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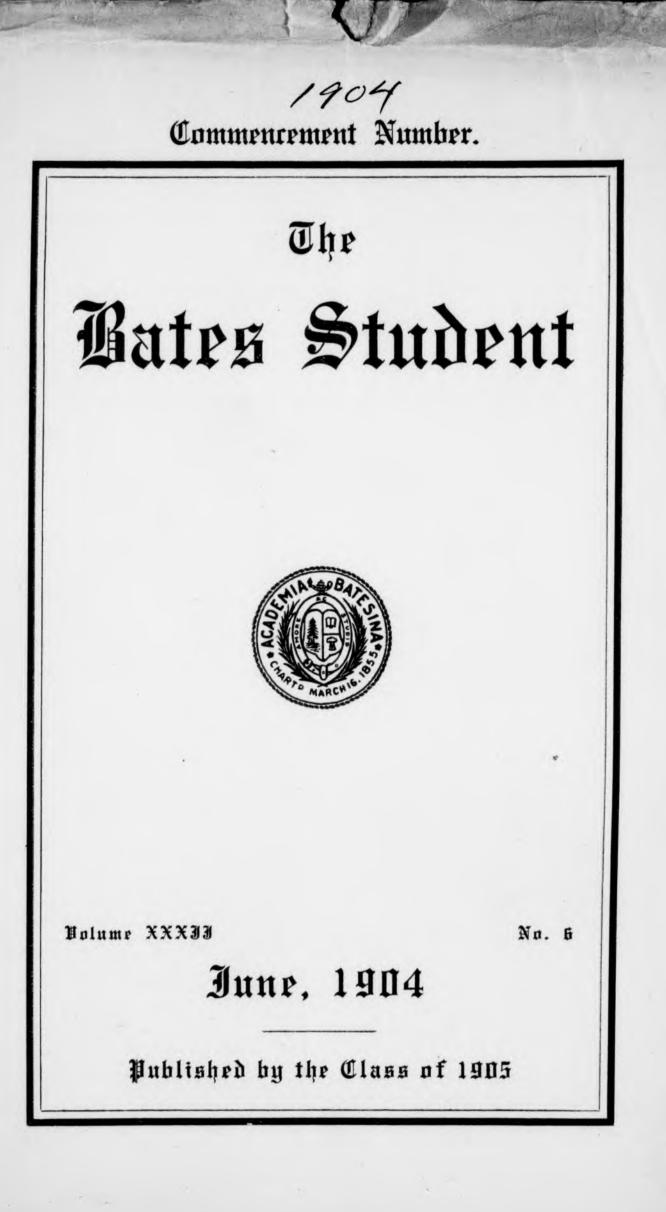
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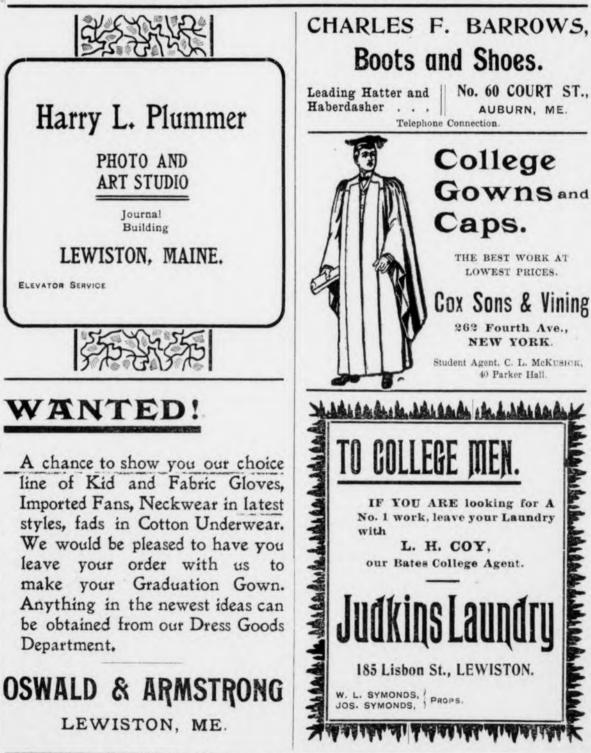
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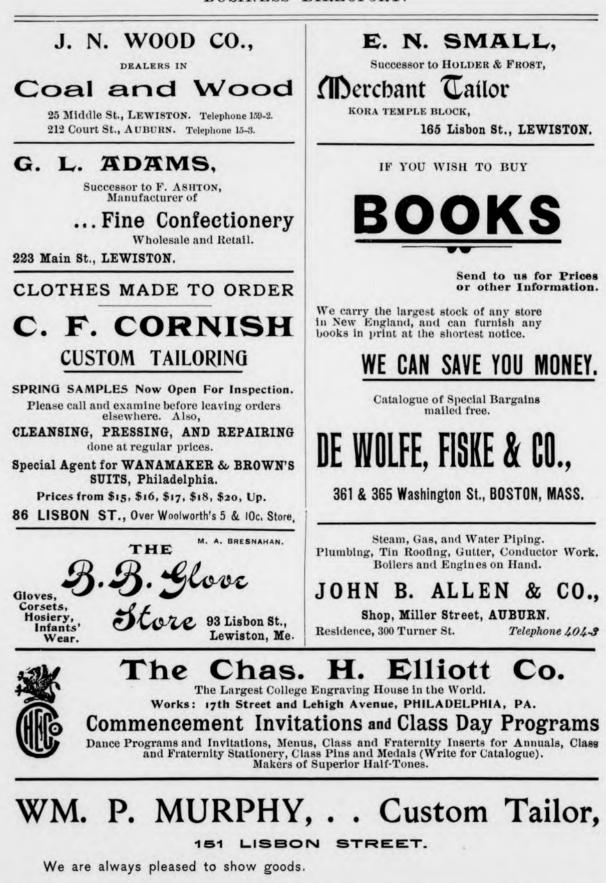


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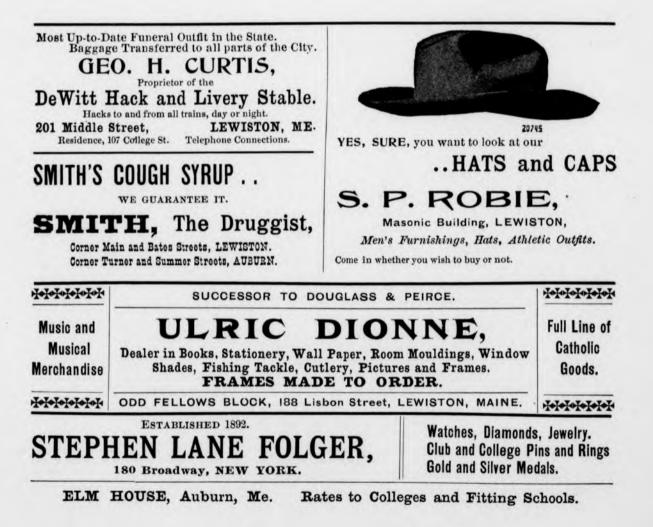
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THE

BATES STUDENT.

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BACCALAUREATE HYMN.

WORDS BY JOHN HAROLD GOULD. MUSIC BY BESSIE LEILA BRAY.

Come thou to us, as we life's voyage begin, Lest helpless on the shores of time the waves Tempestuous drive our helpless bark; within Our souls let thy sweet spirit rest and be A compass pointing its unerring way To guide our lives across the trackless deep.

Amid the doubts that try our feeble faith, The fears that chill our hearts, the terrors vast That lift mount'nous barriers in our paths, Thine be the hand to bear us up, lest we Against the stone our faltering feet may dash. Calm thou our fears, breathe o'er our doubts thy peace.

Stretch thou o'er us thy mighty arm, that we May fearless tread, and falling clasp and rise Again. Great Pilot of our lives with Thee Our souls to guide, our ways we fearless take, Hoping, aspiring, striving still to see Thee face to face, and in thy likeness wake.

A COMPARISON OF BARRIE AND MACLAREN.

WITH the appearance of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," a book of Scotch stories from the pen of a new author, people said, "Here is an imitator of Barrie!" And so it very naturally seemed from the remarkable similarity between Barrie and Maclaren, but subsequent works of both writers have revealed also characteristic differences.

Barrie was born in Kirriemuir, Scotland, among simple peasant folk, and Dr. Watson, of Scottish parents in Essex, but spending his childhood in Scotland; both men, therefore, have an inherent love for everything Scotch with, however, in the case of Barrie, a more highly appreciative sympathy for the people both portray and a keener insight into their inner nature.

Perhaps the first noticeable likeness in these two writers and the thing which distinguishes them from most others is the Scotch dialect—an important feature for, substitute English words and the charm of the story and its setting is gone.

A single background and one set of characters in practically all their books is common to both authors. Kirriemuir is Barrie's "Thrums," and a small village in Perthshire where Dr. Watson once preached is now far-famed as "Drumtochty;" seldom are we taken far from these two places and at nearly every turn we meet some character with whom we are already acquainted.

Barrie, feeling that the world at large may not be interested in the humble life he loves, arouses the reader's sympathy in the opening pages of "A Window in Thrums" by what best illustrates his own attitude toward the life he depicts: "Into this humble abode I would take anyone who cares to accompany me. But you must not come in a contemptuous mood thinking the poor but a stage removed from beasts of burden, as some cruel writers of these days say; nor will I have you turn over with your foot the shabby horsehair chairs that Leby kept so speckless and Hendry weaved for years to buy, and Jess so loved to look upon."

With the exception of Maclaren's "Kate Carnegie" and Barrie's "Little Minister" and "Sentimental Tommy," the works of these men contain almost no plot. Their other books are made up of collections of sketches, any one of which may be selected at random for reading.

More important to them than plot is characterization, and herein lies their chief power. Both show a genuine knowledge of human nature and deep sympathy and love for the people they present—Barrie skillfully making his characters unfold through what they themselves say, while Maclaren's strength is in description of character rather than in its self-revelation.

Hardly any introduction is found in either writer, and description occurs usually only as it is woven into the story.

The kind of people we find in these books are humble peasants, instinctively religious, without education and culture, but with a certain innate refinement.

Barrie was a silent, close observer and his characters are all true to life, but with Maclaren when types have been suggested to the mind of the author they have been so idealized as to be with difficulty recognizable in the original.

"You should never write about anybody until you persuade yourself, at least for the moment, that you love him," wrote Stevenson to Barrie, and that he never does is one of the fundamental charms of Barrie's books. He makes us love the most grotesque characters whom in life we should dislike and avoid, by the sym-

pathetic fineness of his interpretation of their springs of life and their warping by circumstance.

His aim is to please and instruct, while there is a more obvious moral purpose in the other. Neither takes the attitude of a cynic or judge but both wish to gain respect for these homely people wherever they may be found in the world.

Maclaren differs from Barrie in being more of a sentimental-There is a deeper thrill of religious emotion in his work; ist. more of what Matthew Arnold termed "intolerable pathos." Barrie is optimistic and pleasingly mingles humor with his pathos and more humor, too, than at first appears. One critic has said, "He leads the reader often into some ambuscade of what looks like quaintness, but is only realism touched with humor."

Maclaren is the more "finished," intellectual writer and interrupts his story now and then to preach-he shows himself the minister always. Barrie uses simple, every-day language, devoid of affectation; but suggestiveness is his supreme characteristiche never expands a sufficient hint into an essay.

Maclaren has written many books of a distinctly religious nature in the forcible, concise language of the earnest preacher, but we like best to remember his stories of Drumtochty and "Domsie" with his keen scent for a "lad o' pairts."

Once Barrie, led astray for the moment, perhaps, by Conan Doyle, wrote a purely modern detective story containing no Scotch whatever and he has also produced several dramatic pieces, but we know him best by his tales of homely Scotch life and we shall ever see Thrums with all that is sweet and sad there through Jess' window.

ALICE I. FROST, '04.

CLASS ODE, 1904.

WORDS BY EVA INGRAHAM PHILLIPS. MUSIC BY FLORENCE ETHEL HODGSON.

This world with all its heaven-sent things, The festive glitter of the morn,

Which brings anew the joy of living, And night its peace and quiet giving, The leafy nook,

The babbling brook,

"The Garden of God's out-of-doors;"

A prayer of gratitude for these, for Warming sun and cooling rain,

For blessings in an endless chain.

Even o'er the gates of yesterday, Each little kindness still will Waft its solid glow of heat through time, As music comes from sweetest chime Small favors paid, Strong friendships made, Sweet memories of happy days As that rare fragrance still remains With fairest blossoms when they die So, college life with years gone by.

But give us strength our work to do And grant us courage, to endure The toil of life that comes each day And we go faithfully on our way. Sincerity,

Kind charity,

These make a true and better life. With happy note and full accord Then all the while our song we'll give, 'Tis luck and gladness but to live.

MCKINLEY-THE MAN.

I SPEAK not to eulogize the dead. The work of eulogy has been done. A long line of distinguished writers and speakers amid badges of mourning and heart-felt solemnities have extolled the virtues and paid loving tributes to the memory of this great man. We can inscribe no line upon his monument that will make it more enduring. Not one of us but would erase a word that would dim the lustre of his memory.

Our theme is McKinley, not McKinley the soldier, the statesman, the President, the martyr, but McKinley—the man—with all his serenity, simplicity, and humor; with all his noble generosity; McKinley, who like Lincoln was never too busy to be kind. I shall not speak of him as a public man, his countenance darkened by the shadows of thought and public care, his straight, stern brows sheltering the depths of his eye flashing with the heat of mighty debate. More pleasing it is for us to see the radiance of his cordial and sweet expression, the beaming smile which lighted up the whole circle of those he loved and trusted.

The most prominent trait in his character was his sympathetic disposition and his loving heart. He loved his friends. He took no delight in discomfiting his enemies. He lived in the spirit of the golden rule. He was not unsocial, but there was one spot in all the earth that he loved above every other, and that spot was

his home. Generous and kind-hearted to all who composed his family circle, even to his own inconvenience, yet the centre of his home was his wife. The accord between his great heart and the serene emotions of his wife's was sympathy as true and manifest as the sympathy between the hovering, brooding sea-gull and the world surrounding, deep heaving, everlasting, measureless deep. As all the music of the ocean swells up through all the mighty octaves of its far resounding register, from the deep diapason to the rapidly vibrating tenor, from the gentle plash of the breeze ripple on the sea sands to the mighty throb of the air stirring tempest, so swelled up all the music of his soul as her saintly presence set in vibration every chord of his responsive being. To him she was the dearest being in the world, and no social attractions could call him where her poor health would not permit her to go. The intellectual and social brilliancy of high state functions could not offer so much to him as the home which cantained the wife of his youth with her lovable and sympathetic nature. Here in this home shrine, this sanctuary where the spirit of the Lord was wont to dwell and which long years of tender and affectionate companionship had dedicated into a sheltered and selected temple of the hearth, where none were received but were received with love, and none departed except with the benediction of peace-here freed from the anxieties of the outer world, bathed with the noble light of his true wife's smile, feeling more than she could speak and speaking always in love, McKinley, the man, found a Vestal temple, not as circled with cedar nor colored with vermilion, but the quiet and consecrated retreat of home.

McKinley possessed a rare power of making friends and keeping them: His friends loved him because he loved them. His enemies were disarmed because he would not cherish enmity nor make retaliation. He was never too busy to be genial. No child was admitted to his chamber but its wistful face was brighter and happier as it departed with a flower from the President's own hand and his blessing forever fastened in its memory. Sympathy and communion with friendly or kindred spirits were to him grateful and even necessary.

McKinley loved a good story. His fine sense of humor, a memory that held like brass, coupled with a manner of singular grace and charm, illuminated an inborn talent for story telling. He had a keen sense of the ludicrous and repeated or listened to a humorous anecdote with infinite glee. In his narration he was

clear, brief and graceful. His memory was stored with anecdotes of eminent men and war experiences. His conversation was always suitable and instructive and sometimes when occasion invited, its very sincerity and simplicity turning on higher themes rose to the moral sublime. He had something instructive or ingenious to say on the most familiar occasion, but he was not accustomed to jest or use trifles in public. He deported himself before popular audiences with a dignified and careful demeanor, convincing and controlling by appeals to reason and intelligence, and in this ability he probably has had few equals in history. However, in his playful moods he was not afraid to trifle, but he never indulged in commonplace, never dogmatized, was never affected.

His personal appearance contributed to the attraction of his friendly and social intercourse. How genial was his face! How kind and expressive was every movement of his eyes, as in their liquid depths slumbered compassion almost infinite and forgiveness unasked for! There love dwelt, there lingered the solemnity of sadness, for he knew sorrow. His frame and presence arrested and fixed attention. He was a man one would notice in a crowd and observe in him a man of high rank and character. To see him was to wish to see more of him. To know him was to love him. He was never overbearing or impatient. His devotion to his invalid wife had softened and sweetened his temper, which was never turbulent. He was the ideal of serenity and deliberation.

The moral side of his character was very pronounced. He was by nature a right-minded man. There was no guile in him. There never was the suggestion of an inclination to accomplish even a good result by improper means. He observed and loved the Sabbath. With him the Sabbath was the Lord's day. Modestly and unassumingly he found his way to the altar of the living God to worship Him with the serene devotion of his heart. His Christian serenity was like the morning, sweet, fresh, delightful. His smile like the gentle issuing of light, the spreading of a quiet, soft radiance of joy.

But it was in his death that McKinley showed more of true manliness than on any occasion of his life. How sublime and touching his last farewells! How saint-like the meditations of his departing spirit! He had drawn from the pure springs of life and now he poured out his own generously and without stint. The God who gave him life now came to reclaim it. His ser-

vant was ready. Humility, forgiveness, resignation—his Saviour had adorned Calvary with these. The servant was not unlike his Lord. McKinley—the man—was dying. "God's finger touched him, and he slept."

"Sink, thou autumnal sun!

The trees will miss the radiance of thine eye, Clad in their Joseph-coat of many a dye, The clouds will miss thee in the fading sky; But thou in other climes thy race must run, This day of glory done."

"Sink, thou of nobler light! The land will mourn thee in its darkling hour, Its heaven grow gray at thy retiring power, Thou shining orb of mind, thou beacon tower! Be thy great memory still a guardian might When thou art gone from sight."

ALBION KEITH SPOFFORD, '04.

BROWNING'S OPTIMISM.

"This world's no blot for us Nor blank; it means intensely and means good; To find its meaning is my meat and drink."

THIS is the essence of Browning's poetry. To him, life is the important thing, life in all its phases, that tends always onward and upward. For to him life means progression if it means anything.

> "Nothing can be as it has been before; Better, so all it, only not the same."

And yet he would not have us believe that all is success in this life. He realized keenly the mistakes, the disappointments and failures of mankind, yet he regarded them not as insurmountable barriers but rather as the conditions of existence, the stepping-stones to better things. He says:

> "God's gift was that man should conceive of truth And yearn to gain it catching at mistake."

Thus it is the spirit of man's striving and not his actual achievement that counts.

"That low man seeks a little thing to do Sees it and does it; This high man with a great thing to pursue, Dies ere he knows it."

Is the "low man" greater on that account because he accomplishes his purpose? With the firmness of conviction Browning answers—no! "'Tis not what man does which exalts him, but what man would do!" Not what man simply dreamed or wished to do, but what he yearned and strove and struggled to accomplish and failed because of human limitations. Not greater because he failed, but because he aimed higher.

And again, this failure, this constant striving after the unattainable, all the elements which pessimism seizes upon and emphasizes, Browning's wholesome optimism accepts, and with these as foundation constructs its argument for immortality. We are hungry and there is bread for us to eat; we are thirsty and there is water for us to drink. If, then, a wise and loving Father has created us with certain physical needs and has provided the means of supplying them, he certainly will not fail to satisfy the spiritual need as well, namely, the desire for immortality which he has implanted within his creatures. If we have failed here in attempting "The high that proved too high, the heroic for earth too hard," then there must be another world beyond where success is certain. And thus in man's very aspiration lies his assurance of immortality.

And more than this, Browning does not insist on the great preponderance of good over evil. In fact, he does not believe that such preponderance exists. Rather does he show that evil is a thing against which man must constantly struggle, but that, through the struggle strength is unconsciously won. Evil is as necessary to life as good, and, strange as it may seem, this can be proved true. Take the physical world, for instance. It is a fundamental principle that if everything were red, and we had never seen anything but red, it would be as if there were no color at all. The identity of color would be lost from lack of contrast. So in the spiritual world-if we had never known anything but good its value would be naught. Thus it is that, through contrast, evil enhances and brings out the full power of good. But Browning goes even further, declaring that good is positive and evil negative, and that from the very nature of things good must conquer. In Abt Vogler he cries out:

"There shall never be one lost good! What was shall live as before; The evil is null, is naught; is silence implying sound.

What was good, shall be good, with, for evil, so much good more; On the earth the broken arcs; in the heaven a perfect round.

All we have willed or hoped or dreamed of good shall exist; Not its semblance, but itself."

Such was the doctrine of Robert Browning, the man who was passionately in love with existence, who believed

> "That there's a world of capability For joy spread round us, meant for us, Inviting us,"

And one who enjoyed that world to the utmost. With simple hope and supreme faith he was able to declare,

> "God's in His heaven— All's right with the world."

And again,

"Nothing endures; the wind moans saying so; We moan in acquiescence; there's life's pact, Perhaps probation—do *I* know? God does; endure his act!"

Thus hopeful, earnest, intense, sincere, comes the message of faith in man, in immortality and the ultimate triumph of good over evil, ringing clear from the lips of

"One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward, Never doubted clouds would break,

Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph, Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, Sleep to wake."

And this is the motto he would leave with us:

"Look thou not down, but up."

MAE HELENA CARROW, 1904.

CLASS ODE, 1905.

WORDS AND MUSIC BY M. ALICE BARTLETT, 1905.

Swiftly, silently, onward the years glide Rich with the honors that ages have won;

Each year must contribute its own share of glory, Each day should record a noble deed done.

Quickly, quietly, onward we're pressing,

To the goal which Ambition has set for each one; Three years we have labored and toiled for the winning, But one year remains for the race to be run.

Tho' the noontide of college has passed away,

And the rays of the sun slanting low from the west, Warn us gently that evening is fast coming on,

Let us labor with redoubled zeal for the best.

Tho' our college days flee and the years speed away, May the firm bonds of fellowship ever survive, May our hearts in glad unison join in the praises Of our dear *Alma Mater* and our Class, 1905.

PAN-GERMANISM.

W HEN, thirty-four years ago, Bismarck accomplished the federation of the twenty-six individual states which constitute the present German Empire, he laid the foundation for a movement which now bids fair to continue until it terminates with the consolidation under one government of all the Germanspeaking peoples of Europe together with those of important colonies in Africa and South America. This movement is referred to as pan-Germanism.

Although at present the pan-Germanists as a *political* party are very much in the minority, the number of those who have openly declared themselves as partisans of consolidation, gives by no means a fair indication of their strength. Their power lies rather in that sentiment of brotherhood which pervades every people of Teutonic origin. Moreover, every effort is being made to *increase* this feeling of racial harmony and fraternal sympathy. The most important agent in bringing this to a successful issue is perhaps the Pan-Germanic Federation, an organization including two hundred and eighteen clubs with a membership of twenty-two thousand, which is sowing its doctrines broadcast through the publication of a vast amount of literature.

At this point a fact may be noted which seems to be of special importance. Within the last few years, among the Germans of Austria-Hungary wholesale conversions from the Roman Catholic to the Protestant faith have been going on. When we remember that nearly all the other branches of the German race are Protestant this takes on the greatest significance politically as well as religiously speaking.

Having seen that the feelings of Germanic peoples are becoming more and more friendly, we now ask: Is such a union as the Pan-Germanists advocate feasible and is it for the best interests of the German Empire. A careful examination of existing conditions would seem to prove that both questions must be answered in the affirmative.

Every year the situation is becoming more favorable. Besides the 60,000,000 people who now compose the German nation, there are, grouped around Germany as a center, one hun-

dred and twenty millions more who can trace their descent back to a Teutonic origin. The territory which they occupy includes Holland, Belgium, Denmark, a portion of Switzerland, part of Austria-Hungary, and two or three provinces of Russia. All this territory, lying as it does, with the exception of the Russian provinces, adjacent to the present boundaries of the Empire, is admirably adapted to consolidation into a single great country.

There are, moreover, other reasons for this coalition than those that have been mentioned. Besides sentimental and religious considerations, which are drawing Teutonic peoples together from within, there are strong forces which are pressing them together from without. Holland, Belgium and Denmarkare small and weak countries unable to defend themselves against the great powers. Hence, unless they have some protector they are at the mercy of the power who sees it to her advantage to annex them by conquest. To protect them, Germany with her splendid army and constantly growing navy, is entirely capable. Besides, coming into the German Federation on the same terms as the other states they would lose only the control of international relations and would retain their own sovereign and the entire administration of internal affairs. For this privilege of supervision which would be no loss to them but a great boon to her, Germany would be glad to grant them a large sum of money.

In Austria and Russia the fulcrum to the lever which the Pan-Germanists can bring to bear is dissatisfaction with the present conditions of government. The Germans in Austria have been gradually losing their political predominance to the Slavs. It is naturally very distasteful to them to be governed by a people far inferior to themselves, especially when in certain provinces, they themselves have the advantage of numbers. The same is true in the Russian provinces. The people are there subjected to the harsh rule of a race with which they have no interests in common.

Let us now cast a brief glance at Africa and South America. Africa we may pass over by simply stating that here Germany has extensive regions under her control. In South America she has no colonies under the German flag but is exceeding anxious to found some. Within the last few years about four hundred thousand German emigrants have settled in Brazil. Especial care has been taken to keep from mingling with the natives, so that *now* considerable districts of that country are peopled by

Germans who retain all their innate love for the fatherland and who would like nothing better than to be under German rule.

The value of colonies like these and of an enlarged territory in Europe is almost beyond conception. As Germany is becoming and in all probability will continue to become, more and more an industrial country, it is necessary that she should furnish herself with a market as well as a source of supply for raw materials. The latter could certainly not be better provided for than from the fertile lands of South America. In addition, the increased expanse of the mother country would afford opportunity for the domestic exchange of the various commodities produced in different sections.

After stating Germany's profit along commercial lines, it is almost unnecessary to add anything in regard to the advantage of this coalition to her as a military power. It would give her the control of the mouth of the Rhine, thus affording her fine harbors for her shipping at a point much nearer the Atlantic. It would also give a considerable extent of coast line on the Adriatic Sea, thus enabling her with her large fleet to control the Mediterranean. In case of war it would be practically impossible to keep both of these ways of approach blockaded. On the land she would be equally strong. It is true that she would hold a belt of land extending across Europe and thus would have a long frontier with strong nations on both sides, yet this territory is well concentrated, with length and breadth nearly equal, so that Germany with her splendid system of transportation and her immense and highly efficient army would be well nigh unconquerable.

If this movement, this Pan-Germanic consolidation, is ever successful, Germany will become a world power and the other European powers must yield the supremacy to their rival. The only danger to the United States is that of being drawn into a war while trying to maintain the Monroe Doctrine. If, in the years to come, the Monroe Doctrine is restricted to the North American continent in its application, as there is a growing feeling among Americans that it should be, this danger will be counteracted. Then, inasmuch as the Germans are a progressive and intellectual people, related to the Americans by the ties of blood, and their predominance much to be preferred to that of the Slav or Russian, we from our safe position on this side of the Atlantic may be justified in saving: Long live Germany! May she suc-CARROLL LEE MCKUSICK. '04. ceed!

IVY SONG, 1905.

WORDS AND MUSIC BY M. ALICE BARTLETT, 1905.

Hail Ivy, rich, clad in thy shimmering sheen Fair child of the earth mold, of blue skies serene, Sheltered by woodlands' cool arches of green

Thy days have been quiet and few. But now, little vine, though so frail and so fair You've a part in the world, and a message to bear, So be strong in thy purpose to live and to dare

Thy service to faithfully do.

Through the cool hours of summer's awakening morn, When the pale eastern skies slowly flush in the dawn, And the breeze whispers softly o'er garden and lawn,

'Tis sweeter to live than to die. But the storms from the cold, dreary northland's bleak zone Forgetting the ivy is shivering alone With her only protection the gray, icy stone, Hearken not to her low, pleading cry.

Yet we leave the frail ivy, as over the crest Of yon mount the sun slowly sinks in the west, And the lengthening shadows creep slowly to rest

And in silence bid thee sleep.

The stars will watch over thee with tenderest care, The dew of the evening will make thee more fair, And give thee strength, our message to bear

Of fellowship, pure, true and deep.

Though the years may be many, the years may be long, Remembrance is sweet and affection is strong And we promise thee that in our ivy song

Midst the future's hopes and fears. So farewell, little vine, nestled close 'neath the wall, Thy memory shall live in the hearts of us all, Tho' far away our destinies call,

In the course of the waiting years.

THE DIVORCE PROBLEM.

O^F the many social problems engaging the attention of the thinking men of to-day, none is more vital, more imperative, or fraught with more momentous issues than that of the perils threatening the home. A nation's permanence lies not in her physical strength but in the moral fibre of her social forces, and the family is the corner-stone of all social structure. If we would protect the nation we must preserve the integrity of the home and the purity of all influences entering it.

With much concern, therefore, are students watching the rapid growth of the divorce movement throughout our country. No foe is more insidious in its approach or more complete in its destruction. Yet to-day our divorce situation stands unparalleled. During the twenty years from 1867-86, 328,716 divorces were granted in the United States and during the last twenty over one-half million. The number increased from 9,937 in 1867 to 25,535 in 1886, or two and one-half times the rate of increase of population. In 1870 the ratio of divorced to married couples was 1.664-in 1880, 1.481. And during the last decade especially the growth has been enormous. In five years Indiana increased from 1,655 to 2,235, Ohio from 1,889 to 2,544, and Massachusetts from 565 to 1,045. Two years ago the ratio of divorce to marriage throughout the entire country was 1.154. Michigan reported 1.11; Vermont, 1.10; Ohio, 1.88; New Hampshire, 1.83; Maine, 1.6; and Indiana, with 4,699 divorces, 1.57. These figures show a constant and rapid growth so alarming that church and state alike are uniting in a universal cry of protest. Their significance must be sought in their relation not to the individual but to the family group and to society. The state should be a third party to every marriage; for the home is the cell of our social tissue, and all that threatens it endangers the foundation of the entire social body. Thus our divorce problem to-day demands earnest consideration and energetic action.

The causes of the present situation are many and varied. They may be grouped as legal, economic, and social.

Under the first, lie the laws governing marriage and divorce. A prolific source of evil is found in the confused legislation and lax enforcement of both. The absence of all national control has resulted in a system of state law without any uniformity, varying from no divorce in South Carolina to the broadest "omnibus clauses" existing in many states. This has produced the most absurd complications and distressing circumstances, a person divorced in one state for causes not recognized in another being regarded in the latter as legally married. Although national law may be impracticable, greater unity in state statutes is urgently required.

Four causes generally recognized as just grounds for divorce—adultery, desertion, non-support and excessive cruelty, meet with little criticism, although the latter, under the name of "mental anguish," has been grossly abused. But "omnibus clauses" should be abolished. Including forty-two different

grounds for divorce their lax interpretation produces untold mischief and makes of marriage a travesty.

The divine purpose and justification of marriage is happiness. When this fails the purpose is unaccomplished, the home's sanctity is destroyed, and society is often better served by divorce than by enforced home-life. Although reform is needed, severe restriction of our divorce laws should be framed only after broad and careful consideration. The better remedy lies in restricting our marriage laws. Carroll D. Wright attributes to their laxity one-third of our present divorce evil, and study shows that the investment of power in unworthy clerical and civic officials and laxity in requiring marriage returns have robbed marriage of its solemn and sacred significance.

Yet a truer cause lies in the disintegration of the family life and of those ties which make the home circle. Many agencies aid this tendency. Our industrial system, often removing the husband for long periods from the home; our cities compelling tenement life, as is the case with 80 per cent. of New York's population; the low wage, rendering workmen unable to worthily support a family and forcing the wife to sacrifice the duties of the home for those of the sweat shop—these all tend to destroy the privacy and sacredness of family ties. Throughout our national life we see this spirit manifesting itself. Our newspapers make affection the theme of doubtful jest and caricature, domestic unhappiness as humor.Even among the so-called "better classes" marital infidelity is looked upon with constantly decreasing abhorrence.

In the new "emancipation of woman" we find a yet deeper cause of divorce. Contemporaneous with this movement statistics show a great decrease in marriages with a relative increase in illegitimate births and divorce. Woman's entrance into man's industrial sphere has lessened the workingman's wage without permitting the wife, if she is faithful to the necessary duties of the home, to earn her share of the required income. The business office and social club have lessened the devotion of woman, generally speaking, to the highest interests of the home and have aroused a spirit of uneasy reaching after greater independence which, although beneficial in its proper place and degree, may, if carried too far, greatly endanger the safety of our family life.

I have thus briefly sketched the causes contributing toward the situation which confronts us. The solution of the difficulty

lies first in legislation. Remarriage should be forbidden until a certain period of years after divorce. Many more trivial grounds of divorce should be eliminated, thus causing society to feel more keenly the obligations of the marriage vow. Marriage should be surrounded with greater dignity and impressiveness. The power should be carefully vested, strict returns should be required, and every safeguard should be afforded the ignorant and weak. Finally, the state should have power to forbid marriage with criminals or other social members likely to be dangerous to social welfare.

Yet legislation alone has ever been powerless to effect social reform. The true remedy lies in more general education of the people along this line. Let the mask of false modesty be removed. Let our press fill its columns with wholesome discussion, let our pulpits boldly speak their message, let the parents guide the younger in this most vital of personal and social relations and we shall see our divorce problem solved by truer and wiser marriages.

-EUGENE BERNARD SMITH, '04.

Alumni Round-Table.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'72.—George E. Gay has charge of the Massachusetts School Exhibit at the World's Fair.

'74.—Hon. Reuel W. Rogers, of Belfast, has been re-appointed by Governor Hill, Judge of the Municipal Court of the city of Belfast.

'74.—Hon. Augustine Simmons of North Anson has been nominated by the Republicans for Judge of Probate of Somerset County.

'76.—Hiram W. Ring is now living with his family in Seattle, Washington. Mr. Ring has been very ill for the past year, and is now unable to do any business.

'86.—Professor W. H. Hartshorn addressed the York County Teachers' Association meeting at Saco, May 27th.

'88.—Miss Lucy A. Frost teaches Zoölogy, Biology, and Hygiene in the Dorchester High School. A fine new High School building has recently been erected in Dorchester and there are at present 1,034 pupils and 34 regular teachers.

'88.—Rev. A. C. Townsend is pastor of the Congregational Church at Albion, Nebraska.

'89.—Hon. Wilbur Judkins delivered the memorial address at Lewiston City Hall, May 30.

'90.—Rev. H. J. Piper is in charge of a church in the suburbs of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Piper have been very successful here, having among other things raised a debt of a thousand dollars which had encumbered the church.

'94.—A pleasant reception was recently given at the Worthington Street School, Springfield, Mass., to Sherman I. Graves, together with his wife and son, by the teachers of the school; not only the present teachers, but also those who were in the school when Mr. Graves was principal. Mr. Graves is now supervising principal of the Strong district in New Haven, Conn.

'97.—Carl E. Milliken was about college recently. He delivered the Memorial Day address at Sherman, Me.

'97.-R. B. Stanley was in town Memorial Day.

'98.—R. H. Tukey has been elected to a fellowship at Yale for 1904-1905. He will receive his degree of Ph.D. in the spring of 1905.

'98.—L. W. Pease is pastor of the Wheelock and South Wheelock, Vermont, Free Baptist churches.

'99.—Miss Bertha M. Brown is pleasantly located in Providence, R. I.

'99.—On June 23 occurred, at the residence of Hon. G. W. Furbush, the marriage of his daughter, Miss Edith Blanche Furbush, to Ernest Victor Call.

1900.—R. S. M. Emrich, who graduated this spring from Hartford Theological Seminary, has been awarded a fellowship for one year's travel abroad.

1900.—Carlyle P. Hussey has received his degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hussey is now in Lewiston.

1900.—Ernest V. Call has recently graduated from Bowdoin Medical School.

1900.—Clara Trask is teaching in the High School at Williamstown.

1900.—S. O. Clason graduates this year from Bowdoin Medical School.

'or.-Miss Lucy Small visited college recently.

Around the Editors' Gable.

VACATION time has come again,—for some a time of leisure,—for others, of work in other lines. To those, however, whose summer moments are not to be wholly occupied, the editors would make a slight suggestion. As students we wish our magazine to compare favorably with those of other colleges. To do this, the student body must work. It is not enough simply to provide articles already prepared in English, there is need of special STUDENT work. In Bates College there is abundance of literary ability, all we need is to call it into service. Therefore, the STUDENT editors offer two prizes ;—one, for the best written essay,—another for the best written story, the same to be handed to the editors before October 1, 1904. We hope that every student will participate in this contest.

W^E are pleased to submit the following article found in a recent issue of the magazine, *The United States Trade Reports*, published in Cincinnati, Ohio. This comes from an unprejudiced source, for no person connected with the college was in any way responsible for its appearance and friends of Bates will be glad to know that the work of the institution is being appreciated and commended outside our State and outside New England.

"We are pleased that so many have written to us in accordance with our offer of free advice asking us to recommend to them some school for the education of their sons and daughters. While such an inquiry is not of the nature usually submitted to us, we are only too pleased to be of service to our patrons on such an important subject as this.

In consequence we sent instructions to our representatives to look up this matter carefully, and gather such information as would prove of practical value to our readers. Having made a careful investigation of the standing and character of the leading schools in the country, and with due respect to those which offer good advantages, we beg to draw our readers' attention to the Bates College, at Lewiston, Me.

This school offers exceptional advantages, and at terms most reasonable. The courses of study are broad and liberal, and embrace every requirement of modern education, refinement and culture. The Faculty is composed of instructors, especially qual-

ified in theory as well as practice to teach, and one of the many advantages of this school is the attention bestowed upon the individual education of the pupil.

The thorough preparation that this institution gives for public speaking, is shown by the honors won in the last eight years in ten out of eleven intercollegiate debates—three of these with universities.

The buildings occupied are large and commodious, modern in construction and equipment, and every facility is provided for the pupil. In fact, the entire tone and influence, moral, social and physical, are all that could be asked for by any parent solicitous for the welfare of his child.

Therefore, in view of these carefully ascertained facts, we have not the slightest hesitancy in so strongly indorsing the Bates College, at Lewiston, Me."

FTER a year of patient study most of us would like vacation to mean rest. To many a Bates student it means hard toil, but "a man's a man for a' that." To a few, not wholly to be envied after all, vacation means entire freedom from duty, even a shady lawn with a hammock and books doubtless. Then comes the question as to what shall be read. Is it to be simply the latest novel or indeed a sample of yellow covered literature? It ought not to be. Nothing is so pernicious to the mind as most of the so-called "summer books." We may feel too wearied to delve deep into scientific treatises, but does that debar something of value? Now is the time to read the history of some interesting region with the fascinating biography of some of its inhabstants to round out the historical outline. Also is the chance given to read those books which time has proved worthy, and yet the busy year has given no time to enjoy. Poetry must not be forgotten. What is more cultivating, helpful, uplifting than good poetry? It can be found to suit every taste and need. A couple of "nature books" would bring us nearer to the children of the woods and fields, and, from our quiet corner, show us many a woodland secret. With careful choice, may our selection bring value and enjoyment!

WHAT does the "Bates spirit" mean to you personally? Does it stand for the power that compels men to plead lack of time when asked to further the college interests, or can

you measure it by what you do? We are delighted whenever we hear that Bates is admired outside the world of her supporters, and we have reason to be. But did you ever think of the work that men have had to do, and of the work that needs to be done now, when calls for help are coming so fast. We have a college paper, the standard of which we want to make high. You don't expect the few, who have charge, to do the whole work, but it certainly is easy to defer taking a part until another time. To speak more specifically,—the alumni editor needs the assistance of every student to make that department of value, the local editor could make the home section more interesting if the students would aid.

Bates has an admirable record in debate. The report goes out that she has three literary societies where special attention is given to debating and public speaking. So far it is true, but what would the outsider think of such a report if he could visit any of our societies and see the lagging interest that exists during a good part of the time. All honor to those who work. By means of them the name of Bates is known beyond the limits of the campus. Honor to those who try to work,—their lot is the hardest of all. But for those who are so wrapped up in their own little sphere that they find no time or inclination, we can only hope they may open their eyes and make desperate efforts to become active.

O UR college year we regard as a time of progress. We are continually advancing. Our horizon is broadening, our world growing bigger. Under the discipline of study our minds are unfolding and expanding. We are not where we were last September. And shall not our vacation, also, mark a period of progress in our lives? Of course it should not be a progress obtained by hard application to books. That would not be a vacation. But neither should it be a time of intellectual stagnation. Two months! Shall they pass in vain?

We shall read during some of those restful vacation hours. We shall all, doubtless, read entertaining fiction those hot days when mental effort approaches the impossible. We may read fiction some days when it is not hot. Good fiction is, of course, not to be condemned, but may we be sure to choose wisely. May we not fail to appreciate the best in books and to find in everything we read something which shall broaden our views and raise us higher in the intellectual plane.

Some may give little time to reading. Some will travel during the summer. Their minds will be stored with happy remembrances; and the new thoughts which they have gained, through meeting people in distant lands, will almost transform them. Shall we who have not this happiest of educational privileges, we who must remain at home all summer, fail to have our lives strengthened by contact with our fellow-beings? No. If we go home, we shall discern new developments in old friends. We shall meet new people. May we look for the admirable qualities in everyone. May we analyze the motives of our friends and learn to understand them as never before. May we applaud their successes without giving a thought to their failures. Thus not only shall we be led to entertain more kindly benevolent feelings for all; but the qualities which we admire in others will be developed unconsciously in our own lives. Our vacation will have brought to us true progress.

LOVE IN ACTION.

Henry Drummond in one of his most beautiful and valuable little works says—and how truly!—that "love is the greatest thing in the world." Now helpfulness, kindliness, service, are but the expression of love. They are love in action. And unless love thus manifests itself in action, it is an indication that it is of that weak and sickly nature which needs exercise, growth, and development, that it may grow and become strong, healthy, vigorous and true, instead of remaining a little, weak, indefinite, sentimental nothing.

As in the natural world it is a well known law that whatever has no use, serves no purpose, shrivels up, so it is a law of our own being that he who makes himself of no use, of no service to the great body of mankind, who is concerned only with his own diminutive self, finds that self, small as it is, growing smaller and smaller, and those finer and better and grander qualities of his nature, those that give the chief charm and happiness to life, shrivelling up. But he who makes the object of his life service, helpfulness and kindliness to others, finds his whole nature growing and expanding, himself becoming large-hearted, magnanimous, kind, loving, sympathetic, joyous and happy, his life becoming beautiful and rich. For, instead of living one little life, he has entered into a countless number of lives and shares with them each joy, each success, each happiness.

Our prevailing thoughts determine the mental atmosphere we create around us, and all who come within its influence are affected in some way according to the quality of that atmosphere. Much has been written and said about personal magnetism. Yet, to our minds, in its true sense and as distinguished from purely animal magnetism, personal magnetism is nothing more nor less than the forces sent out from the soul of a great-hearted, tender-hearted, magnanimous, loving, sympathetic man or woman. For did you ever know a mean, vindictive, self-centered soul to possess it? One sees in his fellow-men the reflection of his own soul. "Would we have all the world love us, we must first then love all the world."

Local Department.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Once again, we sympathize with a member of the Faculty, this time with Dr. Leonard, who was called to Providence a few weeks before the close of the term by the illness and death of his mother.

The last meeting of the societies was given by the Class of '04 in the college chapel. The program was not long but was exceedingly interesting. After the entertainment, refreshments were served in the society and recitation rooms.

The prize of ten dollars offered to the Senior in the French department who, during the year, should read, without translating, the greatest amount of French, was won by Miss Eva I. Phillips, who completed twenty-two volumes.

A movement has been made in the societies toward the societybuilding. Each society has decided to run the work on one-half the present dues and each member is to pay one dollar more than this, the amount to go toward the proposed building.

The speakers at the Junior exhibition, on Monday evening of commencement week were Albert Kilburn Baldwin, John Everard DeMeyer, Orin Merton Holman, William Lewis Parsons, Frank Clifford Stockwell, Chester Clinton Tuttle, Mary Alice Lincoln, Marion Ethel Mitchell, Monira Louise Norton, Grace May Peabody, Ada Maud Reed, Maud Lillian Thurston. Miss M. E. Bartlett was excused, as she had left the college for a trip through western Europé.

Next year's program for the *Cercle Francais*, if carried out as planned, will be rather more elaborate than those of the past. Among the special features are a play to be given by the members of the club; a series of bright and entertaining short stories

by modern authors, to be read by Mrs. Veditz; the introduction of several new games, invented especially for the acquirement of facility in conversation; a lecture on Hugo by Professor C. Fontaine of New York City; a series of "Word-Pictures of Parisian Life and Scenes" and a lecture on "The Treasures of the Louvre," all profusely illustrated with photographs of places and of the Louvre originals, to be given by Dr. Veditz.

Election of officers for the societies took place in May as follows:

Eurosophia.—President, Abbott, '05; Vice-President, Phillips, '06; Secretary, Miss French, '07; Treasurer, Wight, '07; Executive Committee, Blake, '05.

Polymnia.—President, De Meyer, '05; Vice-President, Johnson, '06; Secretary, Miss Davis, '07; Treasurer, Wiggin, '06; Executive Committee, Parsons, '05.

Piæria.—President, Holman, '05; Vice-President, Peavy, '06; Secretary, Miss Willard, '07; Treasurer, McIntire, '07; Executive Committee, Miss Briggs, '05.

Ivy Day at Bates took place June 21, in Hathorn Hall. At the close of the exercises the Ivy was planted on the west side of the entrance to the Library. The program of exercises was:

> MUSIC. PRAYER. MUSIC.

Oration.

Presentation. Poem. Music. Toasts. Ode. Music. John Stillman Reed.

Mary Alice Lincoln.

Albert Kilburn Baldwin.

Athletics.

THE base-ball season for 1904 closed with the Colby game on June 11th. This year Bates is obliged to take fourth place in the Maine Intercollegiate League, but, all things considered, perhaps the record of the team is all that could be expected. From last year's regular team only three men were left in college,—Doe, Austin and Wood. This meant that the team must be made up of almost all new material and this for the most part from the Freshman Class.

Outside the State the Bates nine made the most creditable showing in years, defeating both Boston College and Tufts, and holding down Harvard six to two. Of the eleven schedule games played Bates won five and lost six.

Following is a record of the college games played during the season:

APRIL 23-BOWDOIN AT BRUNSWICK.

After playing Hebron a practice game Bates met Bowdoin, for the first college contest. It was a close, hard-fought, teninning game, resulting in the score of seven to six in favor of Bowdoin.

The score:

BOWDOIN.					BATES.
AB B	н	PO	A	Е	AB BH PO A E
White, ss 6	I	2	2	I	Wood, 2b 6 3 6 I 0
Stone, c 5					Austin, ss 5 0 2 0 0
Clarke, 2b 6	4	3	4	1	Doe, p 4 0 2 4 0
Cox, rb 5					Bowman, 2 0 7 2 I
Wiggin, Ib 4	3 1	15	0	0	Rogers, lf 5 2 I 0 0
Gould, 3b 3	С	2	5	I	Bowers, 3b 4 0 0 2 4
Kinsman, cf 5					Kendall, 1b 3 3 8 0 0
Redman, 1f 3 (С	3	0	0	Dwinal, c. f 6 I 2 0 0
Oakes, p 5					McIntryre, rf 3 0 I 0 0
*Piper 1					Wight, rf I 0 0 0 0
Houghton, lf I	С	0	0	0	
			-	-	Totals 39 9 29 9 5
Totals 44 I	5 3	31	15	3	

Two-base hits-Stone, Clarke, Cox, Rogers, Kendall. Three-base hits-Stone, Clark, Wood. Stolen bases-Cox, White, Clark. Sacrifice hits-Gould 2. First base on balls-By Oakes, Austin, Doe; Bowdoin 2, Bower, Wight; by Doe, Wiggin. Struck out-By Oakes, Austin, Doe, McIntire; by Doe, Stone, Clarke, Kinsman 3, Houghton. Time-2h. 30m. Umpire-Hassett.

MAY 5-HARVARD AT CAMBRIDGE.

The first college game played on the Massachusetts trip resulted in a victory for Harvard, six to two. The feature of the game from Bates' point of view was the pitching of Doe.

The score:

HARVARD. BATES. AB BH PO A E AB BH PO A E Carr, 3b..... 4 2 3 4 I Bowman, 4 0 6 0 0 Austin, cf...... 3 0 I 0 0 Kendall, Ib..... 4 0 I0 0 0 Kernan, rf...... 4 0 2 0 0 Randall, 1b...... 3 0 10 1 0 Matthews, ss..... 3 0 2 I 0 Clarkson, cf..... 4 3 0 0 0 Stevenson, 2b..... 3 2 I 2 I Wood, 2b..... 4 0 3 4 0 Wight, ss..... 4 0 I I 3 Rogers, 1b..... 3 I I 0 0 Marshall, 1b..... 4 0 1 0 0 Bower, 3b..... 3 I O I I Rounds, rf...... 3 I I 0 Doe, p..... 3 0 I 2 Quigley, c.... 4 2 I O 0 0 7 Coburn, p..... 3 0 I 3 0 0

Runs made—Matthews, Clarkson 2, Stevenson, Marshall, Quigley, Rogers, Bower. Two-bast hits—Clarkson 2, Quigley, Rogers. Threebase hit—Quigley. Home run—Stevenson. Stolen bases—Carr, Matthews, Clarkson, Stevenson, Marshall, Rounls. First base on balls— Randall, Matthews, Austin. Struk out—By Coburn 7, by Doe 6. Ht by pitched ball—Austin. Umpire—Miah Murray.

MAY 6—BOSTON COLLEGE AT BOSTON.

Bates won her first college game of the season against Boston College by the score of three to two. For Bates Johnson, the Freshman pitcher, was in the box and pitched a star game. The summary:

BOSTON COLLEGE.

					C	
BH	I PC) A	Е	AB BH PC	A	Е
0	10	0	0	Barrett, 1f 4 0 2	0	0
I	13	0	I			
				Lions, 1b 4 I 8	Ι	0
0	0	2	0	Driscoll, p 4 0 2	3	0
2	I	0	0	Crowley, rf 4 I 2	0	0
2	I	2	0	McClaney, ss 4 0 I	I	I
Ι	0	0	0	Dorr, cf 4 2 I	0	0
2	I	5	0	McCarthy, c 3 0 3	0	0
-	-	-	-		-	-
9	27	14	I	Totals 35 4 24	10	5
	0 0 1 1 0 2 2 1 2	0 10 0 I 1 I3 I 0 0 0 2 I 2 I I 0 2 I 	0 IO 0 0 I 0 I 13 0 I 0 5 0 0 2 2 I 0 2 I 2 I 0 0 2 I 5 	BH PO A E 0 IO 0 0 0 I 0 0 1 I3 0 I I 0 5 0 0 0 2 0 2 I 0 0 2 I 2 0 I 0 0 0 2 I 2 0 I 0 0 0 2 I 5 0 9 27 I4 I	0 I0 0 0 Barrett, lf	0 IO 0 O Barrett, lf

Runs made—By Bowers 2, Rogers, Lions, Crowley. Two-base hit— Wood. Stolen bases—Driscoll, Crowley. Struck out—By Johnson 10, by Driscoll 3. Umpire—McCusker.

MAY 7-TUFTS AT MEDFORD.

The Bates team probably played their fastest game of the season when they met and defeated the strong Tufts team by the close score of two to nothing. The *Herald* says: "The Maine men were in fine form and played fast, clean ball from start to finish. Doe pitched a remarkable game, allowing only one hit." The score:

score.

BATES.

BATES.

TUFTS.

AB	BH	PO 1	Α	Е	AB	BH	PO	A	Е	
Bowman, c 2	0	8	3	I	Lamb, c 2	0	4	I	0	
Austin, cf 4	2	I	0	0	MacCorry, lf 4					
Kendall, Ib 4					Donavan, 2b, c., 1b 4	0	4	3	I	
Wood, 2b 4					Saunders, ss 3					
Wight, ss 3					Simon, 3b 3	0	2	Ι	I	
Rogers, 1f 4					Hennelly, Ib., C 3	0	9	2	I	
Bower, 3b 3	0	I	4	0	McCarthy, cf 3					
Rounds, rf 4	0	I	0	0	Patch, 2, p 3	0	0	4	0	
Doe, p 4	0	I	6	0	Dickinson, rf 3					
					Wallace, 2b 2	0	2	I	0	
Totals	3	27	16	2		-	-	-	-	
					Totals	I	27	13	3	

Runs—Wight and Rogers. Stolen bases—Bowman 1, Saunders 3. First base on balls—Off Donovan 2, off Patch 1. Struck out—By Doe 9, by Patch 4. Time—1h. 35m. Umpires—Woodbury of Tufts and Bond of Maine.

MAY 12-UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT AUBURN.

In a fine exhibition of base-ball played on Auburn Park May 12th, Bates defeated Maine five to two. Both teams played fast ball. Bates won by heavy batting and fast fielding.

The score:

BATES.

U. OF M.

AB	BH	PO	A	E	AB					
Bowman, 5	2	5	I	0	Mitchell, cf 5	0	2	I	0	
Austin, cf 5	I	1	0	0	Collins, 1b 4	0	9	0	0	
Kendall, 3b 4	3	13	0	2	Violette, c 4	0	5	2	0	
Wood, 2b 4	0	0	3	0	Larrabee, ss 4					
Wight, 2b 4	I	I	4	0	Hosmer, 1f 4					
Rogers, cf 4	0	I	0	0	Quint, Burns, 2b 4					
Bower, 3b 4	2	3	2	0	MacDonald, rf 4	0	2	0	I	
Rounds, rf 4	0	3	0	I	Bird, 3b 4	I	I	0	0	
Doe, p 4	0	0	5	2	Frost, p 4	0	0	2	0	
_	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	

MAY 21-BOWDOIN AT AUBURN.

In a game of the usual snap and vigor of a Bates-Bowdoin contest, Bates defeated Bowdoin six to one on May 21st.

BATES.

BOWDOIN.

AI	BH	PO	A	E	AB BH PO A	E	
Bowman, c	2	10	I	Ι	White, ss 4 I 3 6		
Austin, cf 4	. 0	2	0	0	Stone, 3 0 6 2	I	
Kendall, Ib 4					Clark, lf 4 I 2 0		
Wood, 2b 4	. I	3	5	0	Cox, rf., p 4 0 0 0	0 (
Wight, ss 3					Wiggin, 1b 4 0 10 0) 2	
Rogers, lf 4	. 0	0	0	0	Hodgson, 2b 3 0 2 3	I	
Bower, 3b 4					Gould, 3b 3 0 0 1		
Rounds, rf 2	0	0	0	I	Kinsman, cf 3 0 1 1	0	
Johnson, rf 2					Oakes, p., rf 3 0 0 3		
Doe, p 4					Piper, rf I I O C	0	
		-	-	-			

MAY 28-U. OF M. AT ORONO.

After the victory over Bowdoin Bates occupied first place in the Maine league but her standing was destined to quickly fall. As has been the result of every sort of athletic contest between Maine and Bates at Orono for the past three years, Bates lost in a critical game on Maine's diamond May 28. The score was six to one.

The summary:

U. OF	M	Γ.				
	R	BH	PO	A	Е	
McDonald, rf 4	I	0	0	I	0	
Collins, Ib 4	I	0	12	0	0	
Violette, c 4	I	2	9	0	0	
Mitchell, cf 4	I	I	2	0	0	
Larrabee, ss 4			I		I	
Frost, p 4	0	2	0	I	0	
Hosmer, 1f 4	I	I	2	0	0	
Burns, 2b 4	0	I	I	0	0	
Bird, 3b 4	0	I	0	0	0	
	-	-		-	-	
Totals 36	6	9	27	7	I	

		BH	PO	A	E	
Bowman, c 4	0		7		0	
Austin, c., ff 4	0	I	0	0	I	
Kendall, Ib 4	0	0	13	I	Ι	
Wood, 2b 4	0	I	I	6	I	
Wight, ss 4	Ι	I	I	0	0	
Rogers, lf 4	0	0	I	0	0	
Bower, 2b 4	0	I	0	I	I	
Rounds, rf 3	0	0	0	0	0	
Doe, p 3	0	I	I	6	0	
Totals 34	I	6	24	14	4	

BATES.

Two-base hits-Violette 2, Burns, Doe. Three-base hit-Wood. Struck out, by Frost, Austin 2, Kendall, Rogers 2, Bower-6; by Doe, McDonald 2, Larrabee, Burns 2-5. Umpire-Quinn.

MAY 30-BOWDOIN AT LEWISTON.

Bates lost the annual Memorial Day exhibition game with Bowdoin, score one to nothing. It was a pitchers' battle and in truth a battle royal.

The score:

BOWDOIN.				BATES.
AB BH	PO	Α	E	AB BH PO A E
White, ss 4 0	I	2	0	Bowman, c 4 0 11 0 0
Stone, 4 0	8	3	0	Austin, cf 4 I 0 0 0
Clarke, lf 4 I				Kendall, 1b 3 I 5 0 0
Cox, p 4 I				Wood, 2b 3 0 3 2 0
Wiggin, 1b 4 2				Bower, 3b 3 0 2 2 1
Hodgson, 2b 4 0				Wight, ss 3 0 1 0 0
Oakes, rf 4 0				Rogers, lf 3 0 2 1 0
Gould, 3b 4 I				Doe, rf 3 0 0 0 0
Kinsman, cf 4 o				Johnson, p 3 0 3 0 0
		-	-	
Totals	27	9	I	Totals 29 2 27 5 I

Runs made—Clarke. Three-base hit—Clarke. Stolen bases—Stone, Hodgsön. Struck out—By Cox, Austin, Kendall, Wood, Wight, Rogers, Johnson 2; by Johnson, White, Stone, Clarke 2, Cox, Wiggin 2, Hodgson, Gould, Kinsman 2. Passed ball—Bowman. Umpire—James Hassett.

JUNE 4-COLBY AT LEWISTON.

The first Colby game resulted in an easy victory for Colby, the score being ten to five. Both teams fielded well, but Colby's superior work at the bat made the game one-sided.

The score:

COLBY.	BATES.
ABR BH POAE	ABR BH POAE
Cowing, c 5 2 2 4 3 0	Bowman, c 5 1 1 5 2 1
Coombs, p 5 3 3 I 3 I	Austin, cf 4 I 2 2 0 I
Newman, rf 5 2 I I 0 2	Kendall, 1b 4 1 0 13 0 0
Craig, 3b 5 I I 2 I 0	Wood, 2b 4 I I 0 3 2
Willey, 1b 5 I I I4 I 2	Wight, ss 4 0 I 4 I I
Pugsley, ss 5 0 I I 3 2	Bower, 3b 4 0 0 2 I 0
Tilton, 2b 5 0 I 2 4 0	Rogers, lf 4 I I 0 0 0
Leighton, cf 5 I I I O O	Johnson, rf., p., 4 0 I 0 2 I
Pile, lf 4 0 0 1 0 0	Doe, rf., p 4 0 0 1 5 0

Totals 44 10 11 27 15 7 Totals37 5 7 27 14 6 Runs made by Bowman, Austin, Kendall, Wood, Rogers, Cowing 2, Coombs 3, Newman 2, Craig, Willey, Pugsley, Leighton. Stolen bases— Leighton Austin. Struck out—By Doe, Craig; by Johnson, Pugsley, Tilton 2, Pile; by Coombs, Bowman, Austin, Kendall, Rogers. Umpire— James Hassett.

JUNE II-COLBY AT WATERVILLE.

The last Maine college game of the season was played between Bates and Colby and a victory for Colby gave her the championship. The score was seven to three.

The summary	:						
COLBY.						BATES.	
AB	R	BH	PO) A	Е	AB R BH PO A E	
Cowing, c 4	I	I	IO	2	0	Bowman, c 4 0 0 5 1 0	
Coombs, p 4	2	3	2	2	0	Austin, cf 3 I O I O I	
Newman, rf 3	2	2	0	0	I	Kendall, 1b 4 0 0 12 0 0	
Craig, 3b 4	I	I	I	I	0	Wood, 2b 4 I I 3 3 0	
Leighton, cf 4	0	0	I	0	0	Wight, ss 4 0 I I 4 2	
Willey, 1b 4						Bowers, 3b 3 0 0 0 2 2	
Pugsley, ss 4						Rogers, lf 3 I 2 0 0 0	
Tilton, 2b 4						Rounds, rf 3 0 0 0 I 0	
Pile, 1f 3						Doe, p 3 0 0 1 2 1	
	-	-	-	-	-		
Totals 37	7	7	27	10	2	Totals 31 3 4 24 13 6	

Earned runs—Colby 4, Bates 1. Struck out—By Coombs, 10; by Doe, 6. Umpire—Hassett.

Exchanges.

T*HE Vassar Miscellany* is one of the most interesting periodicals received this month. It is largely fiction and the stories are sparkling with originality. "Manuel," the story of a Mexican boy whose devotion to a young man newly arrived from the east led him to sacrifice his own life, is truly pathetic and has the naturalness of development so necessary to the success of a story of this kind. The poem, "A Roman Lullabye," is ingenious and brings to our imagination the true sentiments of a mother trustingly consigning her loved child to the care of the Roman gods.

The *Mount Holyoke* for June does not rank with the May number. The stories seem a little lacking in naturalness, although they hold the interest. We quote from the poetry of the May number.

WHAT CAME UP THE LANE.

Slowly she came, a maiden wondrous fair, In garments tender green, and trailing soft Along her path; where'er her light feet pressed the earth New flowers bloomed, while from the waiting trees Burst the imprisoned leaves, and all the lane Grew one long, beauteous aisle, where Spring had passed. —The Mount Holyoke.

FOR THEE AND FOR ME.

There's a cold wind blowing 'cross the plain, And a dark cloud scudding 'cross the sky, And a tall tree bending 'cross the stream, For me.

There's a warm light glowing from the fire, And a swift wheel's humming from the hearth, And a sweet, low cooing from the child, For thee.

-The Mount Holyoke.

THE BATES STUDENT.

IN A CONVENT GARDEN.

A sunny spot beside a garden wall, A rose tree growing there and throwing tall Its green arms upward, bearing blossoms small, Fragrant and white, from which the petals fall.

A winding path that runs where roses blow, A little wind that wavers to and fro, A nun who wanders in the light, and slow Paces the garden path with head bent low.

What does she dream of in that garden fair? Only of roses filling the soft air With fragrance? Does no other thought or care Come to her, lingering in the stillness there? —The Mount Holyoke.

"The Romance of a Toxicologist," in the *Georgetown Jour*nal, departs from the usual trend of college stories, dealing with attempted murder, but ending happily in the discovery of the villain and the bestowal of the laurel on the true hero.

The Buff and Blue is an essay number. "The Influence of the Poets," shows a sympathetic spirit, but deals too much with the objective. In fact the essays all give the impression of a conscious struggle on the part of the authors rather than a spontaneity and pleasure in writing.

MISS INNOCENCE.

Dear little girl with your simple ways, Your artless and unthinking grace, As the violet's opening bloom is fair So is thy innocent face.

Do you not know your loveliness, Your witchery quaint and sweet? Do you not know that your own dear self Has brought my heart to your feet?

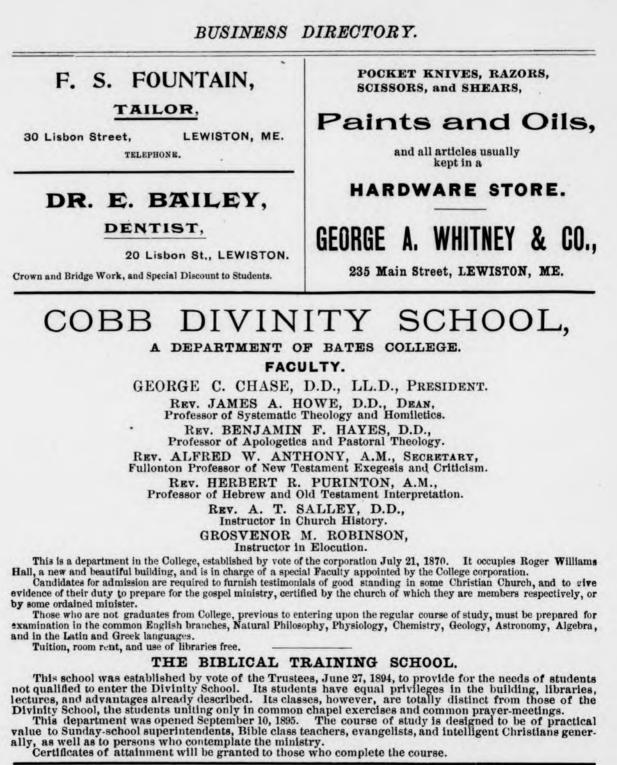
Ah, no! to you is your power unknown, And so may it be, I pray;For you to know your dainty charm Would take the charm away.

-The Tuftonian.

The preparatory schools have sent in some high grade publications this month. Those most worthy of mention are: The Stranger, The Bouncer, The Derby Academy Quill, The Vermont Academy Life, The Hamptonia.

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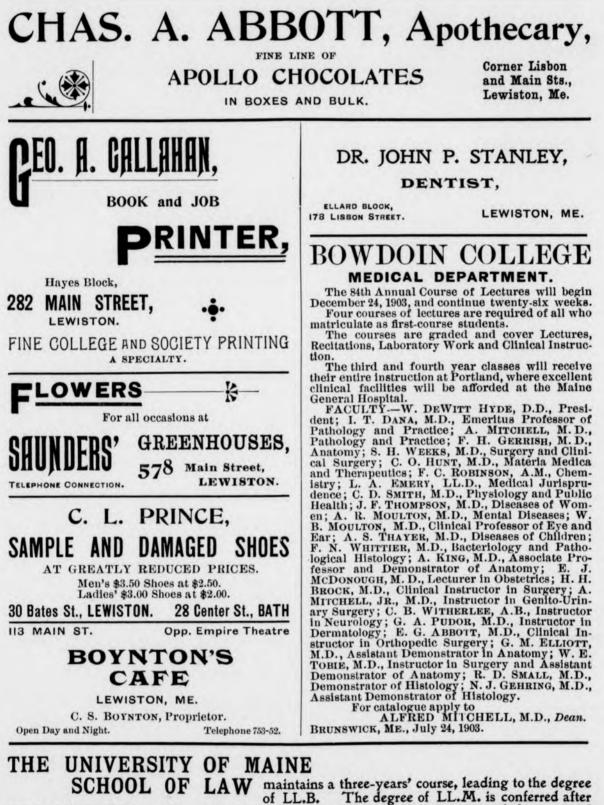
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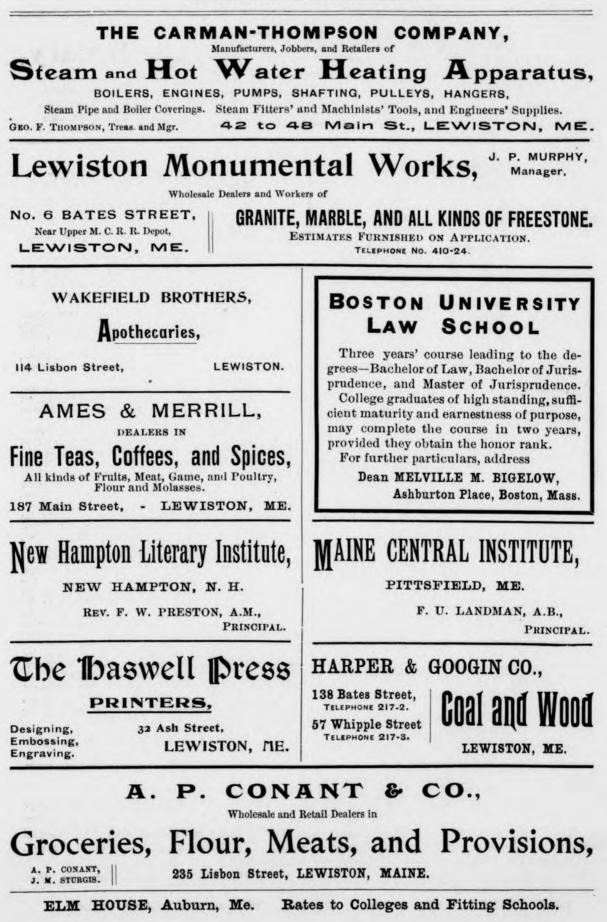


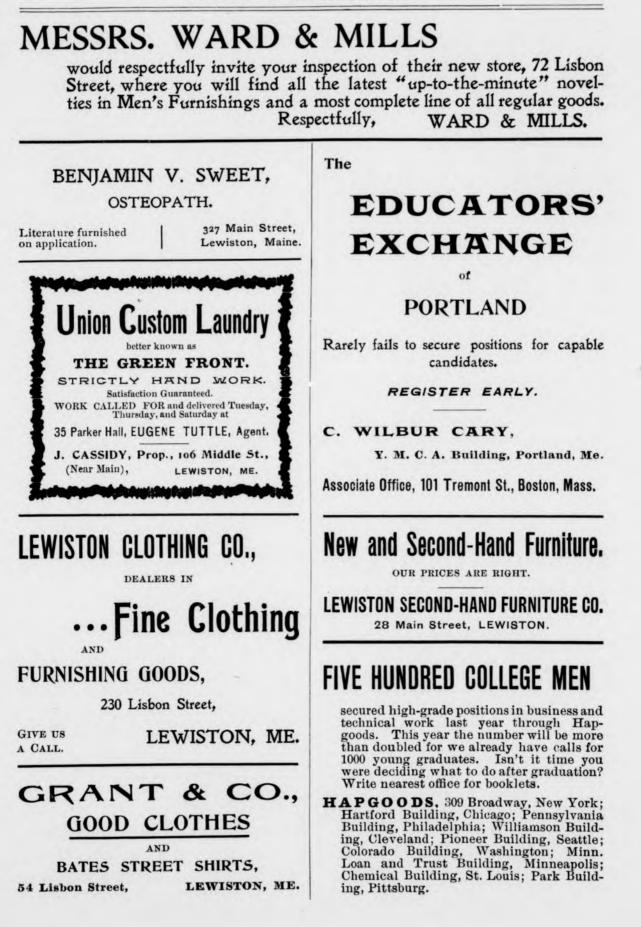
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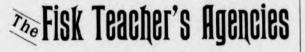
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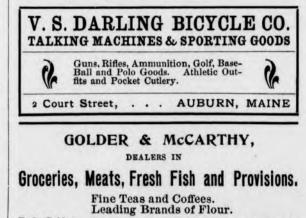


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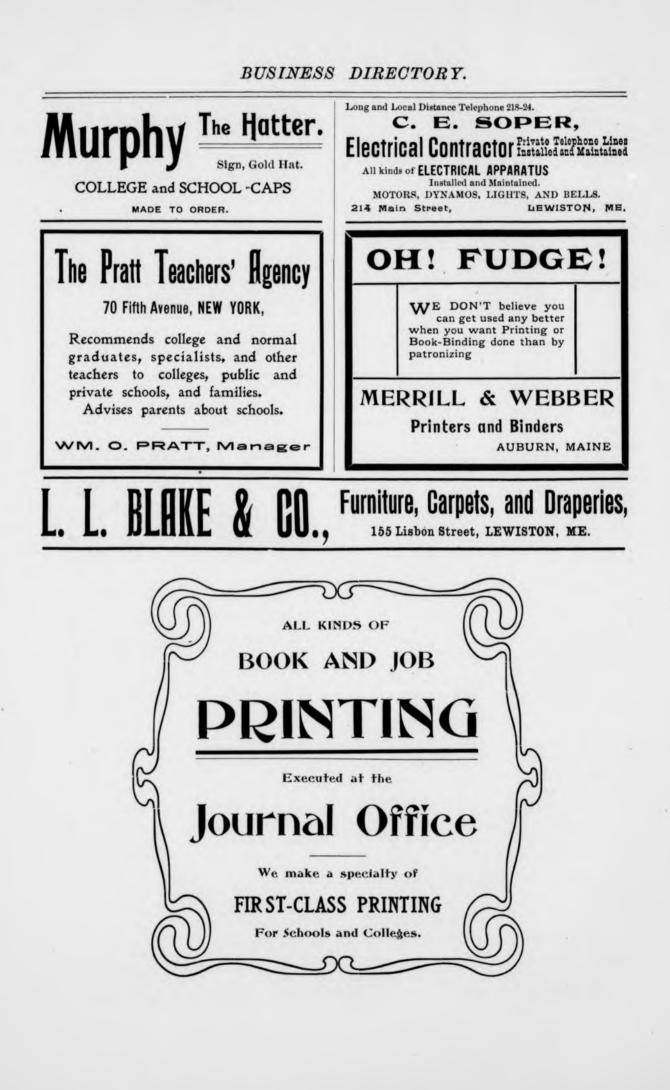
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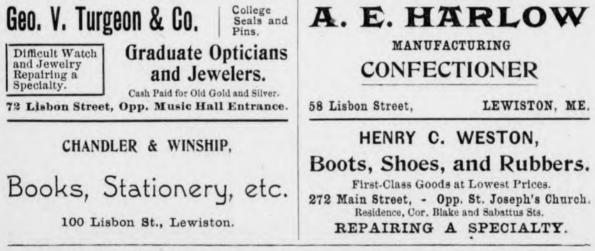
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