor and president.

The book will, of course, be read by all Bowdoin men who knew Hyde. It should also be read by all Bowdoin men who are the legatees of the influence which Hyde exercised on the little country college, contributing in large measure to make it the Bowdoin of today. It should also be read as a, by no means, small addition to the stock of well-written philosophical books of the day. While purporting to be no more than the life of a great philosopher and college president, it is in itself a philosophical treatise of no mean merit. So clearly and concisely are Hyde's teachings expounded and such is the mastery by the author of his subject, that the book deserves to rank as an independent work along the lines of philosophical writing. Yet with all its forcefulness, clearness and general excellence of exposition, it is written with such absolute modesty and self-effacement that one searches in vain through its three hundred odd pages for any expression of personal opinion or any personal reference. While such modesty and good taste are no surprise to those who know the author, nevertheless they represent an achievement which, in view of Professor Burnett's intimate friendship with his associate, and his knowledge of psychology and kindred subjects, is little short of remarkable. Under all the circumstances a statement of individual belief or a personal anecdote would not only have been excusable but quite natural.

Hyde came to Bowdoin, a young man, at a time when theology as then taught was closing the churches against the very men who could do most for them in preaching and in influence. Hyde realized this, and with a courage which was rare, he proceeded to take the lead among those teachers and philosophers who, while remaining within the fold of the denomination they supported, still strove to strike out broadly and bravely to free religion, as practiced, from the narrowness, the pettiness, and one may even say, the absurdities of current beliefs. This he did in a series of somewhat less than two dozen books and a number of articles and speeches which for breadth of view, fairness of opinion, and clarity of expression are unique in the English language.

William DeWitt Hyde was a great man; he was also a beautiful character in the fullest and most complete sense of the word. He was strong, yet tender, firm but kind, irreproachable in morals, yet understanding of the frailties of others, considerate to those who needed aid but never arrogant in the giving of advice, wise in counsel but always ready to accept new ideas, hardworking, but loving and advocating all harmless pleasures; forehanded, painstaking, and diligent; in short, an ideal college president.

Participation in the balloting for nomination to the Board of Overseers and for members of the Alumni Council and Board of Directors of the Alumni Fund was slightly less than in 1930, only about 25% of the graduates sending in their ballots.

Maurice Roy Ridley, fellow and tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, England, will come to Bowdoin next fall as Visiting Professor of English Literature on the Tallman Foundation.

On May 27th President Sills spoke from Boston over a radio network on the subject of liberal education. The broadcast was sponsored by the Massachusetts State Department of Education.
An Early Bowdoin Economist

WILLIAM W. LOCKWOOD, Instructor in Economics

In the widening of the curriculum and the multiplication of courses which have characterized American colleges and universities during the past few decades an important development has been that of the social sciences. It was not until the seventies that independent chairs of Political Economy became common in the United States. The prominence of various economic and social questions in the post-Civil War era—the greenback and silver agitations, the railroad and labor questions, the quickened tempo of industrialization—led to a more systematic study of the economic system and the inclusion of such studies on an independent basis in the curricula of colleges and universities.

Bowdoin College followed the example of other institutions in 1894 when, upon the recommendation of President Hyde, an instructorship in Economics and Sociology was created. In the years immediately preceding, these subjects had come under the professorship of History and Political Science, which itself dated back only ten years. The instructorship in Economics and Sociology was given to Charles Crosby Emery '92 and was translated into a professorship in 1897.

While it was not until the nineties that Bowdoin had an independent chair of Economics and Sociology, neither this recognition of the field nor its fragmentary treatment by preceding professors of History and Political Science constituted the first opportunity offered Bowdoin undergraduates to study economics. A perusal of the college catalogues reveals the surprising fact that instruction in political economy was offered during a fifteen-year period commencing in 1824. In fact Bowdoin was the first college in New England to introduce the term political economy in a college course. This innovation is associated largely with the name of Samuel Phillips Newman, professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, the author of the popular textbook on rhetoric, the mentor of Hawthorne, Longfellow, and other literary aspirants, and one of that early group of distinguished Bowdoin teachers.

Newman was born in 1797 in Andover, Mass., the son of the Reverend Mark Newman, principal of Phillips Academy. As a student in Harvard College he won distinction in literary pursuits and was graduated with honors in 1816. Two years later he accepted the offer of a tutorship at Bowdoin, a position which carried with it the opportunity to pursue theological studies with President Appleton. After a year on the campus the young man was made Professor of Ancient Languages, but was shifted to the professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory when that chair was created in 1824.

The round of themes, declamations, and lectures which made up the work in rhetoric and oratory at the time would seem to have been sufficient to occupy the time of one professor. Yet Newman had other responsibilities as well. In the college catalogue for 1824-25 we find the following: Samuel Phillips Newman, A.M., Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory and Lecturer on Civil Polity and Political

1. Although this appears to be the first formal instruction in the subject at Bowdoin, it is possible that some consideration was given economic topics in courses bearing other titles, as, for example, Moral Philosophy. The lists of dissertations and disputations upon commencement programs for earlier years reveal an occasional title such as “Ought the Interest of Money to be Regulated by Law” (1811), and “Improvements in Agriculture” (1820).
Economy. Though no course in Civil Polity or Political Economy is listed in the curriculum for this year, it seems that Professor Newman’s fortnightly lectures on rhetoric and oratory delivered to the seniors included discourses upon political and economic affairs. The lectures were continued until 1827 when in their place a regular course entitled Political Economy was introduced among the requirements for seniors in their second term, taking its place with Chemistry and Butler’s Analogy.

Professor Newman continued to teach economics until his departure in 1839. For a brief period, 1831-33, he also lectured during the summer term on “Rhetoric, Oratory, and on Political Economy, in connexion with other exercises in this department of study”. In 1835 he published a small treatise, Elements of Political Economy (Andover, 1835), on the title page of which he styles himself “Lecturer on Political Economy at Bowdoin College”. Upon his resignation from the College, the subject seems to have departed with him, for, although the senior course continued to be listed in the catalogues through the college year 1844-45, there is no evidence that it was actually offered after 1838-39.

II

Before giving further attention to our rhetorician-economist, it may be well to note the contemporary interest at other American colleges in “the rising science of political economy”, first systematized and popularized by the Scotch philosopher, Adam Smith, a half century earlier.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, political economy, according to Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman,2 “was a more or less exotic science, included under the general subject of moral philosophy as had been customary in England”. The dating of its appearance in colleges is rendered difficult by confusion in terminology, and varies according as one adopts for a criterion the inclusion of the subject matter itself in the curriculum, the appearance of a course entitled Political Economy, or the creation of a professorship of that name. Adam Smith, as professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow, in his Lectures on Justice, Police, Revenue, and Arms delivered in 1763 gave the substance of what he later developed into his famous work The Wealth of Nations (1776). At Columbia College many economic topics were taken up in the courses in Geography and in Moral Philosophy as early as 1774, whereas the chair of Economics, founded in 1792, was in fact a chair of Economic Botany. It is interesting to note that Benjamin Franklin, characteristically enough, proposed the study of commerce, manufactures, and trade in the academy which he founded in 1749 and which afterwards became the University of Pennsylvania.

Political economy appeared in the curricula of a number of colleges in the decade following the conclusion of the War of 1812. Stimulated by the interruption of trade with England during the war, the factory system was developing steadily in New England. This industrial and commercial expansion, bringing problems of transport, tariff, currency, and banking, turned public attention to economic affairs and the study of the science of economics. At William and Mary College, where Bishop Madison, professor of Moral Philosophy, as early as 1801 gave what appears to have been the first course dealing with political economy in the United States, an independent course was established in 1826. Harvard in 1820

2. “The Early Teaching of Economics in the United States.” In Economic Essays Contributed in Honor of John Bates Clark (New York, 1927), p. 326. Professor Seligman has published here the results of a painstaking inquiry into the

history of the early teaching of economics in American colleges and universities. The facts cited in the two paragraphs following are taken from this source.
and perhaps earlier offered instruction in the subject as part of moral philosophy, though an independent chair was not created until 1841. John McVickar became the first professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy at Columbia in 1818, seven years before a similar chair was inaugurated at Oxford and ten years before Cambridge followed suit. The subject matter and the title political economy appeared at Princeton and Dickinson in 1819 and 1822 respectively. Bowdoin was next in line with the appointment of Newman as Lecturer in Civil Polity and Political Economy in 1824. Yale, Rutgers, the University of Virginia, Union, Brown, Dartmouth, the College of Charleston followed within the next four years. In the thirties the subject was introduced at Amherst and Williams.

The appearance of political economy at Bowdoin, then, is to be regarded in the light of the shifting intellectual currents of the time. This was a period in which the exploitation of the virgin West was just getting under way, while new forces of industrialization were working significant changes in the East. These developments created serious problems of social policy the solution of which demanded close and systematic study. Seen against this background the rapid spread of instruction in economics is readily accounted for. It is interesting to observe that even in this early period the American college, in spite of the relative inflexibility of its curriculum, accepted in some degree the obligation to contribute towards an understanding of the major problems of the day.

III

Samuel P. Newman's service at Bowdoin extended over two decades commencing with the year 1818. He was one of that quintet of teachers whose long and distinguished connection with the College earned for them the title of "the great five". Parker Cleaveland antedated him by thirteen years, while the other three men—Alpheus Spring Packard, William Smyth, and Thomas Cogswell Upham—joined the faculty shortly after Newman's appointment. In the twenties and thirties the College was small in numbers, isolated in location, with intimate contact between faculty and students. Hence we may well credit the assertion that the long residence of these five teachers, varied in personality and achievement as they were and constituting the major portion of the faculty, gave to Bowdoin a distinct and peculiar stamp.

It was during the presidency of William Allen that the course in political economy was first given. The subject was not a foreign one to the scholarly president. "In the science of Political Economy, he exhibited powers of a high order, and it has frequently been regretted by those acquainted with his resources that he did not devote himself more exclusively to its cultivation."

In addition to the introduction of political economy other efforts were made to broaden and rejuvenate the curriculum and teaching methods. The year 1820 witnessed the founding of the medical school. Hebrew was introduced as an elective course for students of the ministry in 1827, and two years later Henry W. Longfellow accepted the new chair of Modern Languages. President Allen attempted unsuccessfully to substitute for the senior course in Paley's Evidences one in Morals and Public Law. It was during this period, furthermore, that the lecture system began to displace instruction from textbooks in

3. Smyth, Egbert C., Three Discourses Upon the Religious History of Bowdoin College During the Administrations of Presidents M'Keen, Appleton and Allen (Brunswick, 1858), p. 38.

certain subjects, and a liberalization of college discipline was effected.

Of the character of Professor Newman as a man and his qualifications as a teacher we have ample evidence in the testimony of his faculty colleagues and students. In appearance he was "a man of moderate stature... possessing a countenance sedate and serene, a keen dark eye, hair fair and long, arranged like that of a youth". "His intellect was active and of wide capacity, one of those fair and sound minds that excel by careful study and painstaking, rather than by the aid of any special genius" — "philosophical, though not speculative". Professor Egbert Smyth records that "he early gained the confidence of his pupils, and was peculiarly successful in encouraging them to effort for the cultivation of their minds".

We have this quaint report of his manner in the class-room:

In the teacher's chair he was always respectable, though not specially attractive and popular. Before his class, his eye though beautiful was infirm; so that he rarely looked upon us as he taught. When his eye would rise, amid his instructions, they (sic) would be lifted above our heads, as if he was glancing at some object upon the ceiling, or near it; or, what was worse, his eyes would often be lifted towards us when his eyelids remained stationary, still concealing the eyes. An infirmity like this is not peculiar to Professor Newman; but a teacher should spare no pains to overcome it; and such a one, of all others, should be able to "look the whole world in the face".

Newman's successors at Bowdoin may be thankful if they have been spared such searching and ungrammatical criticism.

Today it is chiefly as a teacher of rhetoric and oratory rather than as an economist that Newman is remembered. His text on rhetoric passed through sixty editions and was republished in England. He was known as a person of discriminating taste, a candid critic and able teacher who was particularly successful in developing the latent talents of his students. The themes of Hawthorne, the sophomore, are said to have so impressed Newman that the latter read them to his classes and took them home to read to his family. "To him the correcting of themes was no dull task; for he could see in each composition something of the real self of the student author". Of his teaching in political economy we have no direct record, but if the achievements of Longfellow and Hawthorne reflect credit upon one aspect of his work, the financial wisdom of the two subsequent secretaries of the Treasury, Hugh McCulloch and William Pitt Fessenden, do honor to the other.

When young Newman joined the faculty he was regarded with some suspicion by the stout Congregationalists of Brunswick for his Unitarian leanings. Yet he was a man of deep religious feeling concerning whom Professor Smyth says, "I remember being pointed to a spot on the carpet of his study, once, I was told, completely saturated with the tears which were shed by one of his pupils while he led him in prayer to the Savior".

Being a man of decided executive ability who enjoyed participation in administrative affairs, Professor Newman acted as president during the two years in which President Allen was suspended. Nehemiah Cleaveland says of him that "during the whole period of his professorship at Brunswick he was probably the most influential member of the college government".

IV

A reading of Newman's Elements of Political Economy induces a regret that

5. op. cit., p. 54.

6. Zion's Herald, Sept. 21, 1864.


more authors of economic treatises are not teachers of rhetoric. Rarely does one find a book in this field written in such lucid and graceful style, with a more orderly flow of ideas and apt illustration. Though highly praised by Amasa Walker, one of the leading early American economists, it never enjoyed the prestige of the rhetoric text, and is of little more than historic interest today.

Newman did not pretend to marked originality and his ideas follow closely along the lines laid down by Adam Smith. He did attempt to adapt English political economy to "the usages and institutions of our own country", but on the whole merits the criticism which can be made of most early American economists that, like their poet countrymen, they followed slavishly the models of their English contemporaries with scant attention to the facts of their own environment and institutions.

Like those of the English "classical school" Newman is critical of the intervention of governments in economic affairs, for in these matters "neither an individual ruler, nor a public body of legislators, can advantageously judge". He expresses unbounded optimism over the workings of the free competitive system of capitalistic enterprise and entertains what seems today a naive faith in the beneficent power of unrestricted economic competition to protect the interests of consumer, wage-earner, and investor. He accepts the Ricardian theory of rent without stopping to observe, as his fellow-countryman, Henry C. Carey, was doing in the same decade, that it failed to fit the facts of American life. The Malthusian doctrine of population, however, which was exciting so much gloomy foreboding in England at his time, is dismissed as a remote and shadowy contingency of the future. Newman was enthusiastic over the economic possibilities of this new and rapidly expanding country and impressed by the high American wage level and the opportunity afforded to laborers to rise in the social scale. The entire work is suffused with an optimistic and highly moralistic note.

In short, Newman wrote an excellent summary of English orthodox economics, with minor modifications. This is doubtless all he intended to do. In his Preface he wrote: "For in a self-governing community, it is especially important, that the constitution of society should be studied, and 'the reason of things' well understood". The author of this statement believed profoundly in its truth and, as a college teacher, sought its realization to the end of his life.

With the death of Rev. Ebenezer Bean at Walnut Hill on May 16th, the title of "Oldest Living Graduate" passes to Rev. Horatio Oliver Ladd, S.T.D., whose autobiographical sketch is quoted in another part of the ALUMNUS. Dr. Ladd is preceded in the address list by Moses L. Hooper, a non-graduate in the Class of 1858.

The first official radio broadcast on behalf of the College was made over Station WCHS on three days in March when Professor Wilmot B. Mitchell, Professor Stanley B. Smith and Alumni Secretary Wilder discussed the State of Maine Scholarship awards.

A few months ago the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D. C., informed the Alumni Secretaries of twenty American universities and colleges that the Library was seeking to strengthen its resources in the field of American biography, and to that end would welcome to its shelves all Class Reports and kindred volumes containing biographical matter relating to graduates and former students of the institutions to which this notice was sent.
A Word About the Alumni Fund

In spite of the general business depression which, however unpleasant, cannot readily be ignored, the Alumni Fund is doing well this year and is bringing in contributions from many men who have not heretofore appeared on the list of givers. The year’s campaign opened with a dinner for Class Agents held at the University Club in Boston with a representative of the Dartmouth Fund organization as principal speaker. A similar meeting was later held in Portland, where a second Dartmouth man told of his work as Class Agent for that most highly successful Fund.

The first of a series of letters to Class Agents was sent out by the Alumni Secretary on April 1st and has been followed by several similar communications. Agents have been at work in nearly every class since 1881 and the classes earlier than that time have been cared for by a single Agent. As we go to press the total received for income is more than $1,500 greater than the figure of the same date in 1930 and this total is made up of many more single gifts than was the case a year ago. Instead of the Thorndike Oak cane offered last year to the Class Agent whose class returned the highest percentage of contributors, a set of Bowdoin plates will be the award. 1890, whose Agent led the list a year ago, has reported to date a standing of 80% and is at the top of the list. Several other classes, however, with 1913, 1895 and 1906 among the leaders, have passed 60% and there is a real possibility that one of them will close the year ahead.

Agents have been stressing the universality of the Fund as opposed to its being an institution for the gathering of large gifts and it is on this ground that the many small contributions of $1, $2, $3 and $5 have been brought in. The fiscal year does not close until June 30th and there is every indication that both in amount and number of contributing alumni the figures will be greater than for any recent figures.

BOWDOIN PLATES ARE COMING

As we go to press word is received from the importers that the first shipment of Bowdoin plates is about to leave England. They will be ready for shipment to individual buyers late this month or early in July.

At the present time about 250 dozen have been ordered by alumni and friends of the College and less than seven dozen of the first two editions have not been subscribed for. It is expected that orders for a third edition will be taken at Commencement and through the summer and that these plates can be delivered some time next winter.

Plates have been made up in the traditional Wedgwood blue and in a fine shade, close to black, but known technically as sepia. Bowdoin plates are the first college plates to appear in this color and the experts in England are very enthusiastic about their appearance. Actual samples of the plates will be on exhibition at Commencement.

On April 10th professors and instructors on the Bowdoin faculty received checks from the College treasurer representing additional compensation for the current year. These grants were made possible by the fund given to the College last July by Cyrus H. K. Curtis of the Board of Trustees.

The annual freshman banquet was held this year at Concord, N. H., and was broken up amid wild excitement by a group of sophomores armed with tear gas bombs.

[108]
The Great American Traveler

The above picture is from a photograph taken in June 1876 by Serope Armenag Gurdjian, a member of the class of 1877 who faded from sight soon after leaving college and who was last heard of in Constantinople many years ago. The scene represents Daniel Pratt, the Great American Traveler, who visited the campuses of nearly all American colleges throughout the period of the 70’s.

In the left foreground, seen in the usual order, are Howard E. Hall ‘76, Phineas H. Ingalls ‘77, now president of the Hartford Alumni Association, George L. Thompson ‘77, and John F. Hall ‘78. Behind this group are Frank S. Corey ‘79, Alfred E. Burton ‘78, for many years dean of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Charles T. Hawes ‘76, now president of the Board of Overseers, Carroll Morrill ‘77 and, nearest to Mr. Pratt, Philip B. Brown ‘77.

At the upper right of the picture are grouped Charles S. Andrews ‘76, next to whom we see either Joseph K. Greene or his brother, William C. Greene, the twins of ‘77. Continuing are found John S. Leavitt ‘76, Horace E. Henderson ‘79, John W. Thing ‘78, Walter H. Dinsmore, then of ‘79 and later a medical graduate in 1880, and Henry A. Huston ‘79. In the right foreground are Heber D. Bowker ‘79 and James C. Tarbox of the same class.

On the day this picture was taken the Great American Traveler had delivered his customary lecture and had been awarded the degree of P.B. by Arlo Bates ‘76, later to be known as a writer and as professor of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The picture is used through the courtesy of Horace E. Henderson ‘79, alumni secretary of the Pawling School, Pawling, N. Y.
Bowdoin College in the Nineteenth Century and as I knew it from 1850 to 1860, was professedly a Christian college. It was Evangelical rather than denominational in its governing boards, that represented some of the principal churches in New England. It was not strange that the students were required once each Sunday to attend a church service. But there was the largest liberty of choice of what church it was. There was also a voluntary meeting before the Sunday morning services held in the recitation room. There were class prayer meetings on a week-day evening. These were additional to the daily morning prayers, conducted by members of the Faculty, in King Chapel, which were obligatory on the students. This chapel was one of the most beneficent as it was the earliest special gift to the spiritual endowment of the College.

At less than sixteen years of age I was accepted without conditions to membership of the coming freshman class of the College. Having been so long a resident of Brunswick and familiar with the campus and college buildings my interest centered on my new companionship and the studies of the Freshman year. My youthful zeal was aroused easily for these, and the associates of four bright and happy college years. Late in the first year my parents found it expedient for me to work out in my own ways the problems of a college education.

I was well guarded by the experiences gained in the first year, and by the fellowships of Church and College already established and by the acquaintance I had with most of the citizens around me.

The Sophomore year is the most critical to test steadiness in study and deportment. I had learned to study, it was serious business for me who was next to the youngest member of my class, numbering about fifty. I had set a standard for myself in the Freshman year, and began to fall off from it by reason of social diversions in and out of college. But they were not vicious and I did not notice their effect till I was awakened by friendly admonitions of members of Alpha Delta Phi, my chosen Society, and finally by my kind old professor of mathematics, who spent a long evening with me walking up and down the campus, in a fatherly way showing me the ins and outs, the temptations and the perils to a successful course of study and forming of character, to which I was now committed.

I was then seventeen and my classmates were much older. Their varied characteristics would affect me, their competitions and rivalries might leave me far behind and blunt my moral sensibilities.

The warning saved me. I resolved to recover my scholastic standing and to choose and act with better judgment in my companionship and valuation of the fleeting hours. As a boy I had learned to study; it stimulated my perceptions and knowledge was easily acquired; but I had not learned to think, and to use that knowledge to strengthen my understanding and arouse my reasoning powers. I could gather and analyse so as to acquire more, but to think as a man about it and use it for reasonable conclusions as to truths of the natural world and of how my own character was to be developed for the successful uses of life’s opportunities, I had hardly made a beginning. I must learn to think and to think right, “for as a man thinketh so is he”. Hence-
forth I had the great task of life set before me.

One day, bewildered by some obtuse problem in a new study assigned to me, I asked a fellow student in the Senior Class, whom I respected,

"B ——, how do you think?" He looked at me and laughed! Probably he had no ready answer to give. It has taken all my years to find out for myself, as the difficult problems have multiplied.

When our Freshman year was just begun it became one of protest by our class against the custom of initiation. It brought on a serious conflict with the class above us. We were determined to resist and break up this imposition. Many of the class were already grown men and would not submit. Violence was threatened to enforce it. Groups of the Freshmen collected in various rooms, and some of these were armed by deadly weapons, so desperate was the situation. Others were guarded when exposed singly to attack. A few mild cases occurred but college opinion was against the "Sohps" and the year closed without casualties.

Our Sophomore year was marked chiefly by internal dissensions in the College. There was a reaction against the discipline attempted by the tutors. The whole class with two or three exceptions were on a strike and would not go to recitations. Several were suspended by the faculty. Some understanding was reached that led the rest to submit to the law of the College, and the moral intent of the class in regard to initiations helped to the reconciliation. The new Freshman class was not molested, and when we became Sophomores we were an orderly, sedate and dignified body of students, sustaining the authority of the College laws yet maintaining our personal rights.

It was my good fortune to win the first prize in oratory in the Sophomore Exhibition, and also to teach a district school in the winter vacation. I was equally fortunate in the Junior Exhibition, and spent the winter vacation of that year in a business trip for a chemical firm, to introduce their manufactures into the Middle West. It took me to the principal cities of that region and as far as Saint Louis, Missouri, and revealed the amazing expanses of the newer states and the sparseness of their population. It opened my mind to the future of the interior states and gave the first impressions which led me in later years to missionary work for education in Michigan and afterwards for the new South West, and which opened up to higher education the territories of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

In the Junior year of the class of 1859, the opposition to secret societies in colleges caused the defection of some of the best men in Bowdoin. Notwithstanding some of our losses in Alpha Delta Phi, the hostile movement served to strengthen the loyalty of our class members and we became more zealous than ever. We filled up the vacancies from the incoming classes. This Society became one of the strongest bonds that held me to Bowdoin, and developed comradeships, two of which ripened into lifelong friendships.

The other Society men had a mutual sympathy with us, and as I look back on their now closed careers, I can strongly commend the healthful influence of these societies, not only as promoting college activities and enjoyments, but helpful to the business and professional lives that followed them. None of my classmates survive with me of the total fifty-two members and the thirty-eight who graduated with me in the class of 1859.

The studies of the Junior year broadened into more liberal and practical subjects than were the higher classics and mathematics which at that period were the chief features of a college course. Under Professor Alpheus Packard of blessed memory, Latin and Greek authors studied that year were
the Satires of Juvenal, Themistocles’ Speeches, and two or three of the philosophers of Greece and Rome. Trigonometry, calculus and mechanics were taught us by Professor William Smyth, who in this order finished his mathematical course with us. The instruction in modern languages under Professor Carroll Everett in the previous year was now given by Professor (afterward President) J. L. Chamberlain who during the whole year roused our enthusiasm by his course in German. Vatell’s Law of Nations was our only study in politics, and history, through all the four years, was connected only with the classical languages, while English literature was subordinated to rhetoric and logic and composition under Professors Chamberlain and Egbert Smyth. We had also in the Junior year the venerable Professor Parker Cleaveland’s course in chemistry, illustrated by primitive apparatus.

The Senior year was attractive to our eager minds, for the promised Philosophy, Science and general studies and lectures. Professor Cleaveland had given us but one term in Astronomy, when he was suddenly stricken with illness and died. It seemed a great loss to us. Twelve of our Senior Class were selected as bearers at his funeral, and some of us were also appointed to be watchers at his bier.

Professor Chadbourne of Williams College finished the year for us in teaching and lectures on Geology, Botany and the higher chemistry. Professor Upham in Mental Philosophy and the revered President Leonard Woods in Historical and Revealed Religion.

A new era was begun in changed methods of instruction of which we had the first benefit. In those and a few subsequent years there was a prescribed course of studies, for the student who could gain a diploma.

Some of us left college with a sense of the insufficiency of our literary and philosophical attainments in preparation to meet the modern demand in teaching others.

Our athletic recreations in Bowdoin consisted in the daily walk, jumping in the grove behind the dormitories, swimming in the Androscoggin River and Maquoit Bay which was three miles away, fishing and sailing in Casco Bay while camping on its islands; and primitive baseball in summer and skating in winter evenings. There was no semblance of a gymnasium till the Senior year when Commons Hall was meagerly furnished with bars, ropes and ladders and a few weights. There was neither crew, boats, nor football team. Probably there were more hours given to serious study than now when athletics are glorified in the curriculum.

I had several adventures in our sailing excursions. One dark night our little schooner-rigged boat went aground on a hidden rock on Casco Bay, several miles from land. There were five of us on board and all our efforts to work the vessel by casting out anchor and rowing were in vain. It was ebb tide, and we waited six hours in this critical condition till the tide had turned, and finally floated us from the side of a steep rock on which we were lodged.

At another time while camping for a week on one of the uninhabited islands, our provisions failed. My only companion in the sail boat, started to go ashore five miles away for supplies, leaving me alone in our tent with our guns and other camp outfit. It was then fair weather though and he expected to be absent only half a day. A severe storm came up lasting two days, and nearly wrecked the boat. It was a serious matter for me also left alone with only a very few crackers for food and no way out, or of learning what had happened to my classmate. The fishing tackle had gone with the boat, but the guns and ammunition were left. The island had a rocky shore and I
could not find any clams. There were woods but I could not rout out any game, and the wildfowl kept away from it. I shot one squirrel which I cooked with the remnants of butter in the food box. I rigged up a string with some kind of a primitive hook, but do not remember that I caught any fish. I spent the hours of the daylight alternately reading some books which were in our traps, and watching for the lost boat; so also the hours of the nights were spent. After the return of fair weather I was cheered and much relieved by the sound of a boat crunching on the beach while I was reading in my tent.

On a Fourth of July excursion with four or five classmates, on the same schooner-rigged boat we had sailed far out in Casco Bay towards Portland, landed on an island and camped in the open on the beach. The next morning with a very early start we struck a large school of mackerel and caught a barrel full. But the day was hot and we had no means to preserve these so we exchanged them with a family living on the island, for an abundant supply of fresh milk. Heavy thunder storms overtook and drenched us in the afternoon on our course home, and we put into an island for shelter, remaining over night. At last on the return to Brunswick we had nearly reached Long Wharf which was our landing place, when a gust of wind as the mainsail was being lowered, swept the boom across the deck where I was lying and knocked me overboard. It was my first experience in deep water wearing my clothes and shoes. I was not hurt but somewhat startled to find myself swimming in this plight, but the shore was apparently near enough to reach it and I was hesitating what I should do. The boat had gone on towards the wharf and could not be turned in the wind. Looking up to the faces of my companions I saw they were sober and pale trying to bring the boat round, and calling to me to make for the shore. With the increasing weight of my water soaked clothes, I had to make unusual exertion, and caught at last the boat, instead of the high dock.

It was nearly dusk when we started to walk four miles back to the College, and my uncomfortable plight did not lessen the complaints of those who had come after us, sent by the college officials, at our failure to return.

There was an interesting college community custom observed by some members of the Faculty to relieve the isolation of the students in a small village, and occasionally followed by a citizen. Every year some of their wives gave a party not connected with the College, to the Junior and Senior classes, in her home. These receptions were anticipated with equal fervor by students and the young women of the town, who were wont to invite distant friends to grace the occasion.

This hospitality of families of limited incomes was admirable and fully appreciated. The upper classes gave in return to the acquaintances thus made, exhibitions in oratory and English composition, interspersed with French, Latin and Greek essays, Class Day orations and spreads, and Commencement concerts and social affairs.

So mental and social culture went hand in hand and there was a rare opportunity for the latter in Brunswick. Not a few found their companions for life in these social diversions.

I made choice of my profession in the last months of the Senior year, when I roomed alone and read much more than usual, by having the privileges given to me as Assistant Librarian of the College Library. As I could draw out as many books as I wished, I made as much as possible a cursory survey of general literature. It was an introduction to my later reading, to look into books and read a few chapters and know the names and ages of authors.
As I look back to those four years of college they seem fuller of joys and strivings than was noticed as they passed. Every attainment of my mental powers was stimulating. Language had new meaning in its classical forms. History was imbedded in them, types of character were revealed. Reverence for the past was inevitable. The same energies that human life had possessed were apparent in the expression of beauty and truth by living peoples. The fellowship of comrades and the many social pleasures to which college and society around me invited, showed the lovable qualities of instructors and their families and of those who had been affected by similar culture and effort, while the influences of religion to energise and ennoble this culture of mind and heart inspired one to an intelligent pursuit of wisdom. We had not much conceit left when at graduation we faced the world. We had perhaps less confidence, but new hope, and we threw ourselves out into the current with the glad strokes of the swimmer in deep waters.

For myself I had made only one long step towards manhood and its responsibilities, a youth of hardly twenty years. I always remember my feelings as I stood in the rear of the train which was bearing me away from those scenes and parted me from loved friendships. Some of these were never renewed; a few were retained till, long kept, at last these friends forever from earthy sight and call. I have survived them all and still God keeps me here to give them this tribute of affection and gratitude. I cannot adequately recount their virtues, nor make note of their deeds of service.

All honor to those classmates and fellow students who gave their lives in defense of their country. The four years such as we had spent on preparation from 1855 to 1859 were vastly important to our nation by reason of increased intellectual activities, moral and religious agitations and political strifes which just preceded the War of the States. As in Great Britain the Victorian Age of English literature was then at its most flourishing stage, so also our writers, poets, educators, statesmen and scientists were making ready the mind of our people for great events and changes in our national development. The Anti-Slavery contest was uppermost in political affairs, the prospects of disunion were alarming, immigration was rapidly increasing, several territories were seeking admission to statehood, and the occupation of conquered territory in the Southwest was calling for the adventures and sacrifices of frontier life. With disasters in anticipation there was a moral awakening and a wave of religious revival swept over the land. It was a time for us to make great decisions to become factors in these movements which were to change and ennoble the thoughts and character of our people.

Following examinations held in various parts of Maine on April 18th, State of Maine Scholarships in amount of $500 each have been awarded to six high ranking students in preparatory schools of the State. These men were selected from a field of more than fifty who took the competitive examinations in English, general information, a language and either Mathematics or a science.

George T. Sewall '32 of Old Town, son of James W. Sewall '06, has been chosen editor of the Orient for the coming year. His room-mate and fraternity brother Philip C. Ahern of Newtonville, Mass., will serve as associate editor and as undergraduate editor of the Alumnus.

Robert B. Miller, director of the Bowdoin swimming pool, has been elected president of the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association.
Spring Athletics

HENRY S. DOWST ’29

Although the West Point track team proved too much for the Bowdoin outfit on May 2 and the University of New Hampshire defeated the White tracksters by a score of 79 to 56 at Durham on May 9th, Magee and his men upset all the dope to come within a scant one and one-third points of capturing the State track meet at Orono on May 16th. Every Bowdoin fan who was at Orono that damp and dreary day hoped for the best until the very last, and rightly, for the meet was only won by Maine’s taking all three places in the discus throw, the final event of the show. The closing score stood at 45 for the University of Maine and 43 ½ for Bowdoin, a truly remarkable showing for a team that had been conceded perhaps only a fair chance of third place.

Captain Charles Stanwood ’32 was high point man in the State meet, taking first place in the high jump and the 120-yard high hurdles and second in the 220-yard low hurdles. Ray McLaughlin ’33 kept up his good work of earlier in the season and won the 220-yard low hurdles, Del Galbraith ’32, Bowdoin’s latest weight king, won the 16-pound hammer throw, and Dan Johnson ’32 got a first in the broad jump. In the New England Intercollegiate Track Meet, held at Bates in Lewiston this year, Bowdoin sprang another surprise to come in second to New Hampshire. The Granite Staters garnered 26 points and the Polar Bears were right behind them with 24 ½. In this meet Stanwood repeated the performance he turned in at Orono. All in all the Bowdoin trackmen, under the guidance of the veteran Jack Magee, had a very creditable season. In addition to the above Del Galbraith placed third in the hammer throw at the Penn Relay Games in Philadelphia, in competition with the cream of America’s weight men. Frederick N. Woodbury ’33 will manage next year’s track team.

Although the Bowdoin baseball team started out well in the race for the State pennant, defeating Bates 7 to 1 on April 20 and the University of Maine 4 to 1 on April 24, they were unable to keep up the pace and finished third in the contest. Toward the last of the season the White diamond crew showed their stuff to good advantage to beat Bates on Ivy Day by a 4 to 3 tally and the boys from Orono by a score of 2 to 1 on May 26th. Out of a total of seventeen games played Bowdoin won seven, defeating Maine twice, Bates twice and Colby once. On the “southern” trip Mass. Aggies were the only nine to succumb to Bowdoin, although a close game was played with Wesleyan, the final score being 5 to 4 in favor of the Connecticut team. If the truth must be known, and anyone who reads the daily sports page can see it, the Bowdoin nine played their usual erratic brand of ball, flashing brilliantly to fill the fans with hope, and then dropping to the depths and playing some of the poorest games that ever graced Pickard, or any other athletic field. Selden E. McKown ’32 has been chosen captain of next year’s nine, which will be under the management of Luther W. Easton ’33.

The golf team met five colleges in competition this year, being defeated by Amherst, Wesleyan and Tufts and finishing even with Holy Cross and Massachusetts Tech. Golf is still fairly new on the list of intercollegiate sports at Bowdoin and, while this year’s showing was not impressive, there is considerable prospect of improvement next season since all the men on this year’s team will be back next year. Jim
Mason has two more years to play, Gordon Knight and Harris Plaisted are seniors next season and Fred Batchelder and Johnnie Gazlay are only freshmen this year. One thing to be said in favor of golf is that, unlike football, one summer on the links can often do wonders in improving a player.

Bowdoin’s tennis team had one of the best seasons in some years as they captured the State Tennis Championship and won two out of four games on their spring trip. On May 5 the White netmen defeated Amherst to the tune of 7-2. Trinity College took Bowdoin’s measure by a 5-4 victory on May 6th. The Bowdoin outfit beat Wesleyan by a 6-3 tally on May 7th and closed the trip by losing to Tufts 4-2. In the State tennis tournament Bowdoin won the doubles through the playing of Dave Perkins ’31 and Elliot Baker ’33. Although the singles championship went to Bates every man on the Bowdoin team won at least one match, a showing which promises much for next season. Captain Abbott and Dave Perkins will be lost to the team by graduation, but considerable good material remains. Dick Sprague ’32, Al Frost ’33, and Elliot Baker ’33 played well this year and the squad has a couple of rather promising freshmen in Frank Bates and Eric Loth.

**Faculty Notes**

Professor Marshall P. Cram will be absent on sabbatical leave during the first semester of next year and will leave immediately after Commencement for a round-the-world tour, in the course of which he plans to visit Bowdoin men throughout the East.

Professor Alfred O. Gross of the Department of Biology has gone to Labrador where he will make a study of the birds of that region.

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**With The Alumni Bodies**

**AROOSTOOK COUNTY ASSOCIATION**

A meeting of the Association was held at Houlton on the evening of April 17th. Professor Stanley B. Smith was present from the College. Stetson H. Hussey ’11 and Aaron A. Putnam ’08 were re-elected president and secretary.

**BOWDOIN CLUB OF BATH**

The annual meeting of the Club was held at the residence of Rodney E. Ross ’10 on Tuesday, June 9th. Professor Edward S. Hammond was the principal speaker.

**BOSTON CLUB**

The last monthly dinner of the year was held at the University Club on Friday, May 8th. The speaker of the evening was Elliot S. Boardman ’16 of the Federal Bank of Boston, who took as his subject “Business Outlook for 1931-32”. The speaker at the April meeting of the Club was a representative of the Curtiss-Wright Air Service, who discussed the present and future of aviation.

**BUFFALO CLUB**

The Bowdoin Club of Buffalo and Western New York was organized at a meeting held at the Buffalo Athletic Club on April 23rd at the invitation of Stephen H. Pinkham ’05. Leslie N. Stetson ’14 is president of the new organization, while Arthur N. Davis ’28 will serve as secretary.

**ESSEX COUNTY CLUB**

The organization meeting of this new group was held at the Hotel Hawthorne in Salem on the evening of May 21st, with
Dean Paul Nixon as guest of honor. Francis R. Loeffler '14 has been made president of the club and Raymond J. Putnam '22, who was responsible for the calling of the meeting, was chosen as secretary.

HARTFORD ASSOCIATION
The annual meeting of the year was held on March 30th with President Sills as guest. Dr. Phineas T. Ingalls '77 and Willis G. Parsons '23 were re-elected as president and secretary.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY CLUB
On Thursday, April 16th, the Club met with Professor Wilmot B. Mitchell '90 and Football Coach Charles W. Bowser as its guests. Dr. Frank H. Mead '95 and John E. Townsend '20 were elected president and secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB
Philadelphia alumni with their families and friends were entertained on May 23rd with a picnic at the Jeffersonville estate of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Halford '07. There was an attendance of about sixty and the afternoon was spent in sports and followed by a New England baked bean supper.

BOWDOIN CLUB OF PORTLAND
The annual “President's Smoker” of the Club was held at the Cumberland Club on May 14th. President Sills based his talk on the list of “Departments of Instruction” as laid down in the College catalogue.

RHODE ISLAND ASSOCIATION
The annual meeting of this group was held at the Wannamoissett Country Club on Monday, May 25th. The speaker of the evening was Coach Charles W. Bowser. Ralph R. Melloon '15 was elected president of the Club and Henry Haskell '18 was chosen as secretary.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION
President Sills was the representative of the College at a well attended meeting held at the Hay-Adams House on May 8th. Austin H. MacCormick '15 was chosen to succeed A. James Voorhees '07 as president of the Association and Evarts J. Wagg '22 was elected secretary.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION
The spring meeting of the Association was held at Amherst on the evening of May 21st. Professor Thomas C. Van Cleve represented the College and the Alumni Secretary was also present. Guest speakers included Professor Herbert C. Bell of Wesleyan and Professors George Roy Elliott and Harry DeF. Smith '91, of Amherst.

WORCESTER CLUB
A meeting was held at the Tatnuck Country Club on March 18th with Professor Boyd W. Bartlett '17 as speaker for the College.

The appointment of Linn Wells, athletic director at the high school in Fairhaven, Mass., as assistant coach in football, baseball and hockey was announced in April by the Athletic Council. Mr. Wells is a graduate of the Springfield Training College and has had considerable experience in the three sports in which he will serve as aide to Coach Charles Bowser.

W. Lawrence Usher of Cambridge, Mass., will serve as president of the Student Council for next year. Usher, who is a track man, received the traditional wooden spoon at the Ivy exercises last month.

Mary E. Hormell, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Orren C. Hormell, was married on June 13th to Ross M Cunningham of Cambridge, Mass.
News From The Classes

The necrology since the appearance of the March issue is as follows:

1857—Ebenezer Bean, A.M.
1860—David Osgood Stetson.
1871—James F. Chaney.
1877—Curtis Appleton Perry.
1894—Pliny Fenimore Stevens, M.D.
1898—Curtis Lewis Lynch.
1907—Paul Drake Blanchard, M.D.
1910—Leon Hartley Smith.
1919—John Carroll White.
1928—Charles Billings Gibbs.

Med. 1885—James Brown Thornton, M.D.
Med. 1886—Herbert Alton Lombard, M.D.

Med. 1886—William Jordan Maybury, M.D.

Med. 1890—John Brewer Gilchrist, M.D.
Med. 1896—John Sturgis, M.D.
Med. 1897—Raley Husted Bell, M.D.
Med. 1897—Harry Leslie Trueworthy, M.D.

Med. 1908—Harold Thornton Bibber, M.D.

1857

Rev. Ebenezer Bean, the oldest alumnus of the College, died on May 16th at Walnut Hill, where he had lived for about two years. He was born at Conway, N. H., on July 20, 1829, and attended Bridgton Academy before coming to Bowdoin. Following his graduation from college he returned to the Academy to teach for a year before entering Bangor Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1861. He held pastorates in various Maine towns until 1907, when he retired and went to Urbana, Ill., to make his home with his daughter. His fondness for Maine led him to return, about two years ago, to spend his remaining years.

1860

Word has been received of the death of David O. Stetson at Portland, Oregon, but no details are available. Mr. Stetson was born in Durham, Maine, on January 18, 1837. After graduating from college he went to Chicago, where he was in the mercantile business. From 1867 to 1902 he was a lumber merchant in Mason, Illinois, and at the time of his death was connected with the Emerson Hardwood Company in Portland, Oregon.

1871

James F. Chaney, one of the last of Brunswick’s group of Civil War veterans and the last surviving member of the class, died on June 5th at his home. Mr. Chaney was born in Clinton on February 22, 1845. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fourth Maine Battery but was released, at his father’s request, because of his youth. The following year, however, he enlisted in the 24th Maine Infantry and went to Virginia with the outfit, where he succeeded in getting his discharge from a nine months’ enlistment and in joining again the Fourth Maine Battery. Upon returning home three years later he entered the College. Following his graduation he engaged in the sash and blind business until 1879, when he went to Leadville, Colorado to engage in silver mining. Returning to Brunswick in 1883, he established a coal business which he kept until he retired. He is survived by his wife.

1876

Charles T. Hawes has resigned as general agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company in Bangor. He will be succeeded in this position, which he has occupied for many years, by his son, Edward C. Hawes ’16, who has been working with the same company in Chicago.

1877

Curtis A. Perry died at Sunibel Island, Florida, early in April. He was born on May 6, 1854, in Dorchester, Mass. After graduating from college he studied art in France until 1881, when he returned to New York for further study. He again went to Paris in 1883, living there until 1886. In 1887 he returned to the United States, and since that time had lived in Braintree, Mass., Portland, and Bridgton, where he had spent his summers. In addition to art, he was greatly interested in travel, and was also a naturalist of note.

Hiram B. Stoyell is employed in the United States mail service in Wilton.

1878

The social room in one of the group of new dormitories at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been named “Burton” in honor of Alfred E. Burton, first Dean of Students at
The Bowdoin Alumnus

1879
Prof. Henry A. Huston was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of science at the fifty-seventh Commencement of Purdue University. Dr. Huston was connected with the University from 1884 to 1903, first as professor of Physics and later as director of the agricultural experiment station.

1881
Albert L. Joyce, whose address has not been known for some time, is now living at 501 De Haro Street in San Francisco.

1886
Mr. and Mrs. Walter V. Wentworth returned on April 18th from a tour which included Constantinople, Jerusalem, Venice, Athens and Egypt.

1894
Rev. Trelawney C. Chapman, who has been pastor of the Methodist Church in Milo for the past two years, has been called to the pastorate of the church in Strong.

We are informed of the death of Pliny F. Stevens, M.D., on January 5, 1929, at Mountain Lakes, N. J. Dr. Stevens was born on November 1, 1872, at Mechanic Falls. He went to Jefferson Medical College after graduating from Bowdoin, receiving his M.D. in 1898. In 1899 he went to Bayonne, N. J., practicing there until 1923, when he moved to Mountain Lakes.

1897
Rev. Henry E. Dunnack received the honorary degree of Litt.D., at the Commencement exercises of the University of Maine this month.

1898
Percival P. Baxter returned on May 3rd from his fifth visit to Russia. The greater part of his two months' absence from home was spent in Moscow and Leningrad, investigating conditions there.

Professor William W. Lawrence was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Century Club in New York on April 9th. The dinner was given by his colleagues in the English Department at Columbia University in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the department. President Nicholas Murray Butler was among the guests.

Curtis Lynch died on April 1st as the result of injuries received when he jumped from his room on the fifth floor of the Lafayette Hotel in Portland. He was born at Machias on October 19, 1873. He attended Bowdoin from 1894 to 1896 and entered the insurance business in New York upon leaving college, later moving to Springfield, Mass. He then became affiliated with a telephone company but was forced to retire several years ago on account of ill health. He is survived by his wife and one son.

Commander Donald B. MacMillan plans to fly from Boston to London and back this summer and thus be the first to make a round trip crossing of the North Atlantic by airplane. A Los Angeles flier, Charles F. Rochelle, will pilot the ship. Commander MacMillan has been asked by the Great Northern Atlantic Airways to demonstrate the feasibility of airplane travel between the continent and the United States by a route across Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands. The take-off is set for June 21st.

Edward W. Wheeler has been elected a trustee of the Grand Lodge of Maine, Free and Accepted Masons.

1899
Wallace H. White sailed on May 13th for Copenhagen where he is serving as chairman of the delegation representing the United States at a Radio Conference.

1901
George C. Wheeler is a director of the Walnut Fruit Growers Association of California.

1903
Ralph Andrews has been nominated recorder of the Kennebunk Municipal Court.

1905
Major Harold E. Marr, U.S.A., has been appointed instructor of the 152nd Field Artillery with headquarters in Bangor.

Donald C. White, for many years associated with the J. B. Ham Company in Lewiston, has been made an active vice-president of the First National Bank in that city and has assumed his duties.

1906
David R. Porter was executive secretary of the National Student-Faculty Conference on Religion in Higher Education held in December at Detroit, Michigan. He also edited the report of this conference, "Education Adequate to Modern Times", which has been published by the Association Press.

1907
Charles R. Bennett, former manager of the National City Bank in Peking and one of the Trustees of the China Foundation, is now in charge of the local branch of the same bank at Shanghai.

Paul D. Blanchard, M.D., died in Lowell Mass., on March 23rd following an attack of pneumonia. Dr. Blanchard studied at Tufts
after leaving Bowdoin, receiving his M.D. in 1911. He moved to Lowell in 1913 and had practiced there ever since, being a member of the staffs of the Lowell General Hospital and the Lowell Corporation Hospital at different times. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

1908

Chester A. Leighton writes that he is now connected with the Northern Construction Company, Ltd., in Montreal.

1909

Clarence L. Scannon is now associated with the Commonwealth Fund of New York City, having resigned his position as State Bank Commissioner of Rhode Island.

1910

Robert Hale was awarded an honorary A.M. at the Commencement exercises at the University of Maine on June 8th.

Leon H. Smith committed suicide by hanging himself on April 22nd. He was born on July 2, 1887 in Portland. After graduating from college he returned to his native city and set up a contracting business. He was forced to retire about three years ago on account of ill health. He is survived by his wife and two children.

1911

John L. Curtis, who is assistant vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, has returned from nine years' service at the branch of this bank in Harbin, Manchuria and is now living at 46 Millbank Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Kern of Oxford, England, have recently announced the arrival of a son.

Philip W. Meserve has been elected a member of the board of corporators of the Brunswick Savings Institution.

Professor E. Baldwin Smith has been elected a member of the Publication Committee of the Council of the Princeton University Press.

1912

Harold Ashley writes: "In September 1930 I resigned as vice-president of the Rockwood Sprinkler Company and in November was elected president of the Hobbs Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., a corporation established in 1882 for the manufacture of machinery for making paper boxes. Have recently incorporated the Ashley Manufacturing Company, of which I am president and treasurer. This company will manufacture deep drawn steel stampings."

Dr. Robert D. Cole will teach this summer in the University of Pennsylvania Summer School.

Edward W. Torrey writes that he is now connected with the National City Bank of New York in Shanghai, China.

1913

Edwin C. Burleigh has resigned his position with the Kennebec Journal and is now living in Hallowell, where he is treasurer of Kennebec Coal and Lumber Supply, Inc. Mr. Burleigh has been connected with the Kennebec Journal since his graduation from college.

Stanley F. Dole has recently been elected treasurer of the Central Western Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, with headquarters in Detroit. His territory includes Michigan, Indiana, parts of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Illinois. Mr. Dole has been with the company for about ten years.

Professor and Mrs. Paul H. Douglas are now traveling in Europe.

1914

The opening of Bennington College, of which Robert D. Leigh is president, was assured on May 20th, when it was announced by the trustees that the necessary funds, in excess of $1,600,000 had been raised. Building will begin this summer and the college will open in the fall of 1932.

Professor Kenneth A. Robinson contributed a poem to the May 23rd issue of the New Yorker entitled "The Rising of the Cats of Beanie", composed on seeing over the tripe stall in the market at Beanie, in Burgundy, the following sign: "Aujourd'hui rien pour les chats."

1915

Austin H. MacCormick has been elected to the Advisory Council of the American Association for Adult Education, and has been appointed by the Director of the United States Census Bureau to a committee which will plan an expansion of government statistics on crime.

1916

Paul K. Niven is chairman of the 15th reunion committee of the class. As we go to press we learn that 1916 promises one and all its customary reunion hospitality. "Guests please bring their own mugs and pretzels", writes the chairman.

Rev. Harry Trust is pastor of the First Congregational Church at Mansfield, Ohio.

1917

Theodore B. Fobes has been named chairman of the Wholesale Division of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. and Mrs. Hal S. White announce the birth of a daughter, Judith Parke White, on June 7th.

1918

Dr. and Mrs. Archibald Dean of Kenmore, N. Y., have announced the birth of a son, David Campbell Dean, on April 8th.

H. Tobey Mooers recently won first prize in a story contest open to all members of the consular and diplomatic service of the United States. His story, "Here I Am When Thou Callest", appeared in the March issue of the American
Foreign Service Journal, while a portrait of Mr. Moores appeared on the front cover of the magazine. He originally wrote the story in French and sold it to a French newspaper. Later it was copied by “La Revue Populaire” of Montreal.

On June 15th Lieut. A. L. Prosser, U.S.N., was transferred to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., for two years’ shore duty.

John W. Thomas is to be appointed Director of Music at Colby College.

Mr. and Mrs. Manfred L. Warren of Lexington, Mass., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Richard Dean, on April 9th.

1919

George E. Minot has recently been made city editor of the Boston Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mitchell announce the arrival of Wilmot Brookings Mitchell, 2nd, on May 11th.

Word has been received of the death of John Carroll White at Brookton in April.

1921

Gov. Gardiner has nominated Carroll H. Clark of Wells a dedimus justice.

Herbert S. Ingraham has resigned the principalship of the high school in Brunswick to accept a similar position in Newburyport, Mass. He expects to move to Newburyport early next fall.

Curtis S. Laughlin and Miss Dorothy Taylor of Portland were married on June 13th at the summer home of the bride’s mother, Adelbert H. Merrill ’24 acted as best man.

J. Maxim Ryder has resigned from the advertising department of the Boston Transcript to become advertising director of the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard and Mercury, with which he was formerly connected.

1922

Carroll H. Keene, M.D., writes of the birth of a son, Edward Weston Keene, in June, 1930.

Eben S. Tileston has recently been appointed Assistant Manager of The Dearborn Inn at Dearborn, Michigan. This is a new house which is being built by Henry Ford to care for the visitors who come to see Greenfield Village and the Edison Museum and Institute which Mr. Ford has established at Dearborn.

Widgery Thomas was crushed in a fall under his horse on May 7th and has been in a Portland hospital since that time. Word has recently been received that he is now well on the road to recovery.

Carroll S. Towle has been made a member of the English department at the University of New Hampshire for the coming year.

1923

As we go to press a note is received from Harvey Bishop, who has just completed his third year at Cape Town, South Africa. He is determined to be back in Brunswick for his 10th reunion. He writes that he narrowly missed seeing Steve Palmer, who made a visit to South Africa two months ago.

James B. Dunlavy, Jr., is now connected with Brown, Crosby and Company, Inc., at 96 Wall Street, New York City.

Curtis Hughes is a salesman for the Golf Chevrolet Company in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Montgomery Kimball announce the birth of a daughter, Marcia, on Monday, April 27th at Rahway, N. J.

Frank X. McGrath, official handicapper of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, writing for the Boston Sunday Herald, picked Fred Tootell as the all-time all-American hammer thrower.

George D. Varney represented Berwick at the session of the Maine Legislature just ended.

1924

George E. Cobb and Miss Adeline E. Gregson were married recently at the home of the bride in Brookfield, Mass. They are living at 73 Young Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

The engagement of John Halsey Gulick and Miss Dorothy Merrill of Washington, D. C., has been announced. The wedding will take place some time this month.

Robert T. Phillips writes of the recent birth of a daughter, Cynthia Alexandra Phillips. He also tells us that during the past year he has been president of the William Harvey Society of Tufts Medical School and editor of the Tufts Medical News. He is to go to San Francisco this summer, having been elected a delegate of the Phi Chi (medical) Fraternity to the Biennial Convention.

Sydney D. Wentworth tells us that he was married on October 11, 1930 to Miss Grace E. Larson of Mt. Vernon, N. Y. For the past year he has been connected with the Chase National Bank at 18 Pine Street, New York, as a member of the credit department.

1925

Clayton C. Adams is now a salesman of trade books for Little Brown Company, covering the territory from San Antonio, Texas, and Omaha, Nebraska, to Miami, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Webster Browne announce the birth of a daughter, Persis Furbish Browne, on May 1st.

Albert S. Cobb is working for the Gulf Refining Company in South Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Collett have announced the birth of a son on February 23rd.

Edward Fletcher has recently been awarded his Ph.D., at Harvard, the degree being given with distinction.

Francis W. Hanlon, M.D., and Miss Elizabeth M. Mudge of Montreal were married on May 29th at St. George’s Church in Montreal. Robert J. Foster acted as best man. Dr. Hanlon re-
ceived his M.D. degree from McGill University on his wedding day. Later in the summer he will go to Grasslands Hospital at Valhalla, N. Y., for his internship.

Crosby C. Hodgman, headmaster in the Chicago Latin School, is to receive the M.A. degree at Cornell this month, having completed his work in History. He will attend the Institute of Politics at Williams College in August.

Harold V. Jewett has established an investment counsel bureau in Omaha, Nebraska.

Howard E. Kroll writes as follows: "I started on March 24, 1931, in the New York office of R. G. Dun and Company and shall shortly transfer to the Chicago office, there to be in charge of report writing and the training of men for improved service."

Robert E. Peary and Miss Ruth Inez Kelly of Mankato, Minnesota, were married in Columbus, Ohio, on May 29th. Mr. Peary is working as a civil engineer for the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company in Columbus at the present time.

Elwin F. Towne is going to Hebron Academy next fall, where he will teach mathematics. During the past year he has been completing work for his degree at Bates College.

Donald C. Walton and Miss Ebba Louise Anderson were married on June 6th at New Britain, Conn.

1926

The engagement of Robert H. Brock and Miss Madeleine Bryant of Brookline, Mass., has been announced.

Wolcott H. Cressey has been awarded a field service fellowship by the Institute of International Education.

Oliver Ingraham and Miss Helen Leach of Rockland were married on May 14th in New York City. Mr. Ingraham is employed in the sales department of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company in New York.

Edmund M. McClosky is a member of the faculty at Rutgers Preparatory School, New Brunswick, N. J., and has been serving as director of the glee club at the school.

Karl M. Pearson and Miss Ruth A. S. Thayer of Salem, Mass., were married on June 26th, 1930, according to a note received from Mr. Pearson recently.

1927

W. Hodding Carter is now district manager of the United Press in New Orleans, La.

L. Brooks Leavitt '90 writes as follows: "It should be of considerable interest to the Alumni to know that Albert Ecke, who is known on the stage as Van Dekker, was selected for the role of Baron von Gaigern in "Grand Hotel" to succeed Henry Hull. This is regarded as one of the most successful plays that has been in New York for years and this role is one of the leading ones. For so young an actor to have the opportunity is very unusual. I saw Henry Hull in the part and have seen Van Dekker in it and there is little to choose between them."

Don Marshall tells us that after receiving his M.D. from the University of Michigan this month he will remain in Ann Arbor until July 1, 1935 on a four year appointment in Ophthalmology at the University Hospital. His engagement to Miss Evelyn M. Weeks of Baltimore, Md., has been announced.

Rev. Erville B. Maynard, who was ordained on May 15th at St. Paul’s Cathedral, Boston, will be married in September to Miss Anne R. Wetherbee of Hollis, N. H.

Rev. D. Kemble Montgomery was ordained at St. Anne’s Episcopal Church in Lowell, Mass., on May 14th. He is assistant rector at that church.

Robert Olmstead will be a ranger at Mt. Rainier National Park this summer. He plans to study for his master’s degree next year.

Mr. and Mrs. Alden H. Sawyer announce the arrival of a son on June 9th. Mr. Sawyer is now connected with the Fidelity Trust Company in Portland and is living at 1493 Congress Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hastings Thalheimer announce the arrival of Caroline Thalheimer on March 21st.

The engagement of Walter F. Whittier and Miss Nancy G. Gooch of West Medford, Mass., has been announced.

1928

Neal Boyd is connected with the United Shoe Machinery Corporation in Salem, Mass.

Charles Billings Gibbs died at his home at Elmhurst, N. Y., on May 9th, following a gland operation. Mr. Gibbs was born in Bridgton on January 23, 1905. Following his graduation from college he went to New York City to engage in the banking business. About two years ago he married Miss Eleanor Cushman of Woodfords, who survives him.

Clifford Gray is now teaching and coaching at Fryeburg Academy.

The engagement of Donald B. Hewett and Miss Lucia Burbeck of North Abington, Mass., was announced on May 30th.

Donald C. Norton is engaged in Trust Administration work with the Chase National Bank in New York.

Howard Ryan is now with Allyn and Bacon, publishers. He is covering part of New England.

1929

The engagement of Howard Bodwell and Miss Blanche Violette of Augusta has been announced.

Samuel A. Ladd, Jr., is connected with the Porter Corporation, an advertising concern, at 80 Broad Street, Boston.

John D. Lincoln and Miss Alice Moll were married on April 23rd in New York. They are living at 81 Irving Place.
Word has been received of the marriage of Rodman L. Palmer and Miss Elphine Palozzi at Portsmouth, N. H.

Wolfgang R. Thomas and Miss Eleanor Champlin of Portland were married on April 14th. The ushers included Widgery Thomas ‘22, Richard C. Payson ’27, Richard Chapman and William Cobb ’28, Huntingdon Blatchford, H. LeBrec Nicoleau, Ernest Robinson and Marshall Swan ’29, Abbott Spear and Ingolf Schan- der ’30, and Oscar Hedstrom and Elias Thomas, Jr., ’31. After receiving his M.A. degree at Harvard this month Mr. Thomas will sail with his bride for Karlskrona, Sweden, where they will reside.

1930

Manning Hawthorne writes that his engagement to Miss Virginia Wells of Lawrence, Mass., has been announced. Miss Wells, who is a graduate of Wellesley College in the class of 1930, has been teaching at a normal school in Auxerre, France, for the past year.

Manley Littlefield is now working for the New York Mutual Insurance Company in New York City.

John W. Riley, Jr., and Miss Matilda White will be married on June 19th at Brunswick.

Medical 1886

William J. Maybury, M.D., of Saco died on April 19th after an illness of six months. Dr. Maybury was born in Peru, Maine, on March 27, 1838. He attended Westbrook Seminary before coming to the Medical School, and after receiving his M.D. he took a post-graduate course at Harvard Medical School, serving his internship in the Massachusetts General Hospital. He then was lecturer at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Boston. He started practice at Springvale, going to Saco shortly afterwards, where he lived more than 40 years. Before the Spanish-American War, Dr. Maybury was a surgeon on the staff of Gov. Llewellyn Powers. During the war he had supervision over the medical units of the Maine troops and after peace was declared he became surgeon-general of the State in charge of Camp Powers. He was mayor of Saco in 1901, having also acted as alderman and city physician. He is survived by one son and two grandchildren.

Herbert J. Lombard, M.D., died on April 3rd at his home in Bridgton after having been in failing health for several months. Dr. Lombard was born on January 26, 1863, at Baldwin and received his preliminary education in the schools of Bridgton. Upon completing his medical course he went to North Waterford, where he practiced for a short time before going to Bridgton. Dr. Lombard was interested in politics, serving in the Maine Legislature, and for several years as a member of the Governor’s Council. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and a son.

Medical 1890

Word has been received of the death of John B. Gilchrist, M.D., in Norton, N. B. Dr. Gilchrist was born on March 21, 1865, at Sheffield, N. B. He attended the Medical School for one year only, receiving his M.D. in 1891 at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. From 1891 to 1913 he practiced in Greenwich, N. B., moving from there to Norton, where he lived until his death.

Medical 1896

John Sturgis, M.D., died on May 10th at his home in Auburn. He was born on September 6, 1871, at Auburn, and graduated from Bates College in 1893. After attending the Medical School for a year he went to the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, receiving his M.D. there in 1896. He then returned to Auburn and established a practice which he kept until his death. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, past president of the county medical association and at the time of his death was president of the Central Maine General Hospital staff. He is survived by his wife, a son, Parker Sturgis ’19, and three brothers.

Medical 1897

Raley H. Bell, M.D., died on May 29th at Doylestown, Pa. He was born on February 5, 1869, in New York City, and came to the Medical School in 1895. He received his M.D. from Atlanta Medical College in 1896, going to New York City to practice in 1902. A few years ago he abandoned his work there to devote his time to nature study and writing.

Harry L. Trueworthy, M.D., died on March 27th at a hospital in Waterville, following a long illness. He was born at Newport on September 9, 1875, and was educated in the public schools of Waterville and at Colby College. He attended the Medical School for one year, graduating from Tufts Medical School in 1898. He practiced at Newport, later moving to Dixmont, where he stayed for six years before going to Unity. He practiced in the latter town until a few months before his death. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

Medical 1908

Word has been received of the death of Harold T. Bibber, M.D., at the Marine Hospital, Portland, on May 14th. Dr. Bibber was born on December 15, 1877, in Bath. He attended Harvard College before entering the Medical School. After he received his M.D., he went to Bath, where he practiced for a short time. In 1917 he enlisted in the U. S. Medical Corps and during the World War he served at Fort Leavitt and at Battle Creek, Mich. After the war he remained in the service for some time and then went to Bangor, where he made his home for about a year before entering the hospital at Portland. He is survived by his wife.
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