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# THE BATES STUDENT



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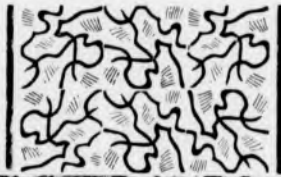
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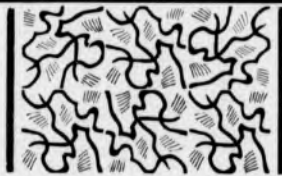
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# THE BATES STUDENT.

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## Literary.

### LISBON STREET AT NOON.

IT is nearly noon, the sun is shut in by gray clouds, and the wind sweeps down Lisbon Street in angry gusts, swinging sign-boards, dusting the sidewalks (surely a charitable work), and twirling bits of paper and leaves into little whirlpools over the pavements. Everybody is hurrying on, the men sunk into their coat-collars, the women clutching their hats.

Dinner, beloved dinner, is written on every face. Involuntarily one follows the longing gaze of the passers-by at the flaky cream-cakes and goodies in the baker-shop windows.

Now the noon whistles and bells sound joyfully. Workmen, hollow-cheeked and poorly clad, throng the street, hurrying to reach their dinners.

Dry goods clerks and business men neatly dressed walk briskly by, apparently engrossed with business problems, for they do not see the little fellow who tucks a yellow hand-bill under their arms. Everything is confusion; numberless teams are rushing over the pavements, a large crowd fills the car-station, some people going in and out, hurrying on and off cars, motor men clanging their bells and conductors shouting. On the opposite side of the street a very interesting crowd is collected around the bulletin-board, boys peeping between men or trying to look over their shoulders, men of all ages and classes talking over current events. But they do not stop long now,—their dinner is waiting for them; they hasten on, satisfied with a glance at the once interesting posters.

At the door-way of the *Journal* office sit two ragged newsboys counting out their morning gains and discussing newspaper headings. One may hear the conditions of "a real bet like big men make," the bet of a cent on the election of some public officer, as he passes by.

Farther down the street the gay displays in the milliner shops and dry goods stores attract the eye,—and you would like to gaze a moment at the brilliant mass in the jeweler's window or the new books and pictures in the book-stores, but there is something of much more importance just now.

The dinner craze seems to be contagious, minutes cannot be wasted in reading the flashing posters at Music Hall. But you

catch a glimpse of Miss Somebody in a big hat and red gown, the great favorite who will appear in something, sometime, you can't remember when; — and you wonder what you are going to have for dinner.

—EMMA BRAY, 1904.

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#### MAUD HEATH'S WAY.

**O**VERLOOKING the valley of the Severn from the southern extremity of the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire, England, is situated the little village of Bremhill. Historic associations of national interest cluster about the locality, for here was the scene of many a hotly contested struggle between the Saxons and the invading Danes, traces of which in the form of fortifications, intrenched camps and roads, still exist. It was here that the Danes in the eighth century made their incursions and waged so successful a warfare that nearly all the country was conquered. It was here at Bremhill that Maud Heath was born and here she lived until she died in 1471.

Looking down upon the valley of the Severn from the brow of the hill is a curious monument of brown stone. It is a plain column some twenty feet high, surmounted by a statue of a woman in a sitting position. She is represented as dressed in a cloak with a hood thrown over her head and with a large basket on her arm. This is Maud Heath's monument.

Maud Heath was not a famous woman in her time, for it is doubtful if she was known outside the little circle in which she moved in her humble way in the locality where she lived, yet there is an interesting history connected with her name.

Bremhill is situated about seven miles from ancient Chippenham and Maud Heath daily went to the town with the products of her garden and dairy to sell them. The way was by a narrow lane or path and for many years, in all weathers, the poor woman trudged with her burden to the town and back again. By frugal living and patient toil, at the time of her death, she had accumulated a small sum of money. She had no relatives to whom she could leave her money and as she had the simple faith in others' ability and willingness to carry out her wishes, she directed that the money be invested at interest, and when it had accumulated sufficiently, that it be expended in paving the way from Bremhill to Chippenham.

Perhaps the strangest part of the story is that the old lady's instructions were carried out. The investment proved to be a



safe one and from 1474 until 1698, a period of two hundred and twenty-four years, the money remained at interest.

At the time named, 1698, there was enough money to pay for paving the "way" and a surplus to be used in keeping it in repair.

There it is now—"Maud Heath's Way"—a path about four and a half feet wide, paved with large, flat stones, a fitting memorial to this old lady.

But what of the monument? In 1846 the Marquis of Lansdown, the lord of the manor of Bremhill, had the monument erected with fitting inscriptions upon it, to commemorate the life and the forethought of this simple, kind-hearted peasant woman.

—JOHN WOODWARD ABBOTT, '05.

#### FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

"O-H-H!" Twenty girls, watching the game, catch their breath, as Richard Hardy slips slightly on the court and sends the ball into the net.

Each of them playing for the championship of the college in singles has two sets to his account. This set is decisive. Harold McCarthy is cool, but has not the skill in the game that his opponent has; but Richard can place the ball wherever he pleases until he becomes excited.

"Deuce."

The games of this set are five for Harold and four for Richard who is serving. The ball just escapes the net, strikes in the court beyond and is quickly returned. Again it crosses the net. It strikes the middle of the court, then close to the side-line, now straight to the back-line, again in the center of the court, where a cut brings it down close to the net and Hal fails to return it.

"Advantage-in."

This time a heavy cut on the serve sends the ball in a wide curve. It bounds unexpectedly. The point is easily won, and the deep voice of the umpire declares,

"Game."

Five to five on the last act! Two games to be won by some one. "Hal" pulls at his belt, straightens his slender form, brushes a lock of curly hair off his forehead and then sends a swift ball into the net. The next strikes the top and bounds over. His next try is successful, the ball goes over; the battle is on until the point is fairly won.

"Love-fifteen."

"Fif-all."

"Thirty-fif."

"Forty-fif."

"Forty-thirty."

"Game."

"Now, Dick, old boy, keep cool, old man. Give it to him swift."

"Careful, Hal."

"'Rah, 'rah, 'rah, McCarthy."

"Play! Games are five-six."

Five-six! One more game for Hal meant the greatest honor that could come to him. The other player had honors in foot-ball and base-ball, but Hal couldn't go into those. He nerved himself for a fierce struggle.

Five-six! Why! Could it be that Richard Hardy who had held the championship for two seasons was to lose it now? He must brace up! That little fellow opposite must never get the game!

One point lost on his serve was quickly equalled by another of his matchless curves.

"Fif-all."

The ball just cleared the net. Hal met it fairly and sent it high into the air. Surely that would be an easy ball to get on the bound! Then it went far into a corner and struck fairly on the line.

"Thirty-fif."

Was the game going to Dick after all? Could Hal get the next point? The shouts of his friends on the bank were encouraging, but the umpire declared,

"Forty-fif."

Only one more trial! If he lost, the last two games must be played over and Hal knew his strength would not hold out. If he won there was a chance.

"Forty-thirty."

"Deuce."

The points came quickly.

"Advantage-out."

One more point to win. The boy could hardly see the ball. He made a blind smash at the white sphere. There was a crash. His racket was of no more use. But the ball had reached the

back line and Dick, sure that it would go out, did not see his error until too late.

“Sets are 3-2 for Harold McCarthy.”

—PERCY H. BLAKE, '05.

---

#### PHILLIPS BROOKS.

THE auditorium of Trinity Church is thronged with people. Hundreds, unable to gain admittance, are turned from the doors. The gathering represents the culture and wealth of Boston, and every religious denomination. The long procession of Episcopal clergy, in their vestments, proceeds slowly from the chapel to the chancel of the church. It is headed by the choir of Trinity, singing the processional hymn. Thus is fittingly and impressively introduced the decennial service which commemorates the death of America's greatest preacher, Phillips Brooks. Ten years have passed since the country was stirred with grief at the startling announcement of his death—years in which there is no sign of decaying love for him in his parish, or of a decline in the spiritual influence he so widely and powerfully wielded, but rather a quickening and purifying of the power of his ministry. His was one of those master minds, before which men instinctively bowed in homage and adoration. From the depths of his wonderful personality came a magic power which charmed a generation.

It was not strange that sterling qualities of honor and integrity predominated in this man, for he was the perfected flower of a choice ancestry. With Puritan blood and traditions for a heritage, he was reared in the atmosphere of personal devotion to Christ. His early life passed uneventfully. Even when he was graduated from Harvard he displayed no marked ability, but he was noted rather for his geniality and good-fellowship. There was nothing in his speech or manner to foretell the eloquent preacher. He himself recognized, however, the inner throb of inspiration, and joyfully responded.

Of his first ministry, in Philadelphia, it has been said, “That most conventional of cities could scarcely interpret the most unconventional of preachers.”

With his call to the Trinity Church of his boyhood home, began that twenty years' career of inspiration, of boundless benedictions graciously bestowed on the multitudes who flocked to hear him speak. What an inestimable privilege to sit in that

magnificent house of God, gaze upon that massive, surpliced form, and listen to those inspired words of love and truth that flowed like a torrent from his lips. His diction was, indeed, copious and varied, his sentences forceful and epigrammatic, and his illustrations well-chosen and striking, but oratory was forgotten, rhetoric passed unnoticed. Transported by the hallowing power of his impassioned soul, the thought was only of God and Christ.

Whether in the little Church of the Advent in Philadelphia, in the cathedral of Boston, or in Westminster Abbey, the hearer could contemplate only "Jesus Christ the Revelation of God," which was the theme and centre of all his discourses. His sermons were produced not as works of art, but for a purpose—the saving of men's souls. His conscious aim was to inspire men spiritually rather than merely to illumine them mentally.

It is not, however, as the great preacher only that we love to think of Phillips Brooks, but also as the simple, tender, and sympathetic man—the man who, in the midst of the care and turmoil of his busy life, could always find time to talk with the poor, the afflicted, and the discouraged, and console them with his tender sympathy and loving counsel. It was this spirit of charity and sympathy for humanity that made him so universally beloved. He was a minister at large, not merely to the city, but to the commonwealth and to the nation.

Because of his great love for the church, in order to increase her power, he consented to accept the episcopate, and in his consecration as Bishop of Massachusetts, he received the crowning honor of his life.

His mental attitude was a union of clear decision and definite thought with large tolerance. He was always ready to stir men's hearts against oppression, narrowness, and selfishness, and to inspire in them a desire for freedom, education, and philanthropy.

With his optimistic nature, his sensitiveness to impressions, his keen appreciation of beauty, and his accuracy of observation, Phillips Brooks was a poet rather than a philosopher, a man of insight and inspiration rather than of logic. A hater of shams and conventions, his ideals were those of simplicity, sincerity, and serenity.

He was the living personification of the Christ-life. George Macdonald has said, "Religion and life are one thing, or neither is anything." So thought Phillips Brooks, and the rare success he had in exemplifying this truth by his life, is his title to perma-

ment fame. At this time of reconstruction in theology, of the predominance of the scientific method even in religion, we recognize in him an exponent of the great need of the present time, and we say, "This was indeed a man of the spirit, this was a true 'Bishop of Souls.'" Like Chaucer's parson, "First he wroghte, and afterwards he taughte."

As long as goodness, purity, and truth are regarded as distinguishing traits in humanity, as long as men admire and reverence what is noble and elevating in human character, so long will Phillips Brooks stand supreme and pre-eminent for these characteristics in the hearts of men.

"Great bishop, greater preacher, greatest man,  
Thy manhood far out-towered all church, all creed,  
And made thee servant of all human need,  
Beyond one thought of blessing or of ban,  
Save of thy Master whose great lesson ran:  
'The great are they who serve.'"

—LILLIAN ALICE NORTON, '03.



#### THE LAND OF FORGETFULNESS.

The big clock on the hall stairs was always the first one to remind you of it. Its ticking grew louder, and slower, and it had a warning note. Then, presently, mother would look up from her sewing and smile—sometimes she spoke to you. At this point, you always turned the pictures in the book very slowly. You looked at each one carefully and with a great deal of interest, and you did not skip a page.

Just as you were almost certain mother had forgotten about the clock, she called you. You got up slowly. It was so warm

and light and—and—comfy, down-stairs with father and mother and you. Upstairs it was warm, too, and light,—but it was not the same—oh, not at all the same! But you had to go—every night when the hall clock ticked louder—and leave father and mother and the light. You sighed. Father's eyes laughed at you over the paper. "Don't mind, boy," he said, "it will be morning before you wink." He meant to be kind. But *you* knew.

You kissed him "good-night," then you took mother's hand, and trudged up the stairway. At the landing where the clock was, you stopped and looked back. Father was smiling up at you. The paper lay on the floor.

Just before you climbed into bed you trailed across the dim room to mother. You waited for her to speak, but she was quite still. So you had to say it yourself.

"Do you—do you think Dick minded about the v'locipede," you asked,—softly, for you were ashamed,—"do you think he minded much, mother?"

Mother did not seem at all surprised. She only held you a little closer, and—

"Suppose you let him keep it for you to-morrow," she said. You struggled with yourself. The velocipede was—new—and—shiny. And a whole day! Then you looked up at her. "All right," you said gruffly.

After you were tucked in bed, and the gas turned low, mother kissed you and said "good-night." Then the door shut softly, and you heard her going past the clock and back to father. And then, all at once, you knew why it was different downstairs.

After awhile you began to wonder—and wonder. How warm and soft the bed was! You snuggled closer under the blankets. My, how the wind blew outside! What *made* it blow, anyway? Anything couldn't blow *itself*, could it? When it rained so hard yesterday, and when it thundered Phippy Davis said it—was a giant rolling barrels in heaven! But you couldn't be sure it was true, because Phippy was a—a—cheat! And he said—his bull-pup could—do tricks—regular circus tricks—and that wasn't true—because only real circus dogs—could—do—tricks—and ride horseback—and a funny clown—and someone—climbed— —

The rest you told father and mother at breakfast. Only you called it a dream.

—ISABEL BARLOW, '06.

## IN THE TWILIGHT.

The twilight falls and night is near. The August sun is going to bed in a bank of fleecy cloud. The maples in the yard, the brook out in the meadows, my little humming-bird, all are quiet on this Sabbath evening.

Mother is singing an old Latin hymn. I do not understand but I feel, in her voice, the joy, the sorrow, and the praise. The music talks more, somehow, in the twilight, when you shut your eyes and only listen.

Now "Rock of Ages" comes low and sweetly through the dusk. I open my eyes to watch her face. The cool wind blows up fresh from the lake, the maples rustle a soft accompaniment to mother's song. She bends to draw the shawl closer round my shoulders, and leaves a kiss warm on my forehead, but the music does not cease.

"In the Sweet By and By" comes ever so softly to my ear and I keep on wondering. And even while I dream, the twilight deepens into night.

—MYRTLE YOUNG, '06.

## Alumni Round-Table.

### PAGANISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

NO one can read the Gospels and the Book of Acts without realizing how unprepared the followers of Jesus were for his death. His association with the disciples was either too short for him to lay down a fixed and clear program of organized work in the world; or else his higher ideal of placing emphasis upon simple righteousness of conduct absorbed his interest. His death was an evident astonishment. He left his followers without a definite body of doctrine, or a permanent order of church government. He did leave them his peace and the constant fellowship of his spirit. With this possession they were compelled to make their place and his truth efficient in the world's life. But their power came slowly. His Messianic promises, however we may understand and interpret them now, left them under the impression of an impending earthly catastrophe, on the occasion of which he should appear in the clouds of heaven and initiate a new world order. As time passed without such occurrence, the necessity of living in the world as it was, but constantly under the

conviction of his spiritual presence, led naturally to the various devices of teaching and government, and the growing methods of practice.

The first Christians were all Jews, Cornelius being generally regarded as the first Gentile received into the church. Jesus had not advised his followers to break with the Jewish order. To the Christians, one great purpose of Jesus' work was to purify Judaism, not to reject it. St. Paul first taught the doctrine of the indifference of Christians to Judaism as such. But such teaching was begun and carried out only after the Christians were persecuted and driven from the synagogues and from Jerusalem. They then began their work in the Pagan world. For the first century they made but little impression on that world. Roman writers make very little mention of them. Suetonius says that Claudius (41-54) "expelled the Jews from the city who were perpetually causing tumults, one Christ being the instigator." He also records that under Nero (54-68) "Christians were punished, a sect of men with a new and mischievous superstition." Tacitus also describes at length the kind of tortures Nero inflicted upon Christians. Dio Cassius tells us that Flavius Clemens, cousin of Domitian (81-96), and his wife Domitilla, niece of the emperor, were banished from Rome, "for atheism and for adopting Jewish habits." Later writers have thought that these people were Christians, the Romans not apparently being able to distinguish between them and the Jews. In Pliny's letters to Trajan (Nos. 96, 97), we get an interesting account of how a Roman official regarded Christians about the year 112. These references just made are the only good records we have of the impression made upon the Pagan world by Christianity in the first century.

From the early Christians themselves by the fact that in that first century only about one hundred names altogether are preserved; that apart from those books of the New Testament, which surely fell within that period, there is no other extant Christian writing before the Letter of Clement, written perhaps about 93-95,—we discover how little hold they had upon the educated, the better civilized minds. The great work of Christianity was to come in the breakdown of the popular Greek and Roman traditions of thought and government. With the spiritual revival in Rome in the second century, disclosing itself in such men as Marcus Aurelius; with the prevalence of the individualistic teaching of Socrates, who was the first man in the world to consciously elevate personal responsibility and conscience above conventional



morality of custom and habit, Christianity came to its logical fruition as a factor in the world's life. It saved all that was best in Pagan culture, by taking it up into its own methods of the development of a human soul.

The finest civilization the world had ever known found its center in Rome of the second, third and fourth centuries. Education, art, science, religion, morality, flourished as never before. We are often told that Roman civilization was at its lowest ebb when Christianity came to its rescue. That is not true. Rome was at her best when the Spirit of Christ made its finest advances, bringing a new enthusiasm to the old ideals, and interpreting in glorious fashion, what the best minds of the Pagan world were ready for and longing for. It remains a fact of history that Christianity has never made progress in the world except where the Graeco-Roman civilization had first prepared the way. It is Pagan culture combined with the Christian ideal of life, the Christ-life, that fills our imagination and commands our devotion now.

Christianity gave Rome the life of Christ. Rome gave Christianity her philosophy, her methods of thought and teaching, her institutions, her types of literature, her church architecture and in great part her religious services. The Pagan ideal was found in self-control, balance, measure, definiteness. The Christian ideal with its spirituality, that often turned to mysticism, and its infinite reach, that often found expression in indefiniteness, came into strife with the Pagan. It was the combination of the two that resulted in what history recognizes as the Christian church. It was a new culture, founded upon the direct application of Christ's spirit to the life of this world, that dominated Roman institutions, both religious and political and made Rome a Christian state.

The Roman empire became Christian in the early part of the fourth century under Constantine. Then followed a period of the most fascinating and delightful type of civilization. There was an innocence and a spontaneity and a toleration and a buoyancy in the better circles of the church that never came again till Milton's immortal measures combined the classic and the Christian ideals. It is only necessary to turn to the wonderful correspondence of Bishop Basil of Caesarea in Asia Minor with his Pagan tutor, Libanius, the famous teacher of rhetoric, to behold a charming picture of that life. "All who are attached to the rose," writes Basil as might be expected in the case of lovers of the beautiful, "are not displeased even at the thorns from out of which the flower blows. Your letter had indeed the bloom of the rose, and by

its fair speech, opened out all spring to me; but it is bethorned with certain faultfindings. But even the thorn of your words is delightful to me, for it enkindles in me a greater longing for your friendship." And Libanius replies, "If these are the words of an untrained tongue, what would you be if you should polish them? On your lips live fountains of words better than the flowing of springs. I, on the contrary, if I am not daily watered, am silent."

The more strict monastic self-denial albeit mingled with the same charm is found in these pitiful words of St. Jerome: "When I was on my way to Jerusalem to wage my warfare, I still could not bring myself to forego the library which I had formed for myself at Rome with great care and toil. And so, miserable man that I was, I would fast only that afterwards I might read my Cicero. After many nights of vigil, I would once more take up my Plautus." St. Jerome is the type of life of the middle and latter part of the fourth century, Paganism and Christianity struggling together and at last creating the Christian Church. It was in this period that church organization grew. Then was first developed the type of public preaching, with a desire for form in the sermon, such as the great discourses of Chrysostom illustrate. Then was developed dogma in the true sense, and all the wealth of beauty and art and music and ritual that the church service needed and appropriated. All this reached its height in the genius of Augustin, Bishop of Hippo, whose book, "The City of God," is the most remarkable Christian production after the New Testament.

It was this Pagan-Christian type of life with which the civilization of Rome met the Dark Ages. We are often taught that Rome fell because of her internal weaknesses and vices. Such teaching is false. When Rome fell, she was for the first time consciously a Christian nation. The real cause of her downfall was that strange and almost inexplicable series of migrations of the Germans, Goths, Huns and the other barbarians, which poured over the Roman borders as a cloud of locusts devastates a wheat field. Sometimes in the world's history, physical force does for the time overcome spiritual force. That was what happened then. In this break-up of Rome's glory, the one institution that preserved its vitality and power and brought those Christian and classic traditions to us was the church,—a church maintaining the spirit of Christ in forms of Pagan culture.

—JOHN CARROLL PERKINS, '82.

## ALUMNI NOTES.

'68.—President Chase was present at the recent meeting of college presidents at Northwestern University, and delivered an address there.

'70.—The services of Professor Jordan have been repeatedly required of late at courts in exhibiting the results of his analyses of various kinds of beer, in which there was doubt as to the percentage of alcohol contained.

'75.—Judge A. M. Spear presided at the session of the Supreme Court just closed in Auburn.

'76.—J. W. Daniels is superintendent of schools at Boise City, Idaho.

'76.—E. C. Adams has recently visited Lewiston. Mr. Adams is the successful principal of the High School at Newton, Mass., which is one of the best in the country and which has an enrollment of 900 pupils.

'77.—G. A. Stuart, superintendent of schools at New Britain, Conn., has a daughter just ready for Bates.

'77.—A daughter of Hon. O. B. Clason will enter Bates in the fall.

'79.—E. M. Briggs has just opened one of the finest law offices in the city, at the corner of Main and Lisbon streets in the block which the First National Bank has been reconstructing.

'79.—M. C. Smart is at present located at Littleton, N. H.

'80.—O. C. Tarbox has recently moved from Princeton, Minn., to Oneonta, N. Y.

'81.—W. P. Curtis of the Free Baptist Church, Island Falls, Me., is having a very successful pastorate. A parsonage for the church has just been built.

'81.—Mrs. Emma J. (Clark) Rand, contributed to the *Lewiston Journal* a very interesting account of the life of the late Mrs. Ellen Stanley.

'81.—Rev. Edward Thomas Pitts, pastor of the Congregational Church of Somerville, Mass., has accepted the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Fryeburg, Me., for one year.

'81.—Harry Peter Folsom has lately presented to the library five volumes of recent fiction.

'82.—We are grateful to Rev. John Carroll Perkins of the First Parish Church, Portland, for an interesting article in this month's STUDENT.

'82.—O. H. Tracy, pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Pittsfield, Me., has lately had large accessions to his church.

'82.—F. L. Blanchard of the *New York Daily News* has presented some valuable books for the library.

'87.—C. S. Pendleton is very successful as pastor of the Free Baptist Church at Oneonta, N. Y.

'88.—Through the generosity of Rev. Frederick W. Oakes of Denver, Colorado, a beautiful roll-top desk has been placed in the library.

'88.—Nellie B. Jordan of Alfred, Me., recently visited friends in Lewiston.

'90.—George H. Hamlen, a missionary for ten years in India, is to return to Maine in June, with his family, for rest and recuperation.

'90.—Rev. H. J. Piper, who has been located at Dexter, Me., has accepted a call to a new Free Baptist Church in Eden Park, R. I., a suburb of Providence. His resignation was a surprise to his parish at Dexter and a cause of much regret.

'91.—F. L. Pugsley, principal of Lyndon Seminary, Lyndon, Vt., is very successful in his work. His school is increasing in number and gaining in funds.

'93.—Charles K. Brown is a pharmacist in Winthrop, Mass.

'93.—C. C. Spratt of Bridgton Academy, was here during the Interscholastic Meet.

'93.—E. W. Small is principal of the High School at Leominster, Mass.

'93.—Friends have received news of the death in Prescott, Arizona, of Dr. Wilson C. Marden of Pittsfield.

'94.—Howard M. Cook is successful as a lawyer in Bangor, where he has extensive practice.

'94.—A. H. Miller, M.D., of Providence, R. I., is becoming very well known in his profession. Dr. Miller is frequently called upon for consultations with leading surgeons of our large cities.

'94.—A. J. Marsh is pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Lynn, Mass.

'95.—Dr. F. W. Wakefield, whose ill health compelled him to leave a flourishing practice at Bridgeport, Conn., to spend the winter in Southern California, is said to be much improved by the change of climate.

'96.—Dr. Ralph L. Thompson of Boston, a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, has made a valuable discovery on the theory of immunity from disease. Since the blood in its normal condition possesses properties which kill bacte-

ria in the system, Dr. Thompson proposes to make this fact of great practical value to physicians in the combat against disease.

'97.—C. E. Milliken of Island Falls has nearly recovered from the serious accident which befell him in January.

'98.—A. A. Knowlton is assistant professor of Physics at the Armour Institute, Chicago.

'99.—S. C. Lary, sub-master of the High School at Hingham, Mass., and Mrs. Blanche (Noyes) Lary, '01, are rejoicing in the birth of a son (Howard Noyes) on April 25.

'99.—Ernest L. Palmer and Mrs. Annie (Butterfield) Palmer, of Bowdoinham, were present at the recent debate between Bates College and Boston University Law School.

'01.—Harold E. E. Stevens has been at home on a short visit from his studies at Harvard Medical School.

'01.—J. E. Wilson, pastor of the Pine Street Free Baptist Church, Lewiston, preached the baccalaureate sermon for Monmouth Academy on Sunday, April 19.

'01.—Annie E. Bailey, who is teaching at Bridgton Academy, was in Lewiston during the Interscholastic Meet.

'02.—L. J. Deane recently spent a few days in Lewiston. He is learning the paper-making business at Windsor Mills, Canada.

'02.—W. E. Sullivan, principal of the High School at Oakland, has a student for the next Freshman Class at Bates.

'02.—Susie F. Watts is assistant in the High School at Wells, Me.

'02.—S. E. Longwell has a position in Gloversville, N. Y.

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Mrs. Ellen B. Stanley, widow of Professor Richard C. Stanley, who was for twenty-three years Professor of Chemistry at Bates College, died Sunday, April 26. For more than twenty-five years Mrs. Stanley had been one of the most devoted friends of the college; her father, Rev. Dr. Balkam, was for a time, also, a professor at Bates.

## Around the Editors' Table.

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OCCASIONALLY some student expresses a desire that fraternities be introduced at Bates, giving as his only reason that such exist at the other colleges in the State. The introduction of such features in a student body of one hundred and fifty-one would, as it has been shown elsewhere, have anything but a strengthening effect on athletic interests.

Although to some our literary societies may seem "tame," the debating teams from other colleges have found that their opponents had received somewhere some very strenuous training. Not to be too conservative, but when a change gives no evidence of improvement, the best course is to let well enough alone.

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MANY of us on hearing a wave of wild cheering sweep over the athletic field, feel our muscles tighten and our pulse quicken; if asked to define our feelings, would say, "it is the result of college spirit." When we see an opposing team fight a losing battle inch by inch and foot by foot, loyally supported by its students from beginning to end, we call it a manifestation of college spirit and give it our hearty applause.

It is this intangible quality which makes men work for athletic teams in sun or rain. We can have no idea of the extent it contributes to the success or failure of a college. College spirit is college patriotism. The greatest nations of the world are the most patriotic. This spirit preserved the integrity of tiny Switzerland through years of oppression and European discord; made little England ruler of half the world, and saved the Union from destruction in the crisis of 1860.

It not only benefits the college, on behalf of which it is excited, but the individual, making him nobler and broader in his views. For college spirit must be unselfish, sinking the interests of the individual in the interests of *Alma Mater*. Let us strive at Bates to make our college spirit stronger and deeper, fitting Bates men and women to better play their part in after life.

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IF any one were to ask you if our college were a religious institution, how readily you would answer in the affirmative. If there is one thing upon which we pride ourselves, it is that we are a Christian college. Yet if one were to judge our spirituality

by the attendance at class prayer-meeting, what opinion would he form? The average attendance at prayer-meeting, with the exception of the Freshman Class, is not over twenty-five persons. Now, this surely cannot mean that there are over half the class who are not Christians. We know that this is not so, that many belong to the church who do not attend class prayer-meeting regularly. Of course, there is justification for this sometimes, but when he gives as an excuse that he has not time, that he can spend this half-hour more profitably in study or exercise, we are inclined to differ. Did you ever notice that we always have time for the things which we wish to do? We find time to go to society, we have time to attend class business-meetings, but class prayer-meetings! Oh, no, there is so much that we can do that last half-hour Friday, which is of so great importance! What! Are our studies so hard and all-absorbing that when we are given a half-hour, we must rush to our rooms and study? Are the demands for pleasure and exercise so great that we cannot spare the time to help others by attending class prayer-meeting? We really are helping if we attend, for even if we do not speak, we encourage others by our presence. No wonder that you find it unattractive when the same few speak every time, and in singing one poor tenor tries to balance all the rest. But just come and help out with the singing. You will find that the meetings grow more interesting and helpful as the numbers increase. When the Faculty give us this half hour for devotion, is it not our duty to use it for the upbuilding of ourselves and our college?

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**D**URING our absences from college as we come in contact with all classes of people, many of us find it difficult to converse with those whom we cannot approach on the common ground of college acquaintanceship; we find, to our regret, that we are not brilliant, not even fair, conversationalists. We may set about trying to remedy this defect, but we are likely not to succeed—many people can *talk* incessantly, but very few can acquire, in a life-time, the art of conversation. But here is a bit of consolation for us—the art of knowing how to listen well is said to be as great an accomplishment as that of being able to talk agreeably. The self-made merchant wrote to his son, “Remember that it’s easier to look wise than to talk wisdom. Say less than the other fellow and listen more than you talk.” All public speakers and teachers will testify as to the inspiration afforded by an intel-

ligent and attentive audience—yet so many of us are not even good listeners! As college students we may not have time to gain a brilliant style of conversation, but we can at least acquire the habit of listening, in our every-day recitations and lectures, society meetings, and even in chapel exercises. Thus one step will have been gained toward that broad culture which we are seeking.

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#### USE OF THE BULLETIN-BOARDS.

WE have recently been showing spirit in base-ball, in track work, in debating, but where is our sense of common college loyalty in permitting the bulletin-boards to be placarded with labels which would disgrace a slum school? It might be difficult for a stranger to comprehend the standard of high-grade morality, for which our institution stands, first of all, if he happened to stop on the steps of Hathorn Hall some morning before anyone, with a feeling of shame, had had time to scrape off a vindictive notice. Last fall the student body publicly condemned those who profaned the chapel. If we still have some sense of the fitness of things, let us realize that we are too tall to call ill-sounding names—to throw stones at each other's backs. If we are so made as to harbor grudges, let us at least refrain from publishing them abroad and from changing the place for respectable announcements to a signboard of spiteful libels.

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### Local Department.

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#### ANOTHER VICTORY FOR BATES.

Again Bates has contended in an intercollegiate debate, again her representatives have tested their forensic ability with that of an opponent and again they are victorious. How can we help being proud of Bates? This is the tenth intercollegiate debate and the ninth victory. Certainly to win from such teams as those of the Harvard Seniors, Trinity and the Boston University Law School, signifies not only natural ability but likewise faithful and assiduous application on the part of the victors. And should not such hard work be commended? Should not every student of Bates College feel an added enthusiasm, one degree more of pride in our institution?

The same hard work which has won for Bates in the past, won for Bates in the contest with the Boston University Law School on the evening of May 4th. I daresay that for three weeks before the debate you did not meet Spofford on the campus with-



out seeing at least three volumes of the *Forum*, or perhaps a half-dozen *Atlantic Monthlies* under his arm. Swan likewise seemed enshrouded in an atmosphere of wisdom. He ran to Reports of Industrial Commissions; and Weymouth wasn't far behind. He was in the library searching for something of Carroll D. Wright's on Arbitration Boards with "*Compulsory Powers*." But now they are glad they worked, for to them is the honor of having defeated a debating team with a record almost equal to that of Harvard or Princeton.

The evening for the debate was a favorable one. The mass of Bates students occupied one side of the hall. The rest was filled with interested Lewiston and Auburn people who expected to learn something about "Compulsory Arbitration," or "Arbitration with Compulsory Powers"—which? They probably didn't know. At any rate they found out about both. Senator Frye presided with dignity and calmness. The B. U. and Bates men, however, didn't take the situation as coolly as he. They seemed a little uneasy. Dr. Salley offered prayer. Then Lawyer Judkins got out his watch, and the Senator, after speaking a cordial word to his "neighbors and friends," introduced Spofford of Bates.

Spofford stated the question, "*Resolved*, That State Boards of Arbitration with Compulsory Powers Should Be Established to Settle Industrial Disputes Between Employers and Employes." In a clear voice and easy manner he proceeded to carefully define the question and plot the line of argument which the affirmative desired to pursue. He first proved that there are not to-day throughout the United States methods permanent or at all effective for the settlement of industrial disputes. In support of this he showed that thirty-nine states in the Union lack boards with powers necessary for effective action. His next proposition was that, because of this lack and because of the subsequent danger liable to be attached to industrial pursuits, the public should take action by establishing some means for the purpose of settling such disputes, namely arbitration boards with compulsory powers.

Mr. Weeks of the B. U. L. S. was next introduced. He did not accept the definition of the affirmative. Spofford had argued for the establishment of state boards with compulsory powers. Weeks interpreted the question as referring to compulsory arbitration and built his argument upon this foundation. He outlined the negative discussion and led off with the proposition that, first, compulsory arbitration was impracticable. Weeks showed excellent oratorical ability and his manner pleased the audience.

Swan, the next affirmative speaker, delivered a very convincing argument, proving the practical value of State Boards of Arbitration with Compulsory Powers. He showed how six states, which possessed boards similar to those advocated by the affirmative, had taken steps toward securing industrial peace. And even though the methods of these boards were not ideally effective as yet, nevertheless they had already accomplished enough to amply justify their creation.

O'Hare, the next Boston University speaker, proved that

"compulsory arbitration" was unconstitutional. He showed how its effect would be in direct violation of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution wherein it is stated that involuntary servitude shall not be permitted. Again the negative were arguing Compulsory Arbitration instead of Arbitration Boards with Compulsory Powers.

Weymouth, the last speaker for Bates, resumed the line of argument begun by Swan and showed how Boards of Arbitration with Compulsory Powers had already been effective and how more such boards with even greater powers should be established. This system, he maintained, was sound in its theory and practical in its making.

Meins, of B. U., the last speaker on the main argument, like his colleagues, showed marked oratorical ability, which together with pertinent bits of humor, held the close attention and won the appreciation of the audience. His argument depicted clearly the pernicious and ruinous economic results to our country's welfare, should compulsory arbitration be adopted.

O'Hare of B. U., the first on rebuttal, cited as an example of the complete failure of the boards which they denounced, the state of affairs in New Zealand. Spofford of Bates, the next on rebuttal, spent the most of his time in supporting the definition already given by the affirmative. By authoritative references he endeavored to convince the audience more strongly that the question meant the establishment of State Boards of Arbitration with Compulsory Powers, which according to undisputed authority referred to boards in whose hands was placed the power to summon witnesses and gain information in regard to any industrial dispute. Meins, of B. U., still refusing to accept the affirmative definition, pointed to the failure of the Massachusetts board to settle the Lowell strike. Swan of Bates, after relating a very humorous and pertinent story, "called the wandering sheep home." His remarks hit hard at the vulnerable spots in the opponent's argument. Weeks, of B. U., closed the argument for the negative by trying to show that the correct interpretation of the question was as the negative had stated. Weymouth closed the discussion by carefully summing up the affirmative argument.

The debate was over. Professor Baker of Harvard, President Fellows, of U. of M., and Samuel Elder, Esq., passed in front of the audience to a side room where they were to "arbitrate the matter of arbitration." Who would win? The countenances on the Bates side of the hall looked doubtful. The disputants at their tables on the stage were anxiously moving in their seats. The Boston University team had excelled in oratory but had they correctly interpreted the question? They had hung to "compulsory arbitration," while the Bates team had refused to give up their meaning—"State Boards of Arbitration with Compulsory Powers."

Twenty-five minutes was a long time to wait, but at last it was over and Prof. Baker in behalf of the committee awarded the victory to Bates.

—W. L. PARSONS, '05.

**NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATION.**

There will be a competitive examination for the nomination of a cadet to the Naval Academy from the Second District of Maine before a committee consisting of Prof. George C. Purington of Farmington, Prof. William T. Foster of Bates College, Lewiston, and Hon. M. C. Wedgwood of Lewiston, at the office of Hon. M. C. Wedgwood in Lewiston at 9 o'clock A.M., Friday, May 29, 1903.

The candidates getting the highest record in the examination will receive the nomination, and alternates will be selected in the order of their record.

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**Y. M. C. A. NOTES.**

It gives us great pleasure to acquaint our readers with the plans of the Northfield Student Conference for 1903. Last year about a thousand young men from the Eastern Colleges and Preparatory Schools attended the Northfield Student Conference. At this Conference the mornings and evenings were spent in training the men in the most effective and aggressive methods of Christian work; the afternoons in athletic contests and social times. These afternoons gave an opportunity, which is rarely found, for men from one college to meet men from other colleges and for students of the secondary schools to get acquainted with University men. The most prominent men in the college world were there; men who have been on big debating teams and figured on "All Americas;" such leaders as Frantz and Lightner of Harvard, Capt. Chadwick of Yale, Hutchinson of Princeton, Marshall of Columbia, and McCracken of Pennsylvania.

One of the most interesting forms of recreation at this conference is the Fourth of July celebration which the universal opinion of those in attendance in past years adjudges to be the most unique of its kind in existence. In the afternoon a field day is held and the various colleges compete in all manner of athletic contests. In the evening the college delegations are assigned places in the large auditorium, and to introduce themselves engage lustily in college yells and songs. This lively demonstration is followed by the Independence Day oration, this year to be given by Judge Seldon P. Spencer of St. Louis, Mo. A huge bonfire is then lighted and all manner of performances engaged in until the small hours of the morning.

The Conference this year takes place from June 26 to July 5. It will be as strongly representative and have as powerful speakers as any past conference. A few of the speakers are Mr. Robert E. Speer, Hon. S. B. Capen, Anson Phelps Stokes, G. Campbell Morgan, and John R. Mott, who will preside. It is the earnest wish of the directors that every Preparatory School and College of the East may be represented there this summer. The expenses are light. Camp Northfield, open all summer, registered 500 men

last season. Any one can live there for between \$3.50 and \$4.50 a week, or they can live at higher priced places, just as they choose. In years past, some of the delegates of the Student Conference, and many of their friends and relatives, wishing to attend the platform meetings of the Conference, and desiring the accommodations of a first-class hotel, have been entertained at "The Northfield," a delightful summer home, fitted with the best of conveniences and offering attractions that appeal to refined people. The Conference is not a money-making scheme. It is run by students for the benefit of students, and it is the one link—free from rivalry, devoid of athletic rancor—which binds together the colleges.

East Northfield, Mass., May 8, 1903.

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#### GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Professors Clarke and Veditz both have fine new horseless carriages.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, a graduate of Tufts, conducted chapel exercises one morning recently.

John Archer David, 1904, has returned to college after teaching a successful term at Garland, Me.

On May fifth, a party of Juniors and Seniors spent a very pleasant evening in Roger Williams Hall, in the rooms of Mr. Dunfield, '04.

Nichols, formerly of 1905, has returned to college, dropping back into 1906. He is a fast third baseman and makes a valuable addition to our team.

On account of a slight attack of appendicitis, A. K. Spofford, editor-in-chief of the *STUDENT*, has gone to his home in South Paris, where he will remain until fully recovered.

Rev. Mr. Upcraft, who returned from missionary work in China, a short time ago, gave a very interesting and instructive talk in chapel on the Chinese and their customs, one morning recently.

Ed Connor, 1906, has been coaching Leavitt Institute baseball team for a few days. The game May 2d in which they held the strong Lewiston High team down to one run was certainly a compliment to his work.

President Chase has been called to Chicago for a few days, on business. During his absence the Juniors are doing double work in political economy to make up for the work in psychology which is discontinued during his absence.

The Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Board met in Augusta, April 25th, to draw up rules of order. Mr. Tukey represented the Bates Faculty, Briggs, 1904, the student body. Representatives were present from Colby and U. of M.

Our team was weakened at Orono by the absence of Scot Austin, 1906, who was called home on account of the illness of his parents. We are glad to hear that they have greatly improved, allowing him to return in time for the Colby game.

Ralph Kendall, 1906, had his leg broken in the second inning of the Maine game. Thatcher of U. of M. stealing second, shot by the bag, striking Kendall feet first. The fracture, however, is a simple one and no doubt Kendall will be with us again in a few weeks.

The Seniors showed their appreciation of Prof. Stanton's gift of \$25 by assembling at his residence and hanging him a May-basket filled with flowers. After enjoying a happy hour at Professor Stanton's house the class visited Mt. David, from there returning to most enjoyable refreshments and general good time in Pierian room.

The debating teams were tendered a reception by the Junior Class on the evening after the victory over B. U. Law School. Eurosophia and Polymnia rooms were prettily decorated for the occasion. The class turned out en masse to do honor to the winners of the B. U. Law School and Trinity debates. Refreshments were served, after which speeches were called for: Messrs. Spofford, Swan and Weymouth of the B. U. Law School team and Mr. Briggs of the Trinity team expressed their appreciation of the kindness and cordiality shown by the Class of 1904 and by the college, in their support of the teams.

To entertain friends and guests from the fitting schools, the three literary societies united for a program in the chapel at Hathorn Hall on Friday evening. The room was well filled and the following program was enjoyed:

Prayer.	Mr. Kelley, '03.
Vocal Solo.	Miss Freeman.
Reading.	Mr. Burkeholder, '04.
Essay.	Miss Prince, '03.
Reading.	Miss Shaw, '06.
Vocal Solo.	Mr. Paige of the Divinity School.
Oration.	Mr. Beedy, '03.
Piano Solo.	Miss Smith, '06.

Mr. Lothrop, '03, acted as presiding officer.

Miss Walker, '04, acted as secretary.

## Athletics.

Bridgton Academy's victory over Hebron, on Garcelon Field, Saturday, May 7, in one of the finest fitting school games ever played in Maine, gives the championship of the schools in the meet and the banner offered by Bates to the winning team. Bridgton is to be congratulated on giving us such a fine exhibition of base-ball.

The Amherst game! Our boys showed what they could do when they held the strong Amherst team down to one score on April 25th. It was a fine exhibition of good base-ball, a pitchers' battle from beginning to end.

Kane and Doe did fine work. During nine innings only 23 men faced Kane, and he let the visitors down with a single safe hit. Three men reached first but two were caught off the bag by Kane's quick throws. He was well supported in the field. Kelliher, Favour and Shay fielding brilliantly. Doe pitched fine ball and was not responsible for the loss of the game. He allowed only six hits, and was invincible at critical points. Allen, Kendall, Russell and Doe did some clever fielding. Amherst won in the eighth. Kelliher, the first man up, hit to Kendall, whose throw was so wild that the run was scored before the ball could be returned to the plate. Amherst had men on third and second with none out, in the sixth, but could not score. Wheeler did the best hitting of the day. The score:

### AMHERST.

	R	IB	PO	A	E
Wheeler, c.f.....	0	2	2	0	0
Shay, r.f.....	0	0	0	0	0
Kelliher, 2b.....	1	1	3	7	0
Chase, 3b.....	0	1	2	2	0
Favour, 1b.....	0	0	14	2	0
Sturgis, ss.....	0	1	1	2	1
Raferly, l.f.....	0	1	0	0	0
Roe, c.....	0	1	1	4	0
Kane, p.....	0	0	1	5	0
Field, c.f.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals .....	1	6	27	19	1

### BATES.

	R	IB	PO	A	E
Allen, ss.....	0	0	0	5	0
Kendall, 2b.....	0	0	2	4	1
Stone, c.....	0	0	2	0	0
Bucknam, l.f.....	0	0	1	0	0
Nichols, 3b.....	0	1	1	2	1
Doe, p.....	0	0	1	6	0
Russell, 1b.....	0	0	14	1	1
Maerz, r.f.....	0	0	3	0	0
Towne, c.f.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals .....	0	1	24	18	3

Innings .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amherst .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	x-1

Two-base hits—Kelliher, Wheeler. Stolen bases—Chase, Sturgis. First base on balls, off Kane; off Doe 2. Struck out, by Kane 5; by Doe. Time, 1h. 20m. Umpire—Farrell.

This game will be of considerable interest to eastern Maine. Kane, Shay, Favour, Roe, Stone, Raftery, Allen and Bucknam, all played in the Northern Maine League last season. Kendall is the former E. M. C. S. player and Russell held down first base for U. of M. two years ago.

The Maine game: On Saturday, May 4th, at Orono, Bates crimson was defeated by the blue. Up to the second inning the score was 0 to 0 and Bates seemed to be slightly in the lead in point of playing. Then Kendall's accident greatly weakened the team and took the life and snap out of the team. Maerz was called from right field to second, while Towne and Cole were sent in turn to the field. The score:

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.

	BH	PO	A	E
Veazie, 2b.....	3	5	2	1
McDonald, 2b.....	0	0	2	0
Chase, c.f.....	0	1	0	1
Mitchell, r.f.....	1	1	0	0
Thatcher, ss.....	2	2	1	0
Collins, 1b.....	3	6	0	0
Larrabee, l.f.....	3	4	0	0
Violette, c.....	2	6	2	2
Frost, p.....	0	2	2	1
Totals .....	14	27	9	5

BATES.

	BH	PO	A	E
Allen, ss.....	1	2	3	0
Stone, c.....	1	5	1	0
Bucknam, l.f.....	0	1	0	0
Kendall, 2b.....	0	1	0	0
Towne, r.f.....	0	0	0	1
Cole, r.f.....	0	2	0	0
Maerz, r.f., 2b.....	0	1	6	2
Nichols, 2b.....	1	1	0	1
Connors, 1b.....	2	13	1	1
Russell, c.f.....	2	0	0	0
Doe, p.....	0	1	3	0
Totals .....	7	27	14	5

Innings .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
U. of M.....	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	c	1-9
Bates .....	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0-4

Runs made—by Veazie, McDonald, Chase 2, Mitchell 2, Thatcher, Collins, Larrabee, Allen, Bucknam, Nichols, Russell. Two-base hits—Mitchell, Allen. Three-base hits—Collins, Violette. Stolen bases—Veazie 2, Chase, Mitchell, Thatcher, Larrabee, Stone, Bucknam 2, Russell. Base on balls—off Frost, Allen, Nichols, Maerz 2, Russell, Doe; by Doe, McDonald, Violette. Double play—Thatcher, unassisted. Sacrifice hits—Mitchell, Collins, Stone, Connors. Passed balls—Violette, Stone 2. Umpire—Murray. Time—2h. 15m.

The Colby game: On Garcelon Field, May 6th, before an enthusiastic audience of supporters and students, the crack Colby team took our boys into camp to the tune of 8 to 2. Kendall was sorely missed. Vail in the box for Colby proved a puzzle. The features of the game were a star catch by Nichols at third, and the gathering in of what seemed a two-bagger for Allan, by Teague, Colby's center fielder.

BATES COLLEGE.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Austin, 2b.....	5	0	0	1	2	0
Allen, ss.....	3	1	1	0	2	2
Stone, c.....	3	0	1	7	1	0
Bucknam, l.f.....	4	0	1	0	0	1
Connors, 1b.....	4	0	0	16	0	3
Nichols, 3b.....	4	0	4	1	1	0
Mearz, r.f.....	3	1	2	2	0	1
Doe, c.f., p.....	4	0	0	0	3	0
Towne, p.....	0	0	0	0	4	0
Wood, c.f.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals .....	33	2	5	27	13	7

COLBY COLLEGE.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Abbott, r.f.....	5	1	1	0	0	1
Coombs, 2b.....	5	1	2	4	2	0
Cowing, c.....	5	1	2	10	0	0
Vail, p.....	5	2	2	0	6	0
D. Teague, c.f.....	5	0	2	2	0	1
Keene, 1b.....	5	0	3	10	0	1
Pugsley, ss.....	5	1	0	0	2	0
J. Teague, l.f.....	5	1	1	0	0	0
Craig, 3b.....	4	1	1	1	0	0
Totals .....	44	8	14	27	10	3
Bates .....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Colby .....	0	1	2	3	0	2

Earned runs—Colby 3, Bates 1. Two-base hits—Coombs. Three-base hits, Abbott, Cowing, Allen, Stone. Stolen bases—Coombs, Cowing, Vail, Keene, Maerz. Double plays—Pugsley, Coombs, Keene. First base on balls—by Vail 2. Hit by pitched balls—Stone, Maerz. Struck out—by Towne, Abbott, Cowing; by Vail, Austin 2, Stone, Coombs 3, Doe 2, Wood; by Doe, Coombs, Pugsley 2, J. Teague. Passed balls—Cowing. Time—1.40. Umpire—John Carreagan. Attendance—400.

The Massachusetts State game: On Saturday, May 9th, was played one of the most exciting games of base-ball ever seen on Garcelon Field. Up to the ninth inning the Massachusetts boys led with a score of five to four. Then the boys on the bleachers rose and shouted themselves hoarse for a hit. Cole came up and flied out. Towne got his base and went to third on Austin's sacrifice. Allen got to first on four balls, and Towne tied the score on a passed ball. "Cap" Stone broke his back over the first one, but failed to connect. The third one over was good and Stone met it fair. Allan scored and the game was won.



BATES COLLEGE.

	AB	R	PO	A	E
Austin, 2b.....	5	1	1	0	0
Allen, ss.....	4	3	3	3	1
Stone, c.....	5	2	12	0	0
Bucknam, l.f.....	4	1	0	0	0
Nichols, 3b.....	4	0	0	1	0
Maerz, r.f.....	3	1	2	2	0
Doe, c.f.....	4	0	1	0	1
Cole, 1b.....	4	0	9	0	0
Towne, p.....	4	2	1	2	0
Totals .....	38	9	27	7	3

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE.

	AB	R	PO	A	E
Martin, ss.....	4	0	3	0	0
O'Hearn, 2b.....	4	1	4	3	2
Halligan, c.f.....	4	0	3	0	1
Harvey, c.....	4	1	8	0	0
Kennedy, r.f.....	4	2	0	0	0
Gregg, l.f.....	3	1	1	0	1
Brooks, 3b.....	2	0	1	0	0
Walker, 1b.....	4	0	5	0	0
Cook, p.....	4	1	0	1	0
Totals .....	31	6	*25	4	4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2-6
Massachusetts State .....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0-5

Runs earned—Bates 2, Massachusetts State 2. Runs made—Austin, Allen 3, Towne 2, Martin, O'Hearn, Harvey 2, Gregg. Three-base hits—Kennedy. Home runs—Allen. Sacrifice hits—O'Hearn, Brooks 2. Stolen bases—Allen 2, Towne, O'Hearn. First base on balls—Cook 1. First base on errors—Bates 2, Massachusetts State 3. Left on bases—Bates 5, Massachusetts State 6. Struck out—by Towne, Martin, O'Hearn 2, Halligan 2, Kennedy 2, Gregg, Walker, Stone, Bucknam 2, Maerz, Doe, Cole. Double plays—Allen and Cole. Passed balls—Harvey. Hit by pitched ball—Martin, Gregg. Time—1.45. Umpire—Edward Conday. Attendance—400.

\*Winning run made with two men out.  
\*Austin hit by batted ball.

Exchanges.

A TITLE such as "On the American College Girl" draws the attention of nearly every reader of undergraduate journalism, and in that aggregate of generalities which is commonly found in current periodicals is a short sketch by Frank R. Adams in the *Monthly Maroon*. With a comfortable feeling we learn the "Grad's" idea of the desirable college woman:

"But the ideal college girl, it seems to me, is the one who, like most of us fellows, looks upon a higher education as a thing to be taken neither too seriously nor too lightly, as an entertaining and perhaps useful experience

which is a pleasant preparation for something good to come rather than an absolute end in itself. She goes to the social affairs if she is invited, but does not feel as if there were a blank in her life if she misses one. She studies a little, not too much, and, again, like most of us, gets one or two flunk notices during her college course. The flunk notice, by the way, if judiciously applied in small doses, is one of the most stimulating and beneficial tonics. To be most effectual it should come near the end of one's Sophomore year. Then it clears one's brain from an accumulated cloud of conceit and awakens new respect for institutions which have lost some of their impressiveness because of long association."

However, after the speaker has disappeared with a letter to his room the Junior says:

"I didn't know that he used to have much to do with girls when he was an undergraduate."

"He didn't," says the cynical Senior, "in fact, he didn't have anything to do with them at all. That's how he comes to speak so knowingly about them."

The first American to win a Cecil Rhodes Scholarship is Eugene H. Lehman of Pueblo, Colorado. He is a graduate of Columbia and of Yale and was chosen by Governor Breman from 200 applicants.

We quote from the college magazines the following pieces of verse as being exceptionally good:

#### THE JUNIOR.

Three pleasant years have glinted idly by,  
 Leaving the fragrance of a rose in May,  
 Leaving the glamour of a sunlit day—  
 Three years, still ringing with the melody  
 Of rippling laughter, lilting merrily;  
 Gentle our lives as is the peaceful play  
 And murmur of the streamlet on its way  
 From the dark woodlands to the rolling sea.

Say they, another year, and all the song,  
 The fragrance and the glory of the light,  
 Will vanish with the whistling of the wind?  
 Ah! say not so! Although 'tis not for long,  
 Still, while it lasts, let all the world be bright,  
 Nor mar a moment with a word unkind.

—HALL STONER LUSK, '04, in *Georgetown College Journal*.

#### THE BRINK O' THINGS.

Come stray with me to the brink o' things,  
 In the land of the rolling hills,  
 Where you never know,  
 As on you go,  
 What the winding roadway wills.

'Tis now from the summit an aisle of elms  
 Blurs all but the beauty near;  
 Where they arch and meet  
 With idle feet  
 You linger, and forward peer.

'Tis now on the rise you look before,  
 And over the crest there peeps  
     The eye of a lake;  
 And the leap you take,—  
 Will that land you in its deeps?

'Tis dawn sometimes and sometimes dusk  
 When over the brink there blows  
     A wildering mist,  
 And all things whist;  
 And we wander—where, who knows?

—ROSE ALDEN, 1901, in *Mt. Holyoke*.

TO R. L. S., BURIED ON THE SUMMIT OF VAEA MOUNTAIN, SAMOA, DEC.  
 4, 1894.

Where the mist-spirits float their pennons gray,  
 On Vaea's gusty mountain peak is he  
 Keeping the bivouac of eternity  
 Pavilioned like a god. Day after day  
 He listens to the epic winds that stray  
 Vagrant around the world, and birds that flee,  
 Across the vasty reaches of the sea  
 Sing him the sago of their weary way.

Teller of tales, dear, venturous, yearning heart,  
 Magician, rest upon your peak apart  
 From beaten paths and smoke and cities' towers,  
 And dream new dreams, unbroken save only when  
 The child-like, reverent, dark-skinned island men  
 Pant up the steep cliff, laden with tropic flowers.

—CHARLES W. COLLINS, *Monthly Maroon*.

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## Books Reviewed.

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THE TRAMP'S HAND-BOOK. By Harry Roberts.

The title is indicative of the book. It contains much useful instruction to one who loves to camp out or journey into the country without extensive equipment. It teaches how to make things comfortable with small means and take advantage of the small things, natural and artificial, which fall in the path of the hunter, trapper or gypsy. John Lane, N. Y.

BEVIER'S BRIEF GREEK SYNTAX. By Louis Bevier, Jr., Ph.D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Rutgers College.

This little book contains the essentials of Greek syntax formulated as simply and clearly as possible, and will give the student a clear and precise grasp of the fundamental principles. All statements of principles are illustrated by quotations from Xenophon, from Homer, and from prose writers in general. The book is intended mainly for use in preparatory schools, but can well be used for review in the Freshman Class in college. It will be welcomed by teachers of Greek who aim to economize the time of the student by directing his attention to essentials, leaving minute details for later and more advanced work. Cloth, 12mo., 108 pages. Price, 90 cents. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

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