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Bates College

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# The Bates Student.

VOL. LVI. No. 29.

LEWISTON, MAINE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1929

PRICE TEN CENTS

## BATES HOCKEY MEN TO MEET POLAR BEARS SATURDAY

Garnet Icebirds enter upon Drive for First Honors. Probable Colby will offer Stiffest Opposition.

The Bates hockey team swings into action against the rival Polar Bear sextette this Saturday at 3.30 o'clock on the Saint Dom rink in their first match of the season. This first game also opens the annual State Ice Classic with the Bobcat, Mule, and Polar Bear contending for the coveted State Hockey crown. The many devotees of the ice sport will again be thrilled by the ring of the skates as the Garnet jerseys flash down the ice and by the smack of the puck as it zips like lightning straight and true into the cage. All these thrills and many more are promised as the Garnet Icebirds enter upon their drive for first honors in State Intercollegiate Hockey.

The Colby Mule will probably be its usual stubborn self and according to Coach Wiggin is the most serious obstacle to Bates success. Aided by a veteran defense combination the Mule is capable of generating plenty of power before the season closes. The Bowdoin team is as yet of rather an unknown quantity but the fierceness of last year's tussels would indicate that the Polar Bear is usually a worthy rival.

An unusually large squad has been working with Coach Wiggin since Thanksgiving. Nearly 50 men signed up for hockey and about 35 have practiced regularly. Most of the work before the recess was carried on indoors it is only this week that the squad has been on the ice. Workouts at St. Doms rink will get the team in shape for the Bowdoin game as the college rink will not be ready until the first of next week. The graduation of Louie Foster and Howard White make it necessary for Coach Wiggin to develop a new wing combination. The success of the team this year rests largely upon the filling of this position. Tossi Lane, Hal Richardson, and Jerry Johnson are out for this position. Zeke Secor is back in his old place at left wing and will be a big cog in the Garnet offense. Johnny Cogan will probably flash his brilliant style of play at center. Captain Pooler, Pete Maher, and Pat Malliar give the Bates team a veteran defense combination which will be a big factor in the coming State Series. The position of goalie so capably filled by Bob Violette last year is also vacant. This position is key of the entire defense combination. Kenison and Garcelon of last year's freshman team will be groomed to fill Bob Violette's shoes. The formation of the team is in the process of development and it will probably be many weeks before the best combination is worked out. Fifteen freshmen have been practicing with the varsity. This large freshman squad indicates a growing interest in hockey and should provide material for a fine freshman team.

Bates will enter the Collegiate Rink Classic on even terms with her rivals. Let's help the team start the New Year right.

## Toward Pan-American Understanding

New York, N. Y. (by New Student Service). A student of Latin American history remarked last summer that the day is not far off when young North America will have the opportunity to study a high school course in "United States History" conceived in terms of the total influences and results of the general migration of the western nations in the wake of Columbus.

Certainly we are beginning to discover that there is a rich and significant history and an important literature below Texas, as well as bananas and oil and rubber. And while Mr. Hoover set out in his battleship to strengthen commercial relations the historians of several colleges are making possible a more enduring friendship through understanding. Last year the Duke University Press published the first of a series of monographs on Spanish American history and this year an even more important contribution is being undertaken by the University of North Carolina Press. An Inter-American Historical series is being planned, which will consist of fifteen volumes of histories of the Spanish-American countries. The histories will be those generally used in Spanish-American countries. There will also be an atlas of Hispanic-American history.

## Goodbye Dartmouth

Hanover, N. H. (by New Student Service). A Dartmouth student has done what almost everyone who has read Walden yearns to do at one time or another. Curtis H. Glover, twenty and a junior, has bid goodbye to college and civilized life to begin anew in the woods, far away from the painful pressures of organized society.

"Goodbye Dartmouth," he wrote in a letter published in The Dartmouth: "By the time you read this I shall be aboard a train speeding to northern wilds where I intend to prepare myself for a higher life than college leads to; the life described by Thoreau in Walden. 'I have existed in your civilization now for twenty years. I have existed merely as a spectator. You have forced me to do certain things, and I have done them — reluctantly, always inwardly rebelling. Now I have decided to give expression to my wild nature, and to try whether it be possible to live humanly.'"

The new Walden is located in the White Mountains on the estate of Mr. Glover, senior, who is a wealthy Boston architect. The news reports do not tell much about the economic side of the experiment, which, to us, seems the crucial one. For what Henry Thoreau was principally intent upon doing was to find out how one might live the most complete and satisfying life that was possible, with the minimum expenditure of energy in filling the belly and housing the body. If that is one of the purposes of the experiment it will be worth watching.

## Bridge Between Two Cultures

New York City. (by New Student Service). "A bridge between two cultures" — that is the characterization of the University of Porto Rico which Muna Lee makes in the current issue of The New Student. "A North American University in a Spanish American environment, its manifest task is to conserve the traditional Spanish culture which is the basis of the Porto Rican mind and character, and at the same time to bring to the island the best that is offered by the United States, which has Porto Rico's future in its keeping. The young University — it celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on March 12, 1928 — is at the confluence of the two mighty streams, Spanish and Anglo-Saxon (to employ the usual convenient, if inexact, terminology); which have enriched our hemisphere; and it must be judged by the manner in which it meets the obligations thereby entailed."

The University fulfills its first duty, according to Miss Lee, by education to remove the fearful poverty which hangs over the island, in its School of Tropical Medicine, its Schools of Business Administration, of Agriculture and of Engineering. The Department of Spanish Studies offers Spanish students from the United States an opportunity to learn the language in a Spanish environment and acts as a bridge between the cultures of North and of South America.

An eyewitness of the damaging hurricane of last October, Miss Lee testifies that the University is still carrying on, despite everything. "Those privileged to witness the University's work after the devastating hurricane of St. Felipe's Day — it was a privilege, however terrifying the experience — will not forget its immediate and practical response to disaster; a disaster threatening the University's future even more than that of most institutions on the island, but not for a moment daunting it. The morning after the storm, faculty and students were at work picking up debris, hacking at fallen trees, drying and mending torn and water-logged library books, building roofs and walls back into place. Cadets from the University were on guard duty over the island. University officials unloaded and reloaded on trucks the food supplies sent down from the States. University faculty members went on foot into the almost inaccessible mountain districts to make a survey of the actual damage of the storm."

## ROUGH-HOUSE INITIATION

What National Frat. Conf. Thinks About it.

Two hundred and twenty-two accredited delegates representing exactly sixty national fraternities, met at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City on November 30th and December 1st for the twentieth annual session of the Interfraternity Conference. Twenty-seven college Deans accepted invitations and likewise attended the sessions.

### DEBATE IS FEATURE

The outstanding feature of the first day's program was a debate upon "rough-house" initiation as an introduction to college fraternity life. The Conference reaffirmed its position in opposition to the practice.

The affirmative in the debate was taken by Lewis D. Syester, Ohio Wesleyan senior and member of Phi Kappa Psi. Donald Sherbondy, a junior in the same college and a member of Alpha Sigma Phi, although opposed to rough-house initiations took the negative for the sake of argument.

Syester asserted that abolition was expedient because rough-house initiation tended to diminish the prestige of the fraternity system. Serious accidents, he said, were bound to occur. For every "black eye" the fraternity gave a freshman, he thought, it received two "black eyes."

"If there were any psychological values in getting the fraternity across by rough methods," he argued, "it would have been incorporated long ago. Rough-house initiation produces no constructive benefits and seriously undermines the basic spirit of fraternities."

Sherbondy contended that the rough-house initiation served to make the ritual service that followed more impressive. He said there was no "wave" of public opposition to the system of rough-house initiation. He thought that everything "indecent" should be abolished and that the initiation should vary to fit the physical condition of the individual. He admitted there were abuses in the practice, but in only a few of the chapters.

Rough initiations created a warring feeling, Syester said, of "getting even with the next man to come through." They served as a license, he added, "to revert to primitive and savage instincts" and were not in accord with the ritual, nor a test of the freshman's mettle.

Harold P. Flint, executive secretary of Tau Kappa Epsilon, characterized the rough-house initiation as "an outburst of sadistic temperament." Some members, he said, received delight out of inflicting punishment.

"The one vulnerable spot in the entire fraternity organization," he said, "is the use of the rough-house system, during a period usually described as 'hell week' on the campus. The entire system is insane and of no practical use. It proves that even the so-called cultured college man has not yet learned to control his outbursts."

Mr. Flint thought the practice could not be broken "on the spur of the moment." It would be far better, he said, for fraternities to stop the rough practices than wait for the colleges to abolish them.

## "UNCLE SAM" COMPLIMENTS STUART THOMSON

Dr. John Stuart Thomson author of "The Chinese", "Fil of Philippines", "China Revolutionized", "A Day's Song" and other books, has just completed a successful national campaign to recover the chestnut tree (castanea Americana, not the horse chestnut) which was destroyed by blight 30 years ago. The U. S. Department of Agriculture writes him Nov. 5, 1928: "We are glad to state that thru your publicity we have received a large number of letters from all over the nation, and have thereby secured some valuable information about resistant American chestnut sprouts and also about Asiatic chestnuts which are resistant to the blight". The tree is not only perhaps the most beautiful of our flowered trees, but the most valuable from a decay-resistant point of view. Dr. Thomson made a popular campaign in the press, magazines and lectures to put discoveries of the chestnut sprouts in touch with the Department of Agriculture, which will (Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

## DAVID MOREY APPOINTED HEAD COACH MAJOR SPORTS

New Coach well known in New England Sport Circles Formerly Head Coach of Football at Middlebury Now Teaching at New York University

## Why Not Brighten The Book Corner?

(The New Student)

In most colleges there are ample and comfortable accommodations for playing billiards and for lounging, but those who would read must resort, in the words of Professor Stanley E. Swartley, to "uncomfortable chairs, drab surroundings and unhygienic temperatures." In an article in School and Society, Dr. Swartley advocates an ideal book store that would make reading a pleasure.

More than ever before, the professor tells us, the "American student body is recruited from homes with commonplace and materialistic interests. Go into the average college student's room and what do you see? A talking machine, a radio set, ill-assorted pictures and photographs, "college" pillows and a pitably small row of dull drab textbooks."

The library is no better in many cases. "Library copies," Dr. Swartley writes, "are often worn and not infrequently shabby; and such books arouse in their readers no eager curiosity." Admitting students to the stacks to look over the books cannot be permitted in most college libraries, and so the students cannot easily "get in touch with them and feel their fascination."

Professor Swartley's plan for making reading one of the major activities at college calls for an attractive bookstore in which students can read in comfortable chairs amid pleasant surroundings and where new books attractively displayed will inspire the students to increase their library.

"Such a store would have more of the appearance of a private library than a book-store. Such a store would also require a tactful, sympathetic manager—a college graduate, of course, and a man or woman who knows how to get along with students and who knows and loves books."

## More "Ginrals"

(The New Student)

Some university presidents have happened upon the discovery that made recruiting such a simple matter for Artemus Ward when he was Captain of a Baldinsville company in the Civil War. Said A. Ward: "Havin' notist a general desire on the part of the young men who are into the Crisis to wear eppylets, I determined to have my company composed exclusively of officers, everybody to rank as Brigadeer-Ginral." These university presidents, having applied a draft which compels students to take two years of military training, find that at least fifty per cent of the students drop the course after their requirements have been completed. It is not in the power of a college president to offer "eppylets," but several of them have travelled to Washington in the hope that the War Department may be persuaded to furnish nifty uniforms for advanced students in the science of slaughter.

The plan is to have Congress appropriate enough money to furnish each student with a thirty-dollar uniform and thus seduce the young man into preparation for the coming Crisis, since the mere service uniform fails to lure him. Captain Charles C. Quigley, U. S. A., who prepared and presented the War Department estimates on the R. O. T. C. to a House committee, introduced the testimony of three university presidents on the point of a thirty-dollar uniform. We will let the President of Minnesota speak for the three:

"... We shall regret it if nothing can be done about it for unless there can be some amelioration of the order [to furnish service uniforms] it will be accompanied by most unfortunate circumstances in those institutions that have been encouraging the work of the R. O. T. C. It will mean a reduction in registration, a loss of interest in the work, and it will contribute to a lowering of the prestige of the military departments."

We respectfully beg Congress to consider the expense of dress uniforms, to taxpayers, and, if it has the power, make all these young men "Brigadeer-Ginrals" instead.

FEELING CONDITIONS INDICATED IN YOUR OFFER WILL INSURE COMPLETE HARMONY AND GOOD WILL AND BECAUSE OF COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN YOU AND THE COMMITTEE I AM SENDING THIS WIRE ACCEPTING YOUR OFFER AND NOW I AM DEEP IN THE GAME WITH THE GARNET.

Telegram from David B. Morey to Clifton D. Gray on January 1, 1929.

According to an official announcement by President Gray, Mr. David B. Morey, well known athletic coach, has been appointed head coach of football, baseball and hockey at Bates College. The announcement was made following the unanimous recommendation of the faculty committee on athletics that "Dave" Morey should be asked to fill the position left vacant by Carl Wiggin, former head coach of football at Bates. A telegram from Morey last night, who is at present located at New York University, accepting the position at Bates and making possible the announcement of his appointment at this time will be very pleasing news to the Bates alumni and followers of the college athletics.

It was also announced by the committee on athletics that an assistant to the head coach will be provided at a later date. Altho no one in particular has been mentioned for this position it is understood that the assistant to the new mentor will be coach of freshman football and assist with the varsity. He will also be an instructor in physical education and assist with the program of intramural sports throughout the year. This arrangement, it is announced by the committee, is made in accordance with the policy of the college to hire only full-time coaches who shall be at the same time members of the faculty.

The new football coach is particularly well known in New England sport circles. While an undergraduate at Dartmouth he was named All-American halfback for two years and won much distinction for himself and his college both on the gridiron and baseball diamond. Since his graduation from college he has had considerable Major and Minor league baseball experience, playing with Philadelphia in the American league and also in both the Canadian and New England leagues. Since taking up coaching of collegiate sports Morey has been at Dartmouth as assistant coach, Director of Athletics and Head Coach of football at Alabama Polytechnic, and for five years Director of Athletics and Head Coach of football at Middlebury, where he earned the title of "Miracle Man" in the sport columns when his team did not lose a football game to a college its own size, and invariably upset the done against such teams as Dartmouth, West Point, Penn. State, Columbia; consistently won from Williams, Tufts, N. H.; tied Harvard 6-6 in 1923; and had the second highest scoring team in the country in 1924.

Middlebury's 1924 football team attained a foremost place in the hall of fame among eastern colleges by scoring more points than any other collegiate eleven in the east. Middlebury scored 254 points and was second among 98 leading college elevens in all parts of the United States for scoring honors. While at Alabama, the newly appointed Bates mentor continued the exceptionally fine brand of coaching ability which he had exhibited while at Dartmouth and Middlebury, his football teams winning 11 out of 17 games, against such teams as Georgia Tech., Clemson, Virginia Polytech., Tulane, and Vanderbilt. His record as a coach of baseball while at Alabama speaks for itself, his team coming within one game of the Southern Conference championship the first year and winning the title the following year, in 1926.

It is felt by the committee at Bates that Morey has much to commend him as a coach in addition to the exceptional record which he has made. He is known as a coach capable of maintaining a high standard of sportsmanship and a worthy morale among his men, both on and away from the field of action. In commenting upon this feature of the new mentor, the editor of the Middlebury paper writes, "To a great number of men in college (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

# THE BATES STUDENT

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## SO WE PROGRESS

So we are back again, busy at all the occupations which make up the life of the college. It is much too late to concoct any sort of New Year's resolutions, too; for by this time we are either disheartened that those we made are so infernally hard to keep, or we have definitely decided that it would be foolish to keep them anyway. Under the circumstances, then, it is probably much better and safer, to consider some phase of the work of the world in general, and to forget as much as possible about any purely personal elements in our immediate affairs.

Now war may not seem a particularly safe topic. Yet it is, at the present time, sufficiently impersonal, and certainly it is sufficiently ancient and at the same time universal, to answer the conditions which we have set. Let us see what the world has done about its final eradication.

Wherever we look, we cannot fail to find evidences of a long advance in the direction of this eradication. Ancient writers used to speak of the peace universal as one of the desiderata the satisfaction of which was acquired along with the rest of the heavenly blessings. It has only been in comparatively recent times that political writers, when dealing with the practical, have dared to translate this blessing to the earth; and it has been in equally recent times that agencies approaching nearer and nearer to the world wide in scope have been established for the realization of that end.

It is particularly interesting, then to hear a voice, not from our own country, but from the very center of Europe, raised with a note of hope at the beginning of this new year. It is the voice of William Martin, Editor of the "Journal de Geneve", who, in the summary of his article "Peace on Earth—and the U. S. A.", in the January issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*, has this to say about the present status of war:

"Developments in the last fifteen years prove that peace is not a mere theory. The current discussions of the subject are due to the fact that the new economic structure of the world has made peace necessary. Nations could afford the luxury of war as long as they were not economically interdependent and as long as it was possible to limit the theatre of war and its destructive effects. Now, however, it is clearly proved not only that wars spread automatically, but that they also tend to bring all the belligerents to a state of complete ruin.

"Moral evolution has followed practical evolution in this field, but, as so often happens, the attitudes of different countries do not change at the same rate of speed. In 1914 moral evolution was much further advanced in Western Europe than with Germany and her allies, and this was one of the profound causes of the last war. Whereas the democratic Powers of the West looked upon war as a veritable crime, the men who took the responsibility for it still considered it a normal means of exerting political pressure.

"Defeat possesses an educational value impossible to overestimate, and to-day all countries seem to have achieved this degree of moral evolution. Our attitude toward war is totally different from what it was a century, or even fifty years ago. War then seemed to be a misfortune, but not a crime. Statesmen tried to avoid it, but they did not feel dishonored if they had to make it. To-day the statesman who will assume responsibility for declaring a war, and will admit it, can be sure that his memory will be abominated.

"Changing moral ideas underlie all human progress. It would be futile to make treaties outlawing war if these treaties were in advance of public opinion, but the truth is that the agreements now concluded gain their strength from the fact that they harmonize with opinion. Even so, morals are not enough. They are subject to sudden collapses, and laws must be established to maintain them. The twofold mechanism created by the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact is based on morals and strengthens them.

"Economic and financial ties are bringing all nations closer and closer together. Internationalized markets have bound the world in a network of common interests so closely woven that war, which was easy and natural in the past, becomes more and more a physical

## Intercollegiate News

Eunice H. McCue, Editor

Professor Henderson of Yale University, in a report to the American Association of University Professors, declared that the salaries of college professors were only one-third the amount necessary to maintain the standard of living.

"Higher salaries for college professors might be expected as an accompaniment of university expansion indicating the growth in importance of a college education," he declared. "But the contrary, strangely enough, is true. The salaries of college faculties seem to be getting lower as colleges get bigger and bigger."

In a preface to this address, Dr. James Angell, the president of Yale University asserted that "the problem presented by academic salaries is in many ways the most urgent now confronting American education."

"Plenty of competent men are quite ready to live themselves on extremely modest stipends in return for the intrinsic rewards which they find in a scholarly life, but they hesitate to subject their wives to the prospect of unremitting physical drudgery and their children to the limitation of the underprivileged in a time of general financial prosperity."

Catholic high schools are supplying more than half the freshmen students attending Catholic colleges in the

impossibility. It is this fact more than the texts of peace treaties and the security of nations which makes us believe in the duration of peace. Only skeptical or ignorant people can believe that what has been always will be. The history of the world is a history of continued progress."

United States according to a survey recently completed by the National Catholic Welfare Council.

At a meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism at the University of Michigan, five years of practical newspaper experience were recommended as a prerequisite of a full professorship of journalism. Academic qualifications, alone, are not enough. Real newspaper experience together with good character, personality and educational background is needed.

Charging that the average boy goes to college primarily for its social and athletic life, Phi Epsilon Phi Fraternity, asked that the various chapters of that organization lay the utmost stress on scholastic attainment and give no consideration to eminence in other activities.

The annual scholastic award was given to Delta Chapter of Washington and Lee College, Lexington, Va. Delta has maintained the highest standing of all schools for eight consecutive years.

The fraternity approved the awarding of the Benjamin Franklin Scholarship to two members who show unusual aptitude in their studies but are unable to continue their courses because of financial considerations. The organization will pay the costs of seeing two such men through college each year.

—Transcript.

An entertaining experiment was performed recently before three hundred students at Franklin Institute showing what a cat knows about the

## DAVID MOREY HEAD COACH

(Continued from Page 1)

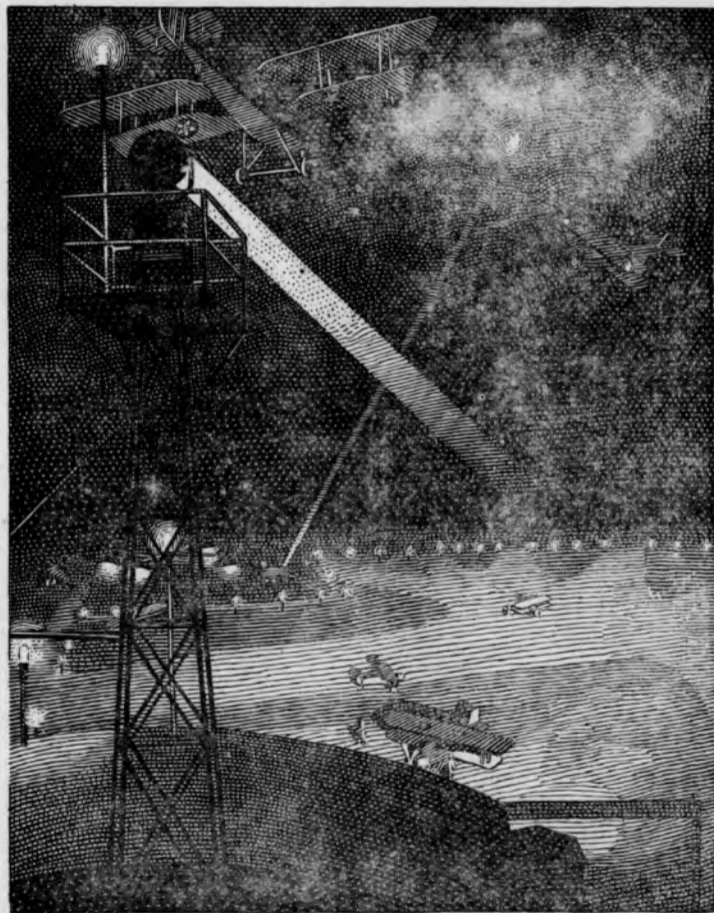
Coach Morey is just plain "Dave". And in that nickname is wrapped a wealth of respect, admiration and affection. He has the faculty of revealing himself to his men. He is neither too distant nor too intimate." Upon the occasion of his resignation from Middlebury, when he accepted a position at Alabama, President Moody of Middlebury stated, "Coach Morey leaves at the expiration of this year with the grateful respect and genuine affection of all who have worked with him, and his influence for the best type of sportsmanship has been a genuine contribution to the best interests of Middlebury."

During the past year and a half the recently appointed coach has been studying and teaching at New York University. He has been completing graduate work in the department of physical education and giving a course in Athletic Coaching at the University. He will come to Bates to assume his new duties next fall at the beginning of the early football practice.

Newtonian theory. Prof. A. S. Eve of McGill University proved that no matter how you drop a cat, it will always land on its feet still preserving poise and dignity.

According to an article in *L'Exportateur Francais* the day may not be far distant when Besancon will boast a "university of watchmaking". At present it is the center of study in France, and a Chronometrical Institute has been started already at the University of Besancon. Here is a laboratory for the training of "engineers of watchmaking". Too, there is a famous observatory in Besancon, where the precision of Chronometric products is controlled.

# Lights that Fill the Skies with Commerce



THE air map of America is now in the making—on the ground.

Ten years ago, there were 218 miles of air mail routes with two station stops; to-day, a network of sky roads bridges the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

Can you imagine this growth without electricity—without illuminated airports—without trunk lines studded with electric beacons?

Men of vision are building for increasing traffic of the air. Soon, the skies will be filled with commerce.

Just as electricity is helping to conquer the air, the land, and the sea to-day, so to-morrow it will lead to greater accomplishments in aviation and in every human activity.



A majority of the beacon lights used in airport and airway illumination have been designed and manufactured by the General Electric Company, whose specialists have the benefit of a generation's experience in the solution of lighting problems.

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## WHO'S WHO AT BATES

**Professor  
Fred Austin Knapp,  
"Freddie"**

The Who's Who at Bates College would not be complete if we should omit the name of Prof. Fred Austin Knapp better known as "Freddie". Prof. Knapp was born at Haverhill, Mass., December 9, 1872. He graduated from Bates in 1896. After graduation, he taught at the Nichols Latin School and was assistant in Chemistry at Bates. A year later, he became an instructor in English and Latin. He did graduate work at Harvard 1901-03.

In 1903 he became head of the Latin department which position he has held from then on. At that time, Latin was a required subject and "Freddie" necessarily had large classes; this year



PROF. FRED A. KNAPP

Latin was not required yet his following is as large as before. He conducts his classes in an intensely interesting way, mixing his philosophy with the philosophy of Cicero. His graduates are sought as teachers all over Maine.

"Freddie" has always been the friend of the students. Perhaps he is interested in them outside of their class because he had to earn part of his way through college. He sees beneath the veneer of grades and the other artificial ways of measuring college men and women. He has been very influential in helping the men get positions while in college. He has represented Bates College in the New England College Entrance Certificate Board ever since Bates has been a member. He also represents the college in all the intercollegiate conferences. Prof. Knapp was a charter member of the Phi Beta Kappa at Bates. Ever since the death of Prof. Hartsorn in 1926, he has been President of the Bates Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa.

Friends of Prof. Knapp are reminded of the time when he served as treasurer of Bates college. This job was to collect the bill from the students and the various organizations. He did this very efficiently without help or remuneration.

Prof. Knapp carries his ideals outside of college into his home and into the church. He and Mrs. Knapp are always very much interested in college girls. Prof. Knapp has served as the Superintendent of the Main Street Baptist Church.

Prof. Knapp is so reticent about his life that new students know very little about his accomplishments.

### Middlebury College Pensions Janitor

For the first time in its history, Middlebury College granted a pension to a member of its personnel. This honor was bestowed upon "Billy" Farrell, for over 33 years chief janitor of the college. Serving under three presidents, Mr. Farrell, who is seventy-three, has seen Middlebury grow over double in the number of students and has watched more than twelve buildings go up. He is known personally by over two generations of students. In the presence of the entire student body assembled in the Chapel, President Moody presented Mr. Farrell with a gold watch and purse in honor of his long and faithful services.

**DISTINCTIVE PHOTOGRAPHY**  
for  
*College Students*  
**HARRY L. PLUMMER**  
Photo and Art Studio

## A History of Rand Hall

by Edith M. Lerrigo  
It was a great day in the history of Bates College when Rand Hall was erected. Formerly the women had had no permanent building. They had used Cheney, Milliken and Whittier Houses as dormitories with Cheney as the dining room, also. Moreover the women student list was rapidly increasing and it became evident that a new building would have to be provided. This, which was so sorely needed would cost a great deal if an expensive brick structure were erected. And the question of the material to be used, was debated for several months. However, the executive board agreed that the best interests of the college would be served by expending such a sum as would secure the desired results.

The construction of Rand Hall was completed in 1905. It is a beautiful three story building, one hundred and twenty feet in length and forty-three feet in width. The total cost, including the furnishings and the expense of grading was about \$45,000.00. The building contains rooms for sixty young women, a large dining hall, a spacious and well equipped gymnasium and a large and tastefully arranged reception room.

For twenty-three years the women of Bates College have enjoyed the privileges afforded by this great building. But few of them realize the great sacrifice it meant for many. It was erected in a time when money was not very plentiful among the Alumni but nearly every one contributed their "mite" toward its construction. It stands a living monument to the lives of friends, alumni, faculty and most especially to the beloved professor of mathematics, John Holmes Rand for whom it was named.

Professor Rand was graduated from Bates in its first class, that of 1867. He was elected to the professorship of mathematics at Bates in 1876 and was in continual service in the position until his death thirty-three years later.

Professor Rand added to his duties as a teacher and as an earnest and active member of the faculty the responsibility of caring for the college grounds and buildings. And, we, of Bates, shall always be deeply indebted to him for the efficiency with which he administered this trust. Especially was he interested in every effort to make Bates a true college home for its women students. Milliken House, Whittier House and above all Rand Hall bear witness to his untiring efforts to insure the health, the comfort and the well-being of our young women.

## UNCLE SAM

(Continued from Page 1)  
take means to guard and perpetuate this great tree, which was great scenic and lumber value. "The giant of the forest is now the ghost of the forest" laments Dr. Thomson. He found the revived sprouts in his rambles in the woods this summer, accompanied by his famous Samoyede sled dog "Pamelus" descended from Peary's lead dog "Polaris" that went to the Pole (see Bayne's "Polaris"—Macmillan Co). World Travel Qly of London, 7 Blandford Sq., January, 1929 (9d) will illustrate the scene of his quest and also the historic Seigney, summer home of Dr. Thomson's sister at Port Jolie on the St. Lawrence river 60 miles below Quebec. They are both cousins of Annabelle Ryder Mack of Cleveland, O., who became wife of Chairman Myron Taylor of the U. S. Steel Corporation. "World Travel" for April 1929 will contain an illus. article on Dr. Thomson's visit to Mt. Etna volcano in recent eruption; and Jan. 1929 World Travel will also contain an illus. article on the American shrines of the Webster-Thomson family of New England. America's chief federal and Constit'l family, author of entire U. S. Const'n in its mother-form of 1783, Secy of the Const'l Conv. of 1787 and Continental Congress, and Chas. Thomson was escort and inductor of Washington as president; history in U. S. Senate doc 461 of 1928 congress.

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## Is it war-or Peace?

by Norman Thomas  
Bolivia and Paraguay are on the verge of war. Hoover's triumphal goodwill trip on a battleship proceeds apace; President Coolidge has opened the Pan-American Conference to work out a multilateral treaty for disputes between American states, there is a World Court in Geneva and Bolivia and Paraguay belonging to the League of Nations. Moreover they have both signed or are about to sign the Kellogg Pact. Yet the politicians in La Paz, Bolivia—the word Paz means peace—shout for war. Why? Nobody knows exactly. The immediate occasion has been a clash between Bolivian and Paraguayan troops in disputed territory at the southeastern corner of Bolivia in which Bolivia insists Paraguayans were the aggressors. This boundary dispute has gone unsettled for a hundred years without any particular trouble. The territory in question, called El Gran Chaco, is mostly marshy jungle land between two great rivers, inhabited by primitive Indians. Lately however, it has acquired potential value by the discovery of oil. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey having successfully crowded out British oil interests in Bolivia acquired the rights for the exploitation of Bolivian oil and has done some work in southeastern Bolivia adjoining the territory under dispute which has been more or less under Paraguayan control. Difficulties of access to this field, however, are very great and the Standard's adventure, according to Margaret A. Marsh, "has been well described as the greatest wild catting adventure ever undertaken in any territory". Nevertheless this hoped for oil in disputed territory is the likely cause of trouble. A vague rumor has it that certain British oil interests have sought title from the Paraguayan government to fields which automatically will be controlled by the Standard if Bolivia wins the disputed district. Though the territory may belong to Bolivia by the proper interpretation of a hundred year old treaty, access to it is through Paraguay which has usually exercised whatever authority any government has exerted.

Once more it is clear how little we know of the intrigues that lead to war. We know enough to be suspicious. We know, among other things, the Bolivia lies definitely within the American sphere of influence and that her government is notoriously friendly to our government and our bankers. Hence the peculiar responsibility of United States. We know also that the Bolivian politicians who shout for war with all the time worn platitudes about national honor are a small proportion of that nation of miserably poor Indian peasants, most of whom cannot even talk Spanish.

In spite of the failure of Argentina to bring about arbitration of this dispute during three or four months of effort; in spite of Bolivia's disregard of the Gondra convention covering arbitration, it seems inconceivable that there will not be enough pressure of our own government, of the Pan American nations and the League of Nations to avert war. Paraguay is apparently in less belligerent mood than her rival. She is smaller in population and perhaps she remembers her last terrible war in the sixties of the nineteenth century when under the dictator Lopez, she fought against Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina till half her population was destroyed. It is a mistake to think of these South American wars as chocolate soldier comic-opera affairs. It will be interesting to see what sort of machinery, Pan American or League of Nations, the contestants will finally use to save their faces and bring about the peaceful settlement of their disputes.

Some fear has been expressed that the League of Nations and the United States may clash on the settlement of Bolivia's quarrel with Paraguay. That could only happen if the League should seek to enforce peace by war which the United States might hold to be against the Monroe Doctrine. It is inconceivable that the League will have the desire or the force thus to interfere with a dispute in the heart of South America. Meanwhile its efforts for peace are all to the good.

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## Unfair Representation

by Norman Thomas  
It is a scandal that we should go on tolerating the lame duck sessions of Congress. But one piece of business which even a lame duck session of Congress ought not to neglect is the reapportionment of members of the House of Representatives upon the basis of the last census. To leave the apportionment of 1910 is a rank injustice to many states. Since the electoral college assigns to each state a number of electors equivalent to the total of its Senators and Representatives conceivably in the last Presidential election the result might have been decided on the basis of the present unfair apportionment of Representatives.

While it is at it Congress ought to initiate a constitutional amendment for the direct election of the president and vice-president. No mere reapportionment of Representatives will make the electoral college a proper way to elect a president. When Governor Smith in his farewell speech said that a shift of 500,000 votes might have given him an electoral majority he did not illustrate the strength of the Democratic Party but the serious weakness of our electoral system. A shift of 500,000 votes would never have wiped out Hoover's six million plurality. Under our present electoral system it is at any time possible that a president may get a popular minority and an electoral majority or that a president with a substantial popular plurality may lack an electoral majority, in which case the election will be thrown to the House of Representatives. In either case popular feeling at the manifest unfairness of the situation might be a real menace to orderly government.

The electoral system is unfair for the following specific reasons, some of which can be removed without a constitutional amendment while others cannot.

1. We are operating under an unfair apportionment of Representatives on an outworn census. This is an evil in itself which is reflected in the electoral vote. This can and should be changed immediately by Congress.
2. Representatives and hence presidential electors are apportioned on the basis of population. In the Southern

## W. A. A. NOTES

A recent session of the W. A. A. board voted favorably upon the matter of joining the Athletic Conference of American College Women.

New Hampshire University has issued an invitation to Bates to send delegates to a play day which will be held the last of January. The Bates representatives will be chosen at a later date.

From all reports this year's basketball competition should be keen. Many of last year's squads have signed up for this season and the freshman class boasts many experienced players. So pick your favorite now and prepare to boost it later in the season.

states where Negroes, regardless of educational qualifications, are deprived of their vote the white voters get an unfair power in comparison with the rest of us. On the basis of the 1924 figures one vote in Mississippi for the choice of presidential electors had a weight of a little over six votes in New York State—a disparity not, of course, wholly due to the disfranchisement of Negroes. Representation in Congress and the electoral college should be reduced proportionately in states which by force or fraud deny the vote to any section of their citizens. This would not require constitutional amendment.

3. It is not fair that state votes should be cast as units. Thus, the electoral vote of New York State went as completely against Governor Smith who lost by about 100,000 as it went against Davis who lost by almost a million plurality for his opponent.

4. Finally the power of small states is unfairly weighted by giving the least populous of them, like Nevada, with less than 100,000 residents, a minimum of three votes in the electoral college. These last two reasons of themselves require constitutional amendment for the direct election of president and vice-president.

Fair Damsel: "Are you from Alaska?"

Unconscious: "No, what makes you think so?"

Fair Damsel: "Just wondered; you dance as though you have snowshoes on."

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## BATES MAN WINS TWO-MILE X-COUNTRY SNOWSHOE RACE

Brilliant running of Whitten, 17 year old Bates Freshman, Takes Two-mile race at annual Intercollegiate Meet Held at Lake Placid, New York.

The brilliant running of Norman K. Whitten, 17 years old Bates College freshman, who won the two-mile cross country snowshoe race in the intercollegiate meet at Lake Placid, N. Y., where the winter sports competition started December 29th and ended on New Year's Day, was the redeeming feature of the Garnet bid for intercollegiate honors, and surpassed even the most optimistic expectations of the campus in general.

The Garnet winter sports squad has been considerably weakened by the lack of snow last year, and in view of the strong entries of Wisconsin, McGill, Dartmouth, Ottawa, New Hampshire, Williams, Vermont, Syracuse, and Middlebury, it is not surprising that Bates did not place in the total point scoring, the five points tallied by Whitten being the complete representation of Garnet prowess. The experienced gained by the other members of the team, Jacob Immonen, ski-runner; Capt. Miller, snow-shoe runner; and Howard Gerrish, ski-jumper; will undoubtedly strengthen the chances of the Garnet winter squad in whatever meets may be arranged for in the coming months.

Whitten led W. Bertram, captain of the Dartmouth cross country runners, to the finish by about 40 yards. H. A. Hazen of the University of New Hampshire was third. New Hampshire, incidently, won the meet by virtue of numerous placements in the point scoring. Starting with a pack of 17 entrants, Whitten held to third or fourth position for the greater part of the distance. Approximately a half mile from the finish, he passed a Williams man and went into second place directly behind Bertram. Whitten measured Bertram's pace, step for step, until only 200 yards from the tape, when he passed the faltering Dartmouth runner and took the lead. Bertram was working hard when Whitten went by him, but he was too far spent to catch the fleeting Garnet snowshoer. Uncorking a remarkable supply of reserve energy Whitten sprinted to the finish, and came home a winner by a 40 yard margin.

Whitten was captain of the Lee Academy, Lee, winter sports team last year, and finished a good season with the Bates freshmen cross country runners in November.

Benjamin Chick, who was chosen by Coach Thompson to represent Bates in the seven-mile ski run, and who was at first reported as making the trip, found it impossible to take the assignment.

Coach Thompson is uncertain what the future of the winter sports schedule will be. There is an evident lack

### Thomas' View on German Reparations

American experts are to be invited to sit on a new commission to fix German reparations. We hope they will accept. But we hope they will remember certain important matters.

1. German reparations are based on the lie written into the treaty of Versailles that Germany was solely responsible for the great war. The evidence to the contrary is overwhelming. The American scholar, Professor Sidney Fay, is only the latest and perhaps most authoritative of historical writers completely to repudiate the theory of Germany's sole guilt. All the contestants, with the possible exception of Belgium, in some degree must accept responsibility for the dreadful calamity of the war of 1914-'18.

2. The Treaty of Versailles broke the solemn promise of the Allies by going beyond the Armistice terms and including pensions in the sums for which Germany was liable to pay reparations.

3. Even if the experts think that Germany can afford to pay, and the Allies can afford to receive, very great additional sums by way of reparation—which we doubt—they must not forget the immense value of goodwill in preserving peace. In other words their task is something more than a cold blooded determination of Germany's capacity to pay.

Finally our American representatives should not countenance any scheme which leaves the United States holding the bag under some system whereby Germany pays the claim against her in bonds marketed primarily in New York. We have repeatedly said that in order to promote disarmament and a proper settlement of the reparations question and to increase the available store of goodwill the United States could well afford under proper conditions to forgive the war debts. This is one thing. To leave the United States or citizens of the United States as principal creditors of Germany after the Allies have been paid off by the proceeds of the sale of bonds, is another and worse thing.

of competition in this section of the state. The Bowdoin announcement that no appropriation has been made at the Brunswick institution for a winter sports team, and an indirect announcement from Maine to the same effect, leave the situation pending at the present time. No official decision has been given out by Maine or Colby.

### Radio Stations Broadcasting News Flashes

Station	College	Address
WCOS	Wittenberg College	Springfield, Ohio
WNAD	University of Oklahoma	Norman, Oklahoma
WHAZ	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	Troy, New York
WTFI	Tooeoa Falls Institute	Tooeoa, Georgia
WOI	Iowa State College	Ames, Iowa
WSUI	Iowa State University	Iowa City, Iowa
WTAW	Agri. & Mech. College of Texas	College Station, Texas
WWL	Loyola University	New Orleans, Louisiana
KFKA	Colorado State Teachers College	Greeley, Colorado
KFRU	Stephens College	Columbia, Missouri
KGy	St. Martin's College	Lacey, Washington
KOAC	Oregon State Agricultural College	Corvallis, Oregon
KOB	New Mexico College of Agriculture	State College, New Mexico
KOCW	Oklahoma College for Women	Chickasha, Oklahoma
KUOA	University of Arkansas	Fayetteville, Arkansas
KUOM	State University of Montana	Missoula, Montana
KUSD	University of South Dakota	Vermillion, South Dakota
KWLC	Luther College	Decorah, Iowa
KWSC	State College of Washington	Pullman, Washington
WCAD	St. Lawrence University	Canton, New York
WCAJ	Nebraska Wesleyan University	Lincoln, Nebraska
KFJM	University of North Dakota	Grand Forks, N. Dakota
WCAT	South Dakota School of Mines	Rapid City, S. Dakota
KFHA	Western State College of Colorado	Gunnison, Colorado
KFKZ	N. E. St. Louis Teachers College	Kirksville, Missouri
WCAL	St. Olaf College	Northfield, Minnesota
WCAZ	Carthage College	Carthage, Illinois
WDBO	Rollins College	Orlando, Florida
WFBJ	St. John's University	Collegeville, Minnesota
WGST	Georgia School of Technology	Atlanta, Georgia
WHA	University of Wisconsin	Madison, Wisconsin
WHAD	Marquette University	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
WHBY	St. Norbert's College	West DePerre, Wisconsin
WLB	University of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minnesota
WMAZ	Mercer University	Macon, Georgia
WRUF	University of Florida	Gainesville, Florida
WCAC	Connecticut Agricultural College	Storrs, Connecticut
KUT	University of Texas	Austin, Texas

Radio is rapidly gaining recognition in the colleges, both as a medium for broadcasting college activities and as a course of study for those who wish to make it their life work. Many of the larger stations are employing only college men in the capacity of announcer or director—men who have had microphone experience.

There are now sixty-three college radio stations in the United States. This is particularly remarkable, since it must be remembered that radio as a college institution is comparatively new. The colleges broadcast lectures, educational talks, talent recruited from the student body, etc. Some of the schools have large and beautiful studios with a staff of artists equal to any commercial station.

College Humor Magazine has arranged with the co-operation of one thousand or more colleges throughout the United States and Canada, a service called COLLEGIATE NEWS FLASHES, being a digest of all the college news of national import. This service is now being broadcast by the majority of these stations and it is enthusiastically received by radio fans.

The news flashes feature oddities in the news, such as the heaviest man

in the United States playing football, or a student who has never received less than an A in any college study, or important medical discoveries by some professor, or unusual housing conditions, fraternity and sorority news, legislative moves that bear on scholastic matters, news about enrollments, athletics, etc. In brief, news of national interest that is not carried in the daily papers.

COLLEGIATE NEWS FLASHES are released to the college radio stations Saturday of each week and are broadcast not later than Wednesday of the next week.

Northwestern's 1929 musical comedy will be "Top of the World" a travesty on how the upper half lives.

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