The Bates Student

Commencement Number
1909
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is a lawyer's business—he needs the money.

**TO WASH WHITE** is our business—we, too, need the money.

A case in point: Lawyers come to us with their own dirty linen. Be guided by their example and do likewise.

**CLEAR THE COURT!**

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MADE TO ORDER

The Store that Satisfies

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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW

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**DEFECTIVE EYES**

ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THREE FOURTHS OF ALL HEADACHES

Less than one-half of these cases are accompanied by bad vision. We remove the cause scientifically and ACCURATELY.

**UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE**

Complicated lenses replaced on short notice from largest stock of lenses and best equipped shop in Maine. We invite inspection of our shop and Methods.

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THIS STORE IS THE HOME OF
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Telephone 116-52

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Address, President Nathan E. Wood, Newton Centre, Mass.

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Insurance of all Kinds Written at Current Rates
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MAINE CENTRAL INSTITUTE
PITTSFIELD, ME.
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THE NICKEL THEATER
Continuous Vaudeville and Motion Pictures
ONLY 5 CENTS

Students! Why not trade at......
Right Goods.
Right Prices.
"The Corner"
W. H. TEAGUE REGISTERED DRUGGIST
Cor. Ash and Park Streets

FOR GOOD, SNAPPY
College Boys' Clothing
TRY GRANT & CO.
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71 Lisbon Street Under The Nickel

Dr. A. J. Bowman
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S. P. Robie Masonic Building, Lewiston, Maine

Men's Furnishings

Hats, Caps, Athletic Outfits

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CLASS DAY ODE.

MARY EMILY HARDIE.

I watched the peaceful daylight come;
    And tints of roseate light
With silent tread, and one by one
    Crept softly on my sight.

Bright, beaming, hung the gem of morn,
    Of chosen stars the queen;
A sentinel that's sent to warn
    That day will soon be seen.

Dear class-mates, now life's dawn is here;
    The radiant glow of youth
Is filling every soul with cheer
    And longing for the truth.

And like the dawn and beam of star
    That leads us on toward day,
A ray of comfort from afar
    Points to "the better way."

Rare gem of crimson colored morn
    Shine o'er us when at last
Life's over, Heaven's new day is born,
    And earthly toil is past.
Socialism—the ideal and aspiration of millions of honest toilers, hoped for as the long cherished millennial dawn by earnest and benevolent men, socialism—the terrible monster that pales the cheek of statesmen and strikes with terror the heart of valor approved upon the battlefield,—whether we view this socialism with optimistic faith or with pessimistic dread, the fact remains the same; socialism in number of adherents, in political influence and progress, in strength of policy and purpose can no longer be dismissed as the dream of a fanatic. Whether for good or ill, it stands as a possible institution of the future. The rational socialist does not expect to see socialism displace the industrial system in its present stage, but that system as it will develop. He sees changes in the industrial order that will inevitably culminate in socialism. In attempting conclusions as to the probable future of socialism our task, though onerous and impossible of completion, at least, becomes clear; it consists in finding an answer to these two questions: first, Will our industrial system develop conditions so intolerable that a change in the whole system and necessarily in the social order become imperative? Second, If such a contingency arises, will socialism in anything like its present theory be the inevitable order of the future?

The socialist alone views with complacency the growing tendency toward industrial combination and the increasing power of the trusts. If these mean to the consumer an ever greater burden of prices, to the laborer industrial dependency and oppression, and to the political reformer a corrupt and powerful lobby; to the socialist these prophesy the rapid progress of socialism and the preparation for its final triumph. We have all seen the power of great combinations and their ruthless treatment of the consumer; we have seen one industry after another solidified under dominant corporations, the oil, steel, and coal
THE GRADUATES
business, great monopolies turning back, as it were, the old law of supply and demand. In spite of federal and state opposition, we witness the railroads falling under a few great bourbons of finance. Even now no law of heaven has been invoked, no power of the people found to stay their work of levying tribute on the consumer and laborer alike. With Professor Ely of Wisconsin University and other economists who now oppose socialism as impracticable, we will agree that, with the only choice between ultimate monopoly of all industry and socialism, the latter, at its worst, would be paradise to the tyranny and oppression of capitalistic monopoly. If, then, the present tendency toward monopoly continue unchecked and finally include all the great necessities of life, socialism might be the only escape from the misery of such a condition. While socialism means the surrender of many individual rights now held dear, while it must mean an excessive governmental control of individual action and an equalization of social rank and income alike unnatural and unjust, yet in the face of greater iniquities, of worse conditions, society, must yield to that old law of higher selfishness,—the greatest good to the greatest number—and accept socialism as its only hope. Socialists believe this condition is fast approaching and that the consolidation of industry into gigantic trusts will not only make conditions unendurable, but will furnish the very means to render socialism possible, the new social state will find industry organized and so shaped to its purpose.

While this tendency toward combination seems to increase, it is too hazardous to infer that it will finally include all industry. Combination, as the socialist claims, is no doubt a natural and inevitable product of our age, but that this trend toward industrial combination will continue until it embraces in its monopolistic power all production and distribution is mere conjecture in no wise justified by the premises. In those industries in which the supply of raw material is limited and capable of being owned by a few men or those in which the nature of the
organization, as in the case of railroads, permits a concentration of power, monopolistic control is not only possible, but without doubt the probable outcome. On the other hand, widely distributed enterprises do not seem to be amenable to the law of combination. The great textile manufactories and many similar enterprises are not showing any tendency to combine. In agriculture the tendency is toward smaller holdings, intensive rather than extensive operation. To be sure, there are great capitalistic corporations engaged in agriculture, but combination over wide areas has never been tried. While agricultural organizations are formed to control production and prices and have proved valuable in effecting co-operation in methods and in educating the farmer to employ wiser means of securing the fruits of his labor, the possibility of bringing the millions of farmers scattered from Maine to California into action sufficiently united to control production is extremely remote. The state of anarchy in Kentucky that followed an attempt to effect a close organization for the control of prices in tobacco, shows the difficulty of creating monopolies in agriculture over the whole country. When it is possible for the millions of farmers in this country to combine for the actual monopoly of the food supply, then it will be possible for the millions of consumers also to form a buyers' monopoly for the control of the market. But when this can happen, the natural means of adjusting the relations of consumer and producer will be created again and socialism will be robbed of its usefulness.

Though we may not follow the socialist in his belief that the industrial world is irretrievably drifting toward unrelieved monopoly, though we see the whole as good, yet we still must see the dangers that have arisen with our new developments, the breakers that lie in the new course of our progress.

If the discussion of the first question was well founded, the answer to the second becomes much simplified. If it be true that there will be, at worst, only limited monopoly, that the great field of industry will remain in general on
the present basis, then socialism rests on less secure ground. It remains no longer inevitable, but must stand or fall in comparison with our present system. Moreover, the advocate expects it to come slowly and peacefully. The government will first attempt regulation, then ownership of a few public utilities. Meanwhile the process of consolidation, the shaping of industries for governmental control will go on. The government will become more and more democratic and capable of conducting public enterprises. In the mind of the socialist the process has already begun. The government is now attempting regulation, the movement for political reform gains strength, and industrial consolidation, apparently, is being accelerated. Thus the identical conditions of the socialist are being met. And after succeeding so well thus far the socialist leaps the chasm dividing the present and future and heralds socialism as the coming industrial order.

But reason cannot follow so far. At the end of the mazes of the future, there lies a new world with systems more equitable and just, but to project that world into the present is the task of a prophet yet to arise.

There are ever-opposing forces in society. Institutions are always the product of compromise. The ideals of the enthusiast are never realized in full fruition, but result in conservative action and in only partial reform. Will the fate of the socialist be different? All the power of reactionary capitalists, the opposition of the great body of men content with the present system, or fearing a change, will contest every inch of the ground. Two great forces, socialists and anti-socialist, pull in different directions. The true result will be a line somewhere between the two forces; in a word, reform of the present system, evolution, not revolution. As this process continues, the possibility of improving and making more equitable the existing conditions will become plainer. The government is able to go far in regulation and even ownership without instituting socialism.

By a gradual change, then, as the result of agitation
and compromise, the excesses of the new industrial order will be brought under control; the enterprises now monopolized will be directed by the government in the interest of the people; the injustice of distribution will be amended; the great body of industry will remain in private property, its relations to the people better adjusted; and the suffering and degradation of the lower classes will be ameliorated. All this means time, it means a gradual development. It means, however, an increasing improvement and in the end a beneficent system, founded on the experience of the past. It will conform to the great laws of society and recognize the inequalities in men and in their requirements.

In conclusion, though socialism arises as a natural result of industrial conditions, its success depends upon an extremely oppressive development of industrial enterprise. This is unlikely to occur. Society will shape its institutions to meet the changing order, but not to overthrow that order. But socialism in its arraignment of our present system will help bring a better, a more beneficent condition. Socialism, then, is serving a good purpose, but the ideal of the socialist can never be realized and the long hoped for millenial dawn of socialism will ever remain the dream of the enthusiast and the song of the poet.

CLASS DAY POEM.

GRACE E. HOLBROOK.

I had a dream—'twas in the silent time
When Night stoops o'er the world and gently lays
Her soothing fingers on its fevered pulse—
Shuts from its gaze the flashing, garish, light,
And bids it rest, forgetting all its care.

The tranquil hours were gliding by—no sound
A-stir to break the hush; and only Dreams,
Those messengers of Night, with noiseless tread
Were crossing o'er the border that divides
The land of human kin from the Beyond.
And lo! The Wonderful was on their lips
And revelations in their hands, and all
The beautiful and good that men aspire to know
With Faith and Truth that pages seek in vain
And strive to learn from years of weary toil.

They passed along the quiet shadowed streets
And men but stirred in their deep sleep, and heard
As something far-away, and faint from spirit-land
The flutter of their robes—and vague and mist-like
Saw their spirit-forms—and then forgot.

But my soul watched, for it had listened long
For voices coming from the Infinite
To teach me how to tune my ear aright
That I might hear the eternal harmonies
Lost to the multitudes that know but strife.

This night a Dream-form paused and beckoned me
And I arose and followed it through mists
And cold gray clouds, along a shadowy path
Into the land from whence it came, and where
The veil that hides the Truth is drawn aside.

And I saw Life. As on a lofty hill
One stands and looks afar out o'er the land
And fixes port and city each in place
And correlates them all, so I stood there
And looked on Life—and knew its truth.

I knew its meaning—read the wondrous word
Of its severe and harsher side. I saw
The Sorrows I had walked with these long years
And thought my curse—transfigured till they shone
With radiant light—and knew them for great good.

I saw grim Care that long ago had cast
Its shadow o'er my path and made me fear
And shun its mournful face, and wish it gone,
Now shining in the light of lasting Truth
And knew it for a friend that watched my way.

And lo—the boon that I had fondly craved
And longed for many years and thought would be
A blessing that would mean my highest joy,
Appeared before me, clad in loathsome robes
With haggard face and eyes whose look was death.
One spoke to me and said, "O Soul
Dost thou have Faith—or would'st still know
The every step that lies along thy way?
Dost thou not now believe one guides thy life
And shapes thy destiny for highest good?"

Behold the steps thou has already trod—
Look on thy life as it has been, and know
That thou has seen as through a veil and dim
Its former joys and woes, but now is given
This one brief hour to know them as they are.

And be thy days to come or long or short
Know this: Whatever is, is good for thee—
Believe the master of thy fate is one
Who knew long ages since for what grand end
Thou should'st be born—He watches thee!"

And then the Dream-form fled. The day came on—
Again I stood within the same old world,
Around me was the hum of human life—
The best of human hearts—but by my side
One walked, a stranger there before—'Twas Faith.

ADDRESS TO HALLS AND CAMPUS.

FRED H. LANCASTER.

Four years ago the class of 1909 began the journey of a college course. That distance has now been travelled and our destination here is reached. And to-day as memory begins its work and flashes before us the past four years of our experiences here—we marvel at the flight of time, for what has been in reality years, seem now to have been but days. Joyous, helpful, and buoyant has been the time spent here. It is here that life-long friendships have been formed. It is here that our ambitions have been stimulated and aroused, our ideals moulded and determined. During this time we have been preparing ourselves for the second period of our lives upon the threshold of which we stand this day. Therefore I would ask, What could
mean more to us than these scenes? What picture could be stamped more vividly upon our minds than that of these surroundings where we have been training for the problems of life.

The Halls and Campus claim from us a reverence and love that will stand the test of time. These Halls have been our homes, this campus our playground,—within whose borders the most memorable of college experiences have been confined.

To strangers looking upon these Halls, many of which are time-worn, nothing would appear but the plain and simply constructed buildings. To the class of 1909 these Halls mean more than mere architecture, for every Hall here has made a lasting impression upon us, has spoken to us a message, has influenced us by its teachings. We cannot leave the class-room without sorrow, or the campus without sadness at the thought of parting,—yet that gloom is in a measure dispelled when we realize that abiding in our memories are the fond recollections of the days "that used to be."

Every Hall about us will be held dear among our cherished memories, yet it was this very Hathorn Hall that made the first vivid impression upon us. It was here that we gathered for the first time as a class on that memorable morning, Sept. 15th, 1905, here gained our first glimpse of college life and its significance, and here assumed our first obligations as students. From that time on—for four years—we drank in its teachings and within these walls we met with that varied intermixing of success, failure, disappointment and rivalry, that tend to prepare one for life. For four years the toll of the chapel bell has called us here for devotional exercises each morning, and as today we meet here for the last time as a class upon the campus, we know that well and faithfully Hathorn Hall has performed its duty.

Speaking for myself and the men of the class, I say that it is to Parker Hall yonder that we owe the debt of gratitude we can never pay. That Hall has been our
home for four years and no building upon the campus has a better right to call us its children. Within those walls, friendships have been formed with a stability that is lasting, and of a value more precious than jewels or gold. O! Parker, well you have performed your duty, the web of associations and reminiscences you have woven about us with the thread of good fellowship, happy hours, and inspiring lessons will always be as fresh in our minds as the flowers in June. The young ladies would say the same in regard to memories and associations of their homes across the way.

Memory in its activity will ever recall the happy hours spent upon the campus during the times when care was forgotten amid pleasure and excitement. We shall all remember the many evenings when we have broken the silence about us by our cheers and college songs. There is not one in our midst but will remember the celebrations of the many victories we have won from our rival colleges. At those times when we were filled with an enthusiasm that stirred our very nature,—when that old Bates spirit saturated the atmosphere about us, evidence of all this was shown by the illumination of Mt. David, and by the peals of our chapel bell sounding and resounding over the hills, telling to all within its reach the glad tidings of victory.

Around these Halls and this campus is an enchantment that is undying and an influence that leads us to prophesy that the future day of prosperity is just dawning. The struggles, sacrifices, and adherences to lofty ideals on the part of the builders will manifest itself in a brilliant future. Already we see great changes about to take place. The new heating plant, the new Auditorium, the new Science building will all soon be in evidence. We rejoice in the coming future success, we congratulate the coming classes upon the additional advantages that will soon be theirs. Yet to us these Halls as they exist today will ever have the favored place in our memory. For us the archi-
FIRST ROW — Dorman, Lawton, Quinby, Bean, Howard
SECOND ROW — Miss Littleton, Magoon, Miss Perry
THIRD ROW — Miss Schermerhorn, Miss Kiddler, Miss Crockett, Miss Porter
tect could not design, or the artist paint, more inspiring or more beautiful buildings than these plain halls about us.

Ye Halls and Campus we must now bid you farewell. At this time of parting we say with deepest sincerity and with a loyal reverence that is lasting, that the place you hold in our lives will be most dear and sacred. To us you have been a true and faithful Alma Mater. The principles for which you stand we will always cherish, the inspirations you have given us shall never die. You have said to us, in the words of the poet, "Build thee more stately Mansions, O my soul." Your teachings will be ever with us, and as we launch out into the future with the limitless opportunities before us, we know that your influence will hover about us, mould our character, determine our future, and settle our destiny.

COLLEGE SPIRIT.

(Address to Undergraduates.)

JOSEPH B. WADLEIGH.

Every student center has its distinctive atmosphere or college spirit. Nowhere can a group of men or women assemble without there being a common interest or ideal which serves to unite and identify them. More particularly is this true of a student-body in college where more than at any other place the ideals and ambitions of individual members tend to harmonize. And because there has grown up about every college and university in the land a distinctive atmosphere or spirit which reveals itself in the traditions, customs and ideals of each institution, the world has come to judge these institutions largely by the character of this collegiate atmosphere. Students feel it and by it are enamoured with or alienated from their college. Alumni recognize it and thank it for the pleasant associations of students days and for their varying successes in life. Men outside of college perceive it and withhold their support or enroll their sons and daughters. And
because this college spirit is such a potent influence, and because in many colleges it has induced the criticism and even condemnation of leading educators in New England, we have our warrant for its consideration at this time.

If you were to ask the undergraduate for his idea of college spirit, he would very likely picture to you a student-body enthusiastically supporting a losing team. The alumnus would tell you of the unity and fraternity that survives the student days. The business man thinks of the integrity and perseverance that characterizes graduates of certain colleges. All of which go to show that college spirit reveals itself in varying forms.

All of these are types of college spirit, yet each owe their existence to a deeper and truer source than the inspiration and stimulus of the moment. And this deeper, truer source of which college spirit is the occasional expression, we may characterize as the spirit of the college.

What, then, is the spirit of the college?

The spirit of the college depends upon two things: First, the college itself, as represented by its ideals, its customs, its traditions. But, it is said, the ideals of all colleges are the same; to reveal truth; to develop character. Yes, but here it is that the spirit of the college varies. The question is, Are these ideals always emphasized? Is the college really promoting truth and developing character, or is it merely standing for these? It is the degree of emphasis laid upon these ideals that determine the result. And this emphasis appears in the college customs and traditions. How does the social life of the college contribute toward this goal? What is the proportionate emphasis laid upon scholarship and athletics? Is the faculty made up of men who are really impressing students with truth and character? Are student customs in vogue which detract from the college ideals? Is the elective system increasing student respect for scholarship? All of these affect the spirit of the college. The second factor, and that one which particularly concerns us, is the part
played by the undergraduate in maintaining and developing this spirit.

The attitude which the student-body takes toward the college will be influenced by the general character of the students.

The college ideal will be better served by students whom culture has made scholars than by students whom culture has made sports; by students who derive earnestness and pluck, not merely ambition, from moderate circumstances. And, finally, the support of the college ideal reduces itself to the loyalty of the individual student as he realizes himself by a personal devotion to his college.

And now what is the college ideal that Bates offers to the undergraduates. It is the universal college ideal plus the emphasis. Bates extends to every student the inspiration to begin to know truth. And to know truth means an awakening of those powers that enable men to realize and appreciate life. It means an acquaintance with history, science, mankind. It means an intense intellectual struggle in the field of philosophy. It means a realization of self in a personal acquaintance with a living God. And, finally, it means a mastery of that consummate art whereby a man holds self in complete devotion to the very best in life as he sees it. The Bates spirit reveals to the student his place among men and sends him out with the spirit of service for men.

We have our first requisite for true college spirit at Bates. Now what about the attitude of the student-body. I have spent some time in a study of early editions of the Student in an endeavor to determine the spirit of the early students at Bates. I have heard from alumni something of early conditions, and if there is any one thing which seems to characterize these men and women, that thing is "Sincerity." There was a desperate earnestness about them that revealed itself in the determined struggle which most of them were making to get through college; in the eagerness with which they availed themselves of the meagre equipment of the college in those days; in the intense
loyalty which they exhibited toward the college at a time when numbers were few and individual effort counted for everything. It was that sincerity which revealed itself in integrity and honor in the classroom, which considered that a student who did not know enough to be true to himself in classroom, did not know enough to be true to his college out of classroom. It was that sincerity which would not allow the student-body to tolerate in their number men who faked their way in scholarship. It was that sincerity which compelled its athletic teams to be made up of men who were scholars and gentlemen, who were doing their level best for a college which they loved. It was that spirit of sincerity which demanded purity of thought and clean living in the student-body, a student-body in which every man was valued for just what he was worth and every man worth as much as possible.

And today this spirit of sincerity characterizes men and women who are intensely loyal to their college; men and women who, as students, never hesitate to subordinate personal or class interests to college loyalty; who respect its faculty and co-operate heartily in every matter of college interest; who neither recognize defeat nor yet are unaware of imperfection; who respond with the same support and cheer for a losing team that they give a winning team; who demand of their debaters and their athletes, not that they win, simply that they do their best; men and women who, as alumni, will not stoop to criticize their college, but who will never cease their endeavors to remedy its defects; in brief, men and women whose lives out of college will speak as loudly for Bates as their most enthusiastic efforts in college. Students to whom college means an accepted opportunity to realize self, know truth, and prepare for service.

The challenge which 1909 throws to the undergraduates today is the challenge which every Bates man makes, that you secure college spirit by preserving the spirit of the college; the spirit that has caused men to toil and sacrifice to make Bates real; the spirit that has stood for
Democracy, fellowship and friendship; that has developed men who have found victory in defeat, strength in opposition, character in temptation. The spirit that rises like a whirlwind to fire the student-body, but which finds its true resting place in the loyalty and devotion of the individual student.

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**IVY DAY POEM.**

*GEORGIA T. HAMILTON.*

Bright shone the sun upon the distant hills,
For morning with her glories manifold
Smiled on the earth, and blessed it with her light.
With buoyant step and brave, a youth set forth
To learn what lay beyond those mystic hills
That with a power resistless drew him on.

Not far away, directly in the path
Which led up to those hills of mystery,
Arose a temple vast, with vaulted dome
Supported by great Doric columns, carved
From purest marble;—marble such as that
Pentelicus produced for sculptors old—
Such as the ancient Greeks might well have used
For Clio's temple,—Muse of History.

The massive brazen doors were swung far back
Disclosing walls with hangings rich and rare;
For here the Masters Artist's wondrous hand
Had wandered at its will; here every life,
However lowly, had its deeds portrayed,
And all were blended by the hand of Time
Until they formed one vast harmonious whole.

Within the portal wide the youth now passed:
One every side the artists worked with zeal;
Here at his easel sat a sturdy youth
With canvas scarce begun.
Here worked a man with steady hand and firm,
Whose half-completed task gave promise of
A masterpiece when it should be perfected.
Here sat an artist old with weary eyes:
The hands that held the brush were worn and thin
And trembled as he worked; the silv'ry hair
That in profusion fell about his brow
And half-concealed the aged face, seemed like
An aureole about some sainted head.
The weary fingers ceased their rapid work,
And, looking up, he saw a radiant youth
With eyes wherein shown courage, strength and power;
A youth who strangely brought back from the past
His own young manhood left so long ago.
The old man spoke: 'Tis many weary years
Since in my hand the Master Artist placed
This canvas, and to me this message gave,—
'Hereon portray thy life: from this time forth
Let every deed thou doest find a place
Upon thy canvas, whether good or ill.'
To Heav'n the artist raised his eyes: 'And now
such as I have O Master, give I thee
The product of my hands, my heart, my life.'

E'en as he spoke the doors swung open wide
And Time, the Master Artist, stood in majesty
Upon the threshold of the temple fair.
His voice of wondrous sweetness filled the hall
As to the artist old these words he spoke:
'Thy faithfulness hath won for thee a place
Of honor in the Hall of History.
No longer blindly shalt thou labor here;
But, far away beyond the mystic hills,
Which as a youth you strove to reach in vain,
A new life waits for thee—a life
Where youth shall never end—eternity.'

And as the old man slowly made his way
Up to the purple hills, then disappeared
Into the realm of mystery, the youth
Heard by his side the Master Artist's voice,—
'Make haste; thy canvas in the Hall of History
Must have its share of noble deeds and good;
The future, the unknown, untried is yours.'
BROWNING'S PHILOSOPHY OF HUMAN LIFE.

GRACE E. HOLBROOK.
(Commencement Part.)

In this era of scientific knowledge, when man is confronted on all sides with ideas of the immensity of time and space, he is appalled at the comparative insignificance of his own four-score years and ten—at the weakness of puny mortality. In the face of hard, cold facts, he is almost ready to believe himself indeed the helpless plaything of blind forces—a mere atom of the universe, placed in the midst of life for one brief moment, only to be hurled into nothingness the next. To man in this condition of mind, Browning's teaching is especially directed. To speak a message of hope to humanity, this was his purpose. To remind man of the dignity of the race, of its high destiny, to cause him to recognize the divine within him, this was his mission.

Browning's philosophy, is first of all, a philosophy of the heart; it is a religion, a faith. Not what cold, logical reasoning dictates, not what can be proved and demonstrated, but what is flashed as in a vision upon the heart's retina, what is seen in those movements of inspiration when a glimpse of the Infinite seems revealed—this is worthy of his belief. As he says in Abt Vogler:

"But God has a few of us whom he whispers in the ear; The rest may reason and welcome, 'tis we musicians know."

Somewhere, sometimes, he believes, there comes to man, if he listens, a few strains of the divine harmonies—only a few strains, to be sure, for were he allowed to hear all the glorious symphony at once he would become—

"'Witless of the size, the sum, The value in proportion of all things: Wonder and doubt come wrongly into play, Preposterously and at cross-purposes.'"

But under the spell of just this little, he has glimpses of the truth that will serve as a guidance his whole life.
through. He may spend weary years in an effort to solve
the complex problem of life by reasoning—he may bring
to bear upon it the boasted learning of the present and of
by-gone ages and still be at loss. But in these moments of
inspiration, the truth is made clear. The heart, with its
vision, can discover that in search of which the intellect
fails. And it is at the promptings of his own heart that
Browning would read a meaning into the vast mystery of
life. Not by the force of logic, but by the power of the
voice within, would he answer the questions that confront
every human being who looks beneath the surface—and
would find the real.

Perhaps there is no quality in Browning’s philosophy
that is so uniformly present or so powerfully felt as his
optimism. His works fairly breathe it. We may feel,
indeed, that he—

"Never doubted clouds would break
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would
triumph."

His faith in the ultimate ascendency of the good is
indestructible. But hopeful and optimistic though he is,
he does not ignore the existence of evil. With his sensitive
temperament he cannot be blind to the tragedies of human
life; with his quick sympathy he can but feel the sorrows
of others. But, though recognizing the sins and suffering
and wrong in the world, he does not bitterly lament it.
The true optimist is not he who closes his eyes to the cloud
in the sky, but he who discovers its silver lining. And
Browning was a true optimist. Instead of rebelling against
the evil, he builds it up into his philosophy, shows its true
function, points out that it is a factor necessary to the
evolution of the ethical nature. Strength, moral muscle,
are developed by meeting adversity, by encountering obsta-
cles.

"Why comes temptation but for man to meet
And master and make crouch beneath his feet
And so be pedestalled in triumph?"
FIRST ROW—BOLSTER, Class Ode; DORMAN, "Our Women"; MISS EATON, "Our Dreams"; THURSTON, "The Powers That Be."
SECOND ROW—MAGOON, President; POWERS, Marshal; QUIMBY, Toastmaster; MISS HAMILTON, Ivy Day Poem; COLE, "Sociability."
THIRD ROW—MISS BERRY, Ivy Ode; FARNSWORTH, Chaplain; MISS BARKER, "Our Achievements; HOWARD, Oration; MISS LITTLE, "Our Men
But what of the temptation that means a fall—of the struggle that ends in defeat? What of those mournful lives whose years have been but a succession of failures, whose souls are steeped in wretchedness and sin? Were it not better had they been spared this struggle for which they were too weak?

Browning answers these doubtful questionings with the vision of an endless future; with the idea that life, as we know it, is but one stage in that infinite progression of which man is the subject. If this life were all, then indeed these human tragedies would be too awful to contemplate. But "What's Time? Leave Now for dogs and apes; Man has Forever!"

Forever in which to realize the vast potentialities of his nature and to rise nearer to the divine which is his rightful inheritance. Surely the failures of one brief day need not bring utter despair. In time, the good shall triumph. Man can never be entirely separated from God—never entirely foreign to him. The race always—the individual at some time—has been conscious of a yearning and reaching out after the Infinite. And the longing shall be satisfied, if not here, then hereafter. The progress may seem slow—the barriers almost insuperable; but at last they shall give way and man's high destiny be accomplished.

Furthermore, what appears to the world defeat, may not be so in reality:

"All I could never be
All men ignored in me
This I was worth to God."

The work of the years may not be satisfactory; the worthy plans we framed may never materialize—but we are enabled, not by our achievements, but by our sincere aspirations. It is what we have struggled and agonized to accomplish, not what we actually did, that measures our true worth—our worth to God. So many times amid the mists that surround us, groping blindly, we miss our aim. But—
"The high that proved too high, the heroic for earth too hard,
The passion that left the earth to lose itself in the sky
Are music sent up to God by the lover and the bard,
Enough that he heard it once, we shall hear it bye and bye."

Our efforts and labor are never lost—the return may not be now or here, but somewhere off in the boundless Beyond, which we may only image—
"All we have willed, or hoped, or dreamed of good shall exist."

Browning's philosophy may be complex, as it is often urged—but it deals with the complex subject, humanity. It may be deep and difficult of comprehension, but it would reach beneath the superficial gloss and treat of those deep, subtle currents in the course of life, so far-reaching in their effects. And in spite of all, it is a human philosophy—one that deals with life as it is, recognizing the weariness and heart-ache of the world and bringing to bear upon it the powerful force of hope and optimism. It is a faith—a faith that may be summed up in the simple little couplet:

"God’s in his Heaven
All’s well with the world."

THE VERSATILITY OF JULIUS CAESAR.

JOHN P. JEWELL.

(Commencement Part.)

History has furnished to the world an abundance of men who gained renown on the field of war, others who had no superiors in the realm of government, and still others who were unsurpassed in the world of letters. Yet rarely, indeed, has she brought forth a man who was great in all three of these departments. Demosthenes and Cicero moved thousands by their matchless oratory, Homer and
Vergil produced masterpieces of literature, but for what are they known today outside of their own special fields? Bismarck, the Prussian statesman, stands without a peer in the political world, yet in letters and war his name gained no renown. Napoleon was the terror of all Europe for nearly a score of years, but for what permanent work are we indebted to his genius? The bewildering territorial readjustments for which he was responsible were completely swept away as soon as his own iron hand was removed. We think of him as a merciless destroyer, a relentless fighting machine, nothing more. In literature and in politics he will forever remain unknown. Julius Caesar was an all round man. He is, of course, best known today for his military achievements. But his memory would not have perished had he never subdued the Helvetians, the Germans, the Gauls and the Britons. The dominating power of his time in politics and war, he has yet contributed much to literature. His incomparable Commentaries are read now, and have long been read by every schoolboy, and are considered essential for a liberal education.

To what does Julius Caesar owe his commanding position among the greatest men our world has ever seen? To attribute his power to his supremacy in the field of war does scant justice to his achievements in the realms of literature and government. And to maintain that his position is due to his writings, alone, manifestly leaves out of consideration his worth as a soldier and statesman. We are forced to the inevitable conclusion that Caesar was a master in all three spheres, and that to no single one of them does he owe his greatness, but that each contributes its share to the glory of his name. Caesar was versatile. No other explanation could account for his success in so many varied fields. His own works are the best encyclopaedia which a student of Caesar's character and life could desire. As an example, to quote from him directly: "having concluded two very important wars, the Helvetic and German, he conducted his army into winter quarters
a little earlier than the season of the year required." In the next sentence we learn that he at once set out for his province to hold the assizes. From this it would appear that he was not only civil ruler and general, but judge as well. In these days of specialization we hardly expect one man to do so many different things.

Caesar's astonishing exploits in the field of war are rendered all the more remarkable because of the fact that not until nearly forty years of age did he see military service. His wonderful work in Gaul was not commenced until he had reached his forty-third year. We consider such generals as Alexander, Hannibal and Napoleon to be Caesar's greatest rivals, but when we recall that they were practically brought up on the battlefield, and were close students of warfare almost from childhood, their renown loses lustre in comparison with that of the matchless Roman. They came from military families, they lived in an atmosphere of battle. Not only were they admirably fitted for war because of their inherited characteristics and tendencies, but they had every advantage for developing those inherent qualities. Caesar lacked their advantages and experience but his work far surpassed that which they accomplished.

In literature, the merits of Julius Caesar are familiar to the educated world. His Commentaries, the history of his own campaigns, are masterpieces of clearness and simplicity of style. Their lucidity is striking. A great amount of material is compressed into the smallest possible space, and yet there is nothing obscure or incomprehensible. Caesar had none of the verboseness which characterizes the works of his fellow countryman, Cicero. He never tries to polish his sentences with elegant, but meaningless, language. Each word means something, and minor details to which Cicero would assign a whole paragraph are crammed into a single adjective or a participle. No modern translation can do justice to, or adequately express, this remarkable condensation of matter. Such translations are like the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet left out. We miss
the all-powerful touch of Caesar, and nothing can supply its place. The work of Caesar has probably never been surpassed by any man, yet he never boasts, even when he has performed a seemingly impossible task. A few words give the whole story, and we are allowed to supply the details ourselves. He never tries to impress us with the magnitude of his labor, nor does he magnify his victories. He is always modest, even when relating sublime deeds of heroism or explaining wonderful strokes of genius. We can safely say that no narrative of military events has ever equalled Caesar’s Commentaries in clearness, directness, and energy of style. Nor has any ever surpassed them in simplicity, modesty, and generous recognition of the achievements of his officers and soldiers.

As a statesman, Caesar is perhaps the least known. His dazzling military successes so eclipse his work in politics and government that his ability in this direction is not fully appreciated. Yet he was a statesman of no little worth. His work was nearly all practical; he aimed constantly for reform. He brought about extensive public improvements such as splendid buildings, fine roads and noble architecture. From his youth he showed that his sympathies were against the aristocrats, and on the side of the common people. We all recall the remark of Sulla, when at the intercession of Caesar’s friends he reluctantly allowed the young man his life: "In that boy is many a Marius," meaning that at some day Caesar would destroy the Aristocratic or Optimate party, of which Sulla was the head. And Sulla’s prophecy proved true, for Caesar overthrew that party and made himself the supreme power.

What shall be our verdict with regard to Caesar? Was he the greatest of men? If we base our decision upon the judgments rendered by the literature of the ages, we must admit that the scale is turned mightily in his favor. His life stands a shining example of firmness, fortitude and brilliant intellectual power, which has its lesson for each one of us. As he lived, so did he die, without fear. Stricken down at an age when most men are just attaining
their highest success, he has yet given to the world monuments which have endured for many centuries and will continue to endure until the end of time. We of the present enlightened period can well honor the memory of one who lived nearly two thousand years ago, yet whose name will never die, Julius Caesar, the illustrious statesman, the brilliant man of letters, the invincible soldier.

LAST CHAPEL HYMN.

WILLIAM P. AMES.

(Sung to the tune of "Juanita.")

Bright as the dawning
Of the timeless Summer day,
Be this glad morning
Tinged with gold and gray.
Tho' the way before us
Hides the future yet to be,
Heaven arching o'er us
Shelters earth and sea.

Songful and silent,
From the Mizpah morning grace,
Turn we our footsteps
As God sets our face.

Softly the numbers
Of our lingering, last refrain,
Wake from their slumber
These dear walls again.
Mid the scenes that bound us,
Bloom the memories loved so well,
Where our hopes surround us,
And the time-tides swell.

Gladly and sadly
Sing the lips that say farewell,
As last to our listing
Rings the chapel bell.
THE NEED OF BROAD-MINDED COLLEGE MEN
AND WOMEN.

STANLEY E. HOWARD.

(Ivy Day Oration.)

At times in our student-life our thoughts turn to the future. We seek for suggestions which will enable us to find our places in society. If we have developed an altruistic spirit we will endeavor to ascertain the needs of society which we can supply. It is upon one of these needs that I wish to lay emphasis—the need for broad-minded men.

Many of us have found, even in our own limited experience, that society is very complex; that the ideas of all individuals are never in perfect harmony; and that because of differing opinions ill feeling is often engendered, harsh words are spoken, and violence is wrought. Too often have we witnessed discord between individuals, communities, classes, and races—caused, partially at least, by selfishness and narrowness of sympathies.

A half century ago we were on the eve of a great conflict in which brother fought against brother, father against son—a conflict which threatened the very life of our nation. Naturally we seek for a cause. Some say slavery. But in Russia by a stroke of the pen, without the shedding of a drop of blood, every serf was liberated. Some say the principle of secession. But why did states want to secede? Because of conflicting business interests? Yes, but we have conflicting business interests today, and we do not fear a great civil war. There must have been something more than slavery and secession—something more fundamental.

The typical Southerner was of royal blood, the descendant of the Cavaliers of old England. With him culture and refinement were inherited. His manner of living was inclined to be luxurious. He was a born master.

The typical Yankee was born to hard work. He inherited, to a considerable extent at least, the traits of the
poor, humble, and practical Puritan. The two classes of people were vastly different.

But here is the important point. It was because these classes of people did not understand each other that an agreement could not be reached upon the questions of slavery and secession. To the Northerner, the man in Virginia was naught but a man-beater, and he refused to believe a Southerner could have a kind heart. The Southerner considered the man from Massachusetts as a boor and a religious fanatic. The two refused even to try to appreciate the other's point of view. And the result was war.

In 1860 there was called to the Presidency of the United States a man whose name we all love—Abraham Lincoln. An enemy to slavery, a supporter of the Union, he believed that "a house divided against itself can not stand." He felt the importance of his mission. Yet Abraham Lincoln, the man who said "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies," was not narrow in his sympathies. He knew that the desires of both sides could not be fully realized. He sympathized with all. But for Lincoln and the other men of those days who were ready to sacrifice personal ambitions and pet ideas, America, the land of the free, would today be a mere memory.

Today we need men like Lincoln in the breadth of their sympathies. Today there are confronting the nation problems as great as any with which we have ever had to deal. The great race problem is far from solution. Labor and capital are grappling blindly with each other. Immigration and other social problems demand the attention of the most broad-minded men.

These problems cannot be dealt with successfully by men of narrow minds. John Brown could never have abolished slavery. To be sure, he was sincere in his purpose, and we should, therefore, give him honor. But he was too small a man for his task. And so, today, the elevation of labor to its proper place in our social system will not be brought about solely through the agency of the "walking delegate." There will be a race problem as long
BATES COLLEGE DEBATING TEAMS

THE QUEEN'S TEAM—Carroll and Lawton

Page  Lawton  Sawyer  Howard  Carroll

THE CLARK TEAM—Page, Howard, Sawyer
as the leaders of social reform lay all their emphasis upon the elevation of the negro, and leave unreproved the scornful, hypocritical attitude of the so-called higher classes. In dealing with immigration, men must show neither the prejudice of the "Know-Nothings" party, nor the careless indifference so common today.

The world, then, needs leaders of great breadth of intellect and of sympathies.

But what is the relation of all this to Ivy Day? To us as college students comes the opportunity of supply a great need. Ours has been the privilege of study, of becoming familiar with the great men of history, of making the world's famous authors our companions and friends. If we accept the idea of education as a mere discipline of the mind, we should be expected to tower head and shoulders above the masses.

In the study of history, alone, we have followed the course of the world's great movements. We have seen the absurdity of some controversies, have seen that there is some good and some evil in each side of all conflicts. And, if we have been thoughtful, we have learned to apply these lessons in formulating our own opinions on the questions of the day.

But we have also received training of a different nature. For three years we have been intimately associated with men and women who represent American college life,—rich and poor, those of every creed and of no creed, men and women of varying tastes and ambitions. From contact with these there must have come a broadening influence.

Here, then, is our opportunity. Let us resolve now, upon this, our Ivy Day, that, in the few remaining months which we will spend in these halls of learning, we will prepare ourselves to enter upon the duties of life in the spirit of earnest, intelligent, broad-minded service.
Drew Medals  The Drew Medal, presented by Judge Drew, Treasurer of the college, to members of winning intercollegiate debating teams has been awarded to John Murray Carroll, '09, and Peter Ignatius Lawton, '10, who, in February, won the second international intercollegiate debate with Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario. The medals are of gold and beautiful in design. On the front surface is the Bates seal, and around this, in raised letters, the inscription, "Intercollegiate Debate." On the opposite side is engraved, "The Drew Medal." Under this is the name of the debater, the debate won, and the year.

This is the second year that the Drew Medal has been awarded.
Class Elections

Class officers for the ensuing year have been elected, and are as follows:

Juniors—Pres., Clarence P. Quimby; Vice Pres., Paul C. Thurston; Secretary, Mildred H. Vinal; Treasurer, Elton L. Quinn; Chairman, Numeral Committee, Grace Harlow; Chairman, Prayer Meeting Committee, Stanley E. Howard.

Sophomores—Pres., Frederick R. Weymouth; Vice Pres., Eugene V. Lovely; Secretary, Lillian C. Jose; Treasurer, Roger S. Guptill; Executive Committee, Waldo V. Andrews, Chairman; Charles R. Clason, Clarence W. Lombard, Lura M. Howard, Emma Z. Curtis.

Freshmen—Pres., Ernest H. Brunquist; Vice Pres., Ray A. Clement; Secretary, Cleora M. DeCoster; Treasurer, Executive Committee, Clarence I. Chatto, Chairman, M. Gale Eastman; Executive Committee, Clarence L. Chatto, Chairman; Vaughn S. Blanchard, Harry W. Rowe, Ada P. Rounds, Clara M. Purington.

Dr. Aked's Lecture

The third lecture in the George Colby Chase course was given at the Main St. Free Baptist Church Wednesday evening, June 9. Dr. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, was the speaker of the evening, and he spoke very eloquently and convincingly on "The Influence of America on the Living Thought of England." President Chase introduced Dr. Aked with some very fitting remarks. The speaker at once got the attention of his audience by telling how he first became interested in Bates. He said that nearly a quarter of a century ago, Bates gave to John Clifford, now the greatest living Englishman, an honorary degree, a thing which could not be done in England because he was a Baptist, since such honors are given only to members of the Established Church.

The speaker's first point in his address was the service rendered by America to educational ideals of the
world. Here he drew a picture of the control of the schools by the church, but paid for by the people. He added that this system of "board schools" is advancing rapidly to improvement, aided by America's example.

The second point in Dr. Aked's address was the service of America to liberty. America has founded the national existence of liberty on the declaration that all men are free and equal before the law, and religious liberty is secured by the Constitution. Third, the contribution of America to democracy. Here Dr. Aked enumerated the deeds that democracy has actually done, and declared that even granting corruption, graft, and the misgovernment of cities, there is more real goodness in America than in the Old World.

It was a pleasure to listen to Dr. Aked, because he handled his subject with such exquisite skill, humor, and eloquence as is seldom found together in one speaker.

Seniors Last Chapel  The Seniors attended their last chapel on Friday, June 11. President Wallace F. Holman opened the service with scripture reading, followed by the prayer by the class chaplain, George F. Bolster. The last chapel hymn was then sung by the Seniors. This was written by William P. Ames and sung to the tune of "Juanita." After these exercises, the Seniors, lead by their class marshal, Willard S. Boothby, marched out and arranged themselves on the stairs leading from the chapel. While the Seniors sang "Auld Lang Syne" the lower classes marched out and arranged themselves in front of the chapel, forming a quadrangle. The Juniors were marshalled by John H. Powers, the Sophomores by Wallace F. Preston, the Freshmen by Vaughan S. Blanchard. The Seniors then cheered each class and in turn received the cheers of the other classes, each of which ended with its class yell, and then the Bates yell by the student-body ended the exercises.
Libbey Forum  The new society building, the Libbey Forum, was opened on Thursday afternoon, June 3, and an opportunity was given the students to examine the interior of the building. The Forum will probably be ready for occupancy by the societies and the Y. M. C. A. about the first of next fall. During Commencement Week it will be open to alumni and students. It is a fine building for the purpose for which the donor has erected it. It contains four rooms with spacious halls on the main ground floor. The basement is finished off into cloak rooms, toilet rooms and store rooms. The building is now connected for heating purposes with a steam pipe to Parker Hall, pending the erection of the central heating plant.

Senior Meeting  The annual Senior night at the Union Literary Society meeting was held Friday evening, June 18. The program was given in Hathorn Hall, followed by refreshments in Rand Hall. The program showed great care and hard work in preparation. Two scenes from Scott’s Kenilworth constituted the principal part of the program. The first scene was in the garden of Leicester’s castle; the second scene, Amy’s apartments in the interior of the castle. The cast of characters for these scenes was as follows: Elizabeth, Grace E. Holbrook; Amy Robsart, Grace E. Haines; Lord Dudley, John B. Sawyer; Sir Richard Varney, Fred H. Lancaster; Lord Shrewsbury, Clinton D. Park. Quarrel Scene in Julius Caesar—Brutus, J. Murray Carroll; Cassius, Myer Segal. A vocal solo by Corrine M. Brown and selection by the College Orchestra concluded the program.

Ivy Day  The Juniors held their Ivy Day exercises on the new day which has been set apart as Ivy Day, the last day of the college recitation year. This year it came on Friday, June 11. The Senior-
Junior baseball game was played in the morning. The exercises in the afternoon were held in Hathorn Hall, President Magoon having charge of the ceremonies. The chaplain, Mr. Farnsworth, opened the exercises with prayer. Music by the College Orchestra was interspersed through the program.


Following the toasts was the singing of the class ode, written by Morton V. Bolster, to the tune of "Love's Own Sweet Song." The class then marched to Hedge Chemical Laboratory. Here the ivy was planted and while the earth was being placed around it, the members of the class sang the ivy ode, the words and music of which were composed by Florence H. Perry.

Senior Class Day The Senior class day exercises were held Tuesday afternoon in Hathorn Hall. A large crowd of friends and alumni saw the farewell ceremonies of the class of 1909 to Bates College. President Wallace Holman presided. The following program was carried out:

Music, College Orchestra; Prayer, Chaplain; Music; History, Phyllis C. Culhane; Oration—"The Collegiate as the Balance Wheel of Society"—Rodney G. Page; Music; Address to Halls and Campus, Fred H. Lancaster; Poem, Grace E. Holbrook; Address to Undergraduates, Joseph B. Wadleigh; Music; Prophecy for Women, Nellie B. Waller; Prophecy for Men, Carl Ranger; Farewell Address, Harrison M. Peterson; Music; Singing Class Ode, Words by Mary Hardie; Pipe Oration, Charles E. Rose-land; Pipe of Peace.

Illumination of Campus  The annual Commencement Concert this year gave place to a grand illumination of the campus and a concert by the College Mandolin and Glee Clubs on the steps of Coram Library. The campus was handsomely lighted with colored lanterns. The Musical Club gave an hour's concert on the library steps, including selections from both the Glee and Mandolin Clubs and the College Male Quartet. Following the program the College Orchestra played through the rest of the evening. All the rooms of Parker, Hathorn and Roger Williams Halls were thrown open to guests. The Seniors and underclassmen entertained and refreshments were served on the campus terraces. This was a great success and it is hoped that the experiment may become a precedent.

Officers for the ensuing year at the Literary Societies have been elected, and are as follows:

Polymnia—Pres., Orel M. Bean, '10; Vice Pres., Walter E. Mathews, '11; Secretary, M. Evangeline Redman,
BATES STUDENT

'T12; Treasurer, Frederick R. Weymouth, '11; Executive Committee, Charles A. Magoon, '10; Winnifred G. Tasker, '11; Cleora M. DeCoster, '12; Chairman Flower Committee, Winnie W. Pert, '10.

Euroosophia—Pres., Adelbert E. Andrews, '10; Vice Pres., Clarence W. Lombard, '11; Secretary, Mary R. Sweetser, '12; Treasurer, Hubert P. Davis, '12; Executive Committee, John H. Moulton, '10; Katherine M. Parsons, '10; Albert W. Buck, '12; Chairman Decoration Committee, Florence H. Perry, '10.

Piaeria—Pres., Stanley E. Howard, '10; Vice Pres., Bernt O. Stordahl, '11; Secretary, Helen K. Meserve, '12; Treasurer, Ernest H. Brunquist, '12; Executive Committee, Leon A. Luce, '10; Laura M. Howard, '11; Clarence I. Chatto, '12; Chairman Music Committee, Sarah E. Little, '10.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The annual meeting of the athletic association was held June 7, and the following officers were elected:

President, Roy E. Cole, '10; Vice President, Freeman P. Clason, '11; Secretary, Vaughn S. Blanchard, '12; Treasurer, Prof. Fred A. Knapp; Members of the Advisory Board, J. L. Reade, L. B. Costello, D. E. Andrews, '10, W. V. Andrews, '11; Member of Maine Intercollegiate Board, Horatio N. Dorman, '10; Baseball Manager, Charles E. Merrill, '10; Assistant Manager, Wallace F. Preston, '11; Track Manager, Robert M. Pierce, '11; Assistant Manager, Albert W. Buck, '12; Tennis Manager, Ralph C. Whipple, '11; Assistant Manager, Carl Bly, '12.
MUSICAL CLUBS
Men Who Wear There are now twenty-six men in college the "B" who can wear the coveted letter:

Ames, '09, track; Boothby, '10, tennis, baseball; Booker, '09, football; Cobb, '09, football, baseball; Cochran, '09, football; Irish, '09, track; Libby, '09, football; Peterson, '09, track; Stone, '09, baseball; Wadleigh, '09, tennis; Andrews, '10, football; Cole, '10, baseball; Cummings, '10, football; Dorman, '10, baseball; Harriman, '10, baseball; Jackson, '10, track; Williams, '10, track; Andrews, '11, football; F. Clason, '11, baseball; Keaney, '11, baseball, football; Lovely, '11, football; Sargent, '11, football; Blanchard, '12, track; Conklin, '12, football; DeLano, '12, baseball; Lamorey, '12, baseball.

There were nine "B"s awarded in baseball. The Maine games and the Amherst game were designated by the Advisory Board as "B" games. The Advisory Board also voted that the Association should furnish sweaters with a "B" on the same to all winners of the letter. This is a new rule for the Association, but it seems to meet with the approval of all. Formerly, only winners of the track "B" at the State Meet were given sweaters, these being furnished by the College Club.

Baseball Captain Ray Wilkins Harriman, '10, of Gardiner, has been elected captain of the team for next year. The choice of Harriman as leader of the team was a popular one and the team will find in the pitcher who has puzzled all the college batsmen in the state, a man who will work both in the box and off the field. He has pitched on the 'varsity team ever since his Freshman year. For the past two years he has been the mainstay of the pitching department. It is interesting to note that in the six Maine college games which Harriman pitched, an average of five hits per game was made off him and that he struck out a total of fifty-two men.
Bates shut out Bowdoin in the annual Memorial Day game played May 31, on Garcelon Field. Harriman was invincible for Bates, while Hobbs and Harris were batted for a total of 11 hits. Bates gave their pitcher excellent support, only one error being put down against them. Bates scored in every inning except the third and eighth. The trick which Dorman on first worked to put out Harris was one of the features of the game. He concealed the ball under his arm until the runner began to play off the base, then tagged him. Bowdoin had men on third only twice during the game, but Harriman prevented scoring by his masterly pitching. The crowd in attendance was one of the largest ever recorded on the field. The score:

**BATES**

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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Totals 35 8 11 27 9 1

**BOWDOIN**

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Totals 33 0 6 24 12 6

Bates 6, Bowdoin 8

Bates went down to Brunswick on Friday, June 4, and received a defeat from Bowdoin in the return game. The game was rather loosely played, both sides making costly errors. By losing to Bowdoin, Bates lost her chance to get a clear claim to the state championship. As the teams now stand, every team in the state has a percentage of .500. This is a situation that seldom happens, all teams being tied for the championship.

Bates 3, Colby 0

Bates closed the season by administering to Colby her third defeat from the hands of the garnet. DeLano, who pitched for Bates, was very effective. Only two safe hits were made off him. Michaud pitched good ball for Colby, but a combination of hits and errors gave Bates three runs. The game was a fast one and full of gilt-edged baseball.

Juniors 7, Seniors 5

The Juniors defeated the Seniors in a very interesting game on the morning of Ivy Day. A large crowd of students saw 1910 win out in the last inning by a fierce batting rally. The Juniors attended in caps and gowns and gave their team fine support. Up to the seventh inning the Seniors were ahead and the score stood 4 to 2 in their favor when 1910 came to bat in the first part of the seventh. Jackson, the first man up got a hit. Bolster was hit by a pitched ball. Lawton laid down a sacrifice,
advancing both runners, then hits by Williams, Dorman and Harriman scored five runs before the Seniors could steady down.

The line-up of the teams was as follows:

1910—Williams and Harriman, pitchers; Bolster, catch; Dorman, first base; Peasley, Lawton, second base; Harriman and Williams, third base; Cole, short stop; Cummings, left field; Kendrick, centre field; Jackson, right field.

1911—Hayward, pitcher; Cobb, catcher; Page, first base; Pomeroy, second base; Wadleigh, third base; Stone, short stop; Merrill, left field; Libby, center field; Harris and Phillips, right field.


SUMMARY OF BASEBALL.

April 21 Bates 3—Exeter 2.
   " 24 Bates 12—Cobossee 0.
   " 27 Bates 0—Harvard 12.
   " 28 Bates 0—Amherst 8.
   " 29 Bates 8—Springfield Training 4.
   " 8 Bates 2—Colby 1.
   " 12 Bates 4—Andover 3.
   " 19 Bates 2—Colby 1.
   " 22 Bates 2—U. of M. 3.
   " 25 Bates 4—N. H. State 0.
   " 31 Bates 8—Bowdoin 0.
June 4 Bates 6—Bowdoin 8.
   " 5 Bates 3—Colby 0.

Bates scored a total of 77 runs; her opponents, 58.
The following is a summary of records by individuals on the team:

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<tr>
<td>Damon</td>
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**TENNIS.**

The Maine Intercollegiate tennis tournament was held this year on our own courts at Bates during the week of June 7, and proved to be one of the most interesting tournaments that the Maine Intercollegiate Association has held for many years. Although she did not land either of the championship trophies, yet Bates repeated her performance of last year by getting both teams in doubles into the semi-finals; one man in singles also got into the semi-final round. Bowdoin won both the doubles and singles.

Bates' team drew against Maine players, both in doubles and singles. Wadleigh and Boothby put Mitchell and Wallace out in a hard match, while Peterson and Jackson had less trouble with Good and Atwood of Maine.
In the second round Peterson and Jackson lost to Hughes and Martin of Bowdoin in a fast, hard-fought match. Boothby and Wadleigh, however, cheered the hearts of the large gathering of students by putting out Hawes and Black. This left the final round between Boothby and Wadleigh, and Hughes and Martin. The final match was a battle royal. It required four sets, but the Bates team had to go down before steadier team work.

The singles offered many surprises. Boothby drew Mitchell of Maine, holder of the championship in singles for two years. Boothby lost in three brilliantly played sets. Wadleigh was more fortunate, for he put out Wallace of Maine in two out of three sets. Wadleigh then had to go against Martin of Bowdoin, who won from the Bates man in straight sets.

The final match in singles showed Martin of Bowdoin to be a very steady, calm, consistent tennis player, for he won from the veteran Mitchell in three straight sets. The faithful work of Manager Moulton of the Bates team, who made the arrangements for the tournament, deserves a special word of praise.

The scores of matches were as follows:

Singles, preliminary round, Mitchell of Maine defeated Boothby of Bates—6-4, 2-6, 6-3.
Hughes of Bowdoin defeated Dow of Colby—6-2, 6-2.
Wadleigh of Bates defeated Wallace of Maine—7-5, 5-7, 6-4.
Martin of Bowdoin defeated Young of Colby—6-3, 6-1.
Semi-final round, Mitchell of Maine defeated Hughes of Bowdoin—5-7, 6-4, 6-2.
Martin of Bowdoin defeated Wadleigh of Bates—6-3, 6-2.

Final round, Martin of Bowdoin defeated Mitchell of Maine—6-4, 6-4, 6-2.
Doubles, preliminary round, Peterson and Jackson of Bates defeated Good and Atwood of Maine—6-3, 6-2.

Hughes and Martin of Bowdoin defeated Allen and Nutting of Colby—6-0, 6-2.

Wadleigh and Boothby of Bates defeated Mitchell and Wallace of Maine—6-3, 5-7, 6-4.

Hawes and Black of Bowdoin defeated Dow and Young of Colby—4-6, 6-1, 6-0.

Semi-final round, Boothby and Wadleigh of Bates defeated Hawes and Black of Bowdoin—6-3, 8-6.

Hughes and Martin of Bowdoin defeated Jackson and Peterson of Bates—6-4, 6-4.

Final round, Hughes and Martin of Bowdoin defeated Boothby and Wadleigh of Bates—6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

The first dual tennis tournament in which Bates has been represented for some time, was played on the Bates courts, June 2 and 3, against the Massachusetts Agricultural College of Amherst. The tournament virtually came out in a tie between the colleges, Amherst claiming the doubles, while Bates won in the singles. Bates had three men in singles and three teams of doubles in the tournament. Capt. Boothby, '09, Wadleigh, '09, and Jackson, '10, were the men in singles, while Boothby, '09, and Wadleigh, '09; Peterson, '09, and Jackson, '10; and Bolster, '10, and Quimby, '10, were the teams in doubles. Jackson and Peterson was the only team to win in doubles, but Wadleigh and Jackson both won in singles.

The scores:


Jackson of Bates defeated Johnson of M. A. C.—2-6, 6-1, 7-5.
Rockwood of M. A. C. defeated Boothby of Bates—6-2, 2-6, 6-4.

Doubles, Jackson and Peterson of Bates defeated Johnson and Thomas of M. A. C.—8-6, 6-4.

Rockwood and Webb of M. A. C. defeated Boothby and Wadleigh of Bates—6-4, 6-3.

Rockwood and Webb of M. A. C. defeated Bolster and Quimby of Bates—6-3, 3-6, 6-1.

As a result of winning through into the final round in the M. I. T. tournament, Boothby and Wadleigh will receive their tennis "B." Boothby won his letter in a similar manner in singles when he was a Sophomore.

The state 'varsity team, consisting of Boothby, '09, Jackson, '10, Peterson, '09, and Wadleigh, '09, recently held a meeting and elected Carl L. Jackson, '10, of Clinton, Mass., captain of next year's 'varsity tennis team. Jackson has developed this past year into a remarkably fast man.

ALUMNI NOTES

1868—President Chase attended the meeting of the Trustees of Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, June 16.

1870—Professor L. G. Jordan attended the meeting of the International Chemical Society, held in London, May 27th. It was the largest meeting of the kind ever held and some of the leading chemists of the world were present. Professor and Mrs. Jordan expect to spend the summer in Scotland and the North of England, with their son, Wayne Jordan, Bates, '06.

1880—Dr. Newton and his wife, of Sabatis, attended the Ivy Day exercises of Bates, on June 11th.
1882 — Tarr has charge of the weather bureau in New Haven, Conn.

1883 — Oliver L. Frisbee, of Portsmouth, N. H., has been appointed by Governor Henry B. Quimby, of New Hampshire, one of the commissioners to investigate the damming of Piscataqua river to secure slack water navigation for the port and harbor of Portsmouth. Mr. Frisbee is Vice President of the National River and Harbor Congress, Vice President of the Atlantic Deeper Waterway Association, and Secretary and Treasurer of the New England Waterway Association, and the founder of two local organizations to secure slack water for the Piscataqua river, chairman of the commercial development committee of Portsmouth, appointed by Mayor E. H. Adams.

1888 — W. S. Dunn is Principal of the High School at Avon, Mass.

1894 — The engagement has been announced of Dr. Albert H. Miller, Bates, '94, of Providence, R. I., and Miss Ada Holding, of Lewiston.

Dr. Miller was one of the speakers at the American Medical Association at its meeting at Atlantic City in June. Beside this special honor, Dr. Miller has delivered several lectures during the year, one before an association of several hundred members in Philadelphia, also before the Boston Medical Association. Several of his papers have been published in the American Medical Journal.

1899 — Professor F. E. Pomeroy is one of the delegates appointed to represent Bates College at the Seventeenth Annual Session of the National Irrigation Congress, to be held at Spokane, Washington, August 9-14, 1909.

Louise Rounds will visit Bates during Commencement Week in order to attend the tenth reunion of her class.

1901 —Bertha Irving Brown has a little daughter, born recently.

Charlotte Towne Roberts plans to be in Lewiston for the Bates Commencement.

Walter B. Pierce is teaching in No. Chelmsford, Mass.

1903 —On June 19th occurred the wedding of Miss Frances A. Miller, Bates, '03, and Dr. Maurice E. Russell, formerly of Bates, '05. Dr. and Mrs. Russell are to live in Providence.

1904 —Miss Alice L. Sands, who has been teacher of Latin and Greek in the Jordan High School, Lewiston, has resigned her position to accept an excellent one in the High School, at Belleville, N. J., where she will teach Latin. Miss Sands will sail for Europe June 19th with the Bureau of University Travel, and will travel during the summer.

A. Louise Barker will attend the Commencement exercises at Bates.

Rev. George A. Senter, of Lyman, Maine, is visiting the College.

F. Mendall Rounds, who is studying dentistry in Louisville, Ky., is employed in the office of a Rumford Falls dentist this summer.

1905 —John S. Reed, who has been teaching during the last year in Reno, Nevada, is to spend the summer in graduate work at the University of California. He is to have a position next year as Principal of Oahn College. The Principal of Oahn College is to have a year's leave of absence and while he is away there will be two Principals, one in the Preparatory Department and one in the College. Mr. Reed will receive a salary of $2250 and a house.
1906 — Charles E. Brooks has been teaching in Norway, Maine, and plans to attend Bates Commencement this year.

F. L. Thurston is Principal of the High School in Rochester, New Hampshire.

H. D. Harradon is teaching in Oakland City, Indiana, and expects to come East for Commencement.

Florence S. Pulsifer is in Seymore, Conn.

Myrtle Young teaches History in the Academy at Kingston, New York.

Vena Young is teaching in Plymouth, Mass.

1907 — Edward K. Boak, Instructor in the Science Department of Wesleyan Academy, has resigned to become Principal of Easthampton High School.

Julia Clason visited Bates on Memorial Day and attended the Bates-Bowdoin game.

1908 — Phebe Bool will attend Commencement at Bates this year.

Ralph and Harold Goodwin visited the College recently.
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