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Terms: One dollar a year; single copies, fifteen cents

Vol. XXXVII  LEWISTON, ME., JULY 1908.  No. 7
 Entered at the Postoffice at Lewiston, Me., as Second Class Matter

IVY ODE

Words and Music by MARY E. HARDIE.

O'er yon mountain, soft and silent,
Sinks the radiant setting sun,
And the breezes gently whisper
This day's work for you is done.

And the thoughts that haunt each bosom
Only each himself can tell;
Some are glad and full of pleasure,
Some sad, and full of fear.

For us all a past gleams brightly,
For us all a future's near;
Phantom fingers point and beckon,
Calling us afar from here.

So—in Heaven there still is shining,
To illumine darkest night,
Wondrous radiancy and glory
In that star of hope and light.

Little Ivy, now we greet thee,
Take thee for our emblem here,
For the dark depths of thy green leaves
Symbolize this hope and cheer.
Great the lessons thou can'st teach us,
As thy tendrils grow more strong,
Climbing, clinging—ever hopeful,
Always striving up and on.

Let us too look ever higher,
Never one look downward cast,
Till our Lord to us in greeting,
His "Well Done" shall say at last.

THE OPTIMIST'S PHILOSOPHY

ELIZABETH ANTHONY.

(COMMENCEMENT PART.)

Since the beginning of history, this one question has confronted thoughtful men: What is the significance of life? Every man gives an answer of some sort, consciously or unconsciously, weakly or bravely. Not only life, but literature also, is an answer. Homer, David, Omar, Khayyam, Horace, Shakespeare, Milton, Dante, Goethe, Arnold, Tennyson, Browning—a host of them—have given the world their answers immortalized in song.

Common speech has roughly divided these answers into two groups, optimism and pessimism. Someone has defined pessimism as the doctrine that in a world where everything is bad it is good to know the worst. In recent times, Schopenhauer, Fitzgerald and Matthew Arnold in particular have urged this view. Arnold expresses it succinctly and beautifully in "Dover Beach:"

"The world which seems
To lie before us like a land of dreams
So various, so beautiful, so new,
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;
And we are here as on a darkling plain,
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight
Where ignorant armies clash by night."
COMMENCEMENT ORATIONS

FIRST ROW—Burnell, Miss Grant, Miss Anthony, Bridges
SECOND ROW—Miss Dinsmore, Williams, Stevens, Miss Rand
Fortunately, pessimism does not go unchallenged. There have always been happy men—men happy throughout life and happy in death. Some of these have been great and thoughtful men, too. Are not such the truest answer to pessimism?

These, the optimistic philosophers, have differed widely in many respects, but they have common foundation-stones on which to rest their hope.

First, every optimist believes that pleasure is not the highest aim in life, that nothing less than a rational ideal can satisfy a rational being, that to say man lives by bread alone is to put him lower than the horse or dog. This is essential. Only by exalting the dignity of human worth, can we justify the ache and toil of human hearts.

Again, the optimist knows that he has the power of choosing between good and evil. The pure scientist has no room for freedom of the will; man, like all else, he says, is an evolved product, subject to the forces of nature, of his own disposition and his surrounding circumstances. The whole consciousness of man rises up in revolt, to declare such a doctrine false. The supreme characteristic of human life is responsibility, or obligation; the idea of remorse necessitates a man's having been able to do otherwise than he did. Take away freedom, and you take away all genuine morality. The vitality in our moral life consists in just this freedom: our remorse and punishment, approbation and reward, grief and humiliation, joy and exaltation, because of what we chose to do.

The true optimist is sure to have another certainty: his belief in God and in immortal life. It would be idle now to give the philosophical arguments for the existence of God. They always have an unexplained remainder, and the noblest minds have been proud to rest their trust upon "The truths that never can be proved."

As we realize the weakness, the uncertainty of life, the heights and depths of suffering or of joy, we are
driven to the One who is above these limitations and changes—God. As we compare the greatness of our aspirations with the littleness of our attainments, we must believe that God's purpose for us does not end with death. These two tenets are the real core of the optimist's belief: God, who rules over all, who knows the purpose of things, whose perfection covers our imperfection, who Himself is love, and an infinite life, in which God's plans for His children can have infinite fulfillment. So much, then, the real optimist must have—a conviction that the soul is the greatest reality, that our responsibilities are intensely real and serious, and are bounded only by the perfection of God and an infinite life.

With so much accepted, the problem of evil is really solved. God has given us the opportunity to become good, by allowing us, if we will, to choose evil. "Only the tempted can be holy." St. Paul expresses this when he speaks of "glorying in tribulation" and says: "Count it all joy when ye fall in diverse temptations." God Himself—as a Man of sorrows—voluntarily endured all and more than all we have to undergo, and He said: "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer. I have overcome the world."

Our modern laureate of cheer is Robert Browning. Again and again he expresses each of these beliefs as the ground of his grand optimism. How he scorns the thought of a passive life:

"'Poor vaunt of life indeed
Were man but formed to feed
On joy, to solely seek and find and feast.'"

How he welcomes human imperfection, because it gives the promise of a supreme goal beyond our earthly ken:

"'Tis a life-long toil till our lumps be leaven.
The better! What's come to perfection perishes.
Things learned on earth we shall practice in Heaven.'"
How he trusts God:

"Therefore to whom turn I but to Thee the ineffable name
Builder and maker, Thou of houses not made with hands.
What, have fear of change from Thee, who are ever the same,
Doubt that Thy power can fill the heart that Thy love expands."

How serenely he rests upon the certainty of the future with God:

"What's time? Leave now for dogs and apes;
Man has forever!"

"Paid by men, what dost thou owe
Me? God might question. Now instead
'Tis God shall repay. I am safer so."

Here we have belief, confidence, trust:
It remains for the individual to transmute his belief into his life. That is something neither poet nor philosopher can do for him; the poet or philosopher can merely point the goal. President Eliot has translated this poetry of Browning into prose:

"Nobody has any right to find life uninteresting, or unrewarding, who sees within the sphere of his own activity a wrong which he can help to remedy, or within himself an evil which he can hope to overcome." Is there anyone whom this does not include?

---

CLASS ODE

Words by Miss Iola A. Walker.

To Tune of "Eventide."

The morning call from nature's heart
Thrills all the earth with magic power;
It wakens every bird and flower,
Inspires each blade with life to start
And make the world with beauty bright;
The breezes softly murmur hope
And whisper joy to every leaf;
In promise of a golden sheaf
The grain uplifting to the light
Adorns with green the sunny slope.
While nature’s call at dawn awakes
To service all her train anew
We listen for life’s message too
That comes to us as morning breaks.
“A glorious work awaits thy hand.
The seeds of noble truth to sow.
Thy college days are fleeting fast
Life’s brightest dawn will soon be past.
Each hour gain strength to take thy stand
Wherever need shall bid thee go.”

A SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION INTO THE WORK OF LUTHER BURBANK

GUY F. WILLIAMS.

(COMMENCEMENT PART.)

Foremost among the worlds plant breeders of his generation stands Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, California. Through the improvement of old varieties of fruit, vegetables, trees and flowers; through the merging of wild and degenerate types of plant life with tame and cultivated ones, and by creations in plant life, unknown to the world before, he bids fair to enrich the dietary of the race of man and beast and the beauty of the world’s flowers more than any other man in history. By exercising his natural intuition in selection after breaking up the inherent life forces of plants; by magnifying his field of work to hundreds of experiments going on at one time; by cultivating millions of plants for each experiment, Mr. Burbank has bequeathed to the world such wonders as the thornless edible cactus; the pitless plum; a daisy blossom seven inches in diameter; gladioli taught to bloom around entire stem; the dahlia with odor of magnolia; cut flowers that may be used for both Thanksgiving and Christmas; a chestnut tree to bear fruit eighteen months after seed planting; fruit trees that withstand freezing in bud and flower; walnut trees with an
annual ring of centimeters; the potato, a rare fruit growing on the potato top and the thornless blackberry.

In considering his processes in production of new plant forms it is necessary to define such terms as "species," "variety," "crossing," "hybrid," "variation," and "mutation." For convenience we will define a "species" as a group of plants of sufficient distinctness and definiteness to be used as a unit in classification of plant kingdom (as the apple) or plum. A "variety" is a form within a species with characters less definite and distinct (as the Baldwin apple) or Burbank plum. "Plant crossing" is the conveyance, in this case by hands of Mr. Burbank, of pollen grains from the stamen of one flower to the stigma of another, which results in germinal union of sperm of the pollen with the egg of the ovule. An "hybrid" is the offspring resulting from a cross between distinct species (as the raspberry with the blackberry.) "Variations," according to Bailey, are small, fluctuating unstable differences peculiar to the individual offsprings which are produced by natural breeding within a species. "Mutations" are abrupt changes among the offspring within a species differing so widely from parents that they mark beginning of a new species.

Mr. Burbank starts with importations on to his farm of seeds or plants which he thinks are not living up to their capacity, or which when crossed with some other variety or species will give the world something better. In breeding for his Shasta daisy he used Japanese, European and American species. In twelve years' breeding for the thornless edible cactus he used seventy-five species and six hundred varieties from Mexico, South America, South Africa, Japan, Australia, Hawaii, Arizona and Alaska. With these importations to work with, he sets himself to producing varieties. Of course these plants in their new environments will produce extraordinary variations, but these he augments by mingling the strains of several varieties within a species as the copuntia cactus of Alaska with that of Arizona. But his most remark-
able variations come from his crossing of members of
distinct species, as the plum with the apricot. Mr. Bur-
bank writes: "By crossing different species we can form
more variations and mutations in one-half dozen genera-
tions than will be developed by ordinary variations in a
thousand generations." The offspring resulting from
crossings are carefully grown and closely watched.
When plants are bred that may be grafted, that oppor-
tunity is at once seized to shorten the time of the exper-
iment. Repeated crossings are made, in his production
of Alhambra plum, ten varieties of plum and one of
prune were intercrossed. Therefore, in Mr. Burbank's
production of varieties he breaks up the inherent character-
istics which have been running in veins of the plant for
years and in addition to natural variations, produces forms
entirely new.

With these new forms upon his hands he puts his
judgment, made unique by experimentation, to work,
keeping in mind the purposes of his experiments. If it
be vigor, growth, prolificness, leaf color, flower, flavor or
perfume, his natural intuition tells him the fact of that
specific plant's possibilities the minute his eye scans its
entirety. In his production of a single "new creation"
he judges thousands of plant candidates, over 99 per cent. of
which his rigid selection rejects. In the production of the
white blackberry, 65,000 hybrid bushes, none of which
had his desired qualities, were cremated.

Therefore in a word Mr. Burbank's success depends
in part upon his production of variations and especially
upon his keenness of foresight in judging what of these
varieties are nearest the ideal he has in mind.

It might be interesting to note the behavior of some
of his hybrid plants and their descendants. In some
cases of hybrids, combined characteristics of both par-
ents, sometimes characteristics of only one parent mani-
fest themselves in first generation and in second genera-
tion break up in all directions. In planting of seeds
from a cross of English and black walnuts some of each
were reproduced, some intermediate forms and some entirely new formed. He tells us that he has had hybrids vary from both parents for part of a season then change to one or other of parent types. He has also confirmed the theory of the hybridologist that hybrids often surpass both parents in vigor of growth and prolificness of fruiting and flowering. From his works we get the fact plainly presented to us that no "laws of hybridity" can be made. Actual test is the only sure way of knowing the results of a cross.

From a scientific standpoint his experiments confirm Darwin's natural selection theory, in that the accumulation of small variations for many generations gives rise to forms highly differentiated from the original and more suited to their environment.

In regard to heredity, Burbank authoritatively denies the law of Mendel who theorized that heredity was simple enough to be figured mathematically, that in offspring of Cenothera 75 per cent. of characteristics of parent plants were dominant and 25 per cent. recessive.

Burbank's results disprove the teachings of Weismann, who says acquired characteristics are not transmitted but that each plant is created like its ancestors but subject to environmental changes during its life history. Burbank says that acquired characteristics are always transmitted or he knows nothing of plant breeding; he agrees with Spencer in that each plant has within itself comingling streams of heredity from all ancestral directions. He, like Bailey, sums up heredity as, "The sum of all past environment." That is the sum of all variations that have been formed by such agencies as increase or decrease in food supply, temperature and humidity.

Perhaps the most talked of problem in plant breeding in this generation is the "Mutation Theory" of Dr. Hugo De Vries. Dr. De Vries says: "A species throughout its birth, lifetime and death remains one and the same, that the origin of new species is by sudden bounds in offspring to a new form which he calls "mutation," and that these
mutative forms occur periodically. He claims to have proved by experiment that 1.5 per cent of the plant of a species of pea were mutative. Burbank often finds so-called mutations but considers them, contrary to De Vries, to be simply an excessive degree of variation. He has demonstrated to Dr. De Vries that he can produce mutating conditions at will, thus destroying completely the idea of periodic mutation. Moreover, he has proved that it takes as long a time to fix a large variation as it does a mere fluctuation.

In conclusion, Luther Burbank has not attempted to formulate laws, not to overturn the conceptions of other men; and in this brief examination of his work it is hoped these ideas have been conveyed in the telling how he has produced his new plant forms and how his conclusions of the underlying principals of plant breeding agree with those of other breeders.

With the earth, the air and the sunshine for his laboratory, with his straight and practical methods, he is doing a work beyond the capacity of the scientific breeders.

ADDRESS HALLS AND CAMPUS

FLOYD W. BURNELL.

As we pause to-day upon the dividing-ground between two eras in our lives, and look back over the varied experiences of our college life, with its buoyancy and its pleasures, its rivalries and ambitions, its duties and generous friendships, we cannot avoid a feeling of sadness that comes with the thought of parting. There is, however, one thought which should be uppermost in our minds, dispelling the gloom of present sadness, and suffusing with a golden glow the morning sky of the future. The influence of our college days has left a lasting impres-
FIRST ROW—Miss Dinsmore, Class Poem; Cate, Chaplain; Bridges, President; Miss Hinks, Prophecy for Girls
SECOND ROW—Smith, Address to Undergraduates; Miss Bradford, Class Ode; Tuttle, Prophecy for Boys; Miss McLain, History; Merrill, Pipe Oration
THIRD ROW—Campbell, Farewell Address; Noble, Oration; Burnell, Address to Halls and Campus; Hull, Marshal
sion upon our minds and hearts. It pervades the inmost recesses of our natures. It has become a guiding principle of our lives. It moulds our characters. It shapes our destinies.

To what, then, do we owe all this? Certainly our Halls and Campus have a large share of this account written upon the debit side of their books. For without these Halls and this Campus there would be no college here and without a college there would be no Bates 1908 to-day. Thus it is but fitting in this our class-day exercise to address a few last words to our Halls and Campus.

As we have passed through our four years of college life each one of these Halls has made its particular impression on each of us. Each holds its particular memories, one vividly and another perhaps less vividly but yet contributing its part to the undivided whole. To some of us it is around old Hathorne that the fondest memories cling, to others it is the weather-beaten walls of "Parker" that will recall to us our pleasant days and for some no doubt Coram Library will hold certain memories, never to be forgotten, while doubtless to the young ladies "Rand Hall" has been a home which they will not soon forget. But in general it seems to me that it was Hathorne that has made the more lasting impression. Here we first met as a class. And who, who I say, among our number will ever forget that memorable morning when '08, the then largest class Bates had ever seen, first assembled in this room? Primacy and vividness did their work then, and now having been strengthened by frequency for the past four years we have in our minds a memory that will last as long as this old world of ours whirls in its circle around the sun. Oh Hathorne it is you who has watched over us for the past four years, it is you who has moulded our lives and prepared us for the life on the threshold of which we stand to-day. May you in the future be as faithful as you have been in the past in assisting each student who
enters your portals to reach the goal for which he or she is striving.

The building dearest to me, perhaps, is old "Parker Hall" which for four long years has been a home. This stands for friendship and good-fellowship. What voices and well-known faces are welded in its memories. It is here that we have formed lifelong friendships—friendships that mean more to us than we can now realize. Oh Parker, may you in the future be as true a mother to your children as you have been to us, the class of 1908.

To you, old campus, with your many walks, shaded by numberless shapely maples and stately elms, with your verdant lawns dotted with timid violets and sweet-smelling clover blossoms, with your groups of bright-faced youths and smiling maidens, to you do we owe memories which we shall cherish in the future among our choicest treasures.

It is out of the infinite human experience and pathos of this place, it is out of the way in which these buildings and these grounds have been the scenes of so much human life for more than half a century; of struggles and hopes and fears and aspirations; of doubts and dreads; or triumphs and despairs; of temptations and of ecstasies—it is out of all this, that slowly, mysteriously, but at last very clearly, there shapes itself as we look, a majestic being which we call the college. And so with grateful hearts we turn to the kind "mother of us all," under whose guardianship our minds have expanded and matured, and under whose care we have been prepared to discharge the mission to which educated men and women are called in this wonderful age. She stands with vivid personality in all the fulness of intelligence, affection and will. So long as these walls re-echo the footsteps of the ambitious pressing on toward the future, she will be as she has ever been, a true person, a very Alma Mater to her children.
Miss GRACE E. HOLBROOK.

Full height and strong, close by the mystic gates
That lead from out the sheltered vale of Dreams
up to the glittering tournaments of Life,
There stood a youth, with eager eyes that grew
Intense, and lighted with a glorious zeal
To venture out upon untried plains.

The gates swung wide, the youth went boldly forth
With no regretful glance back to that past
Wherein the blessed days had glided by—
A river coursing on thru sun-kissed plains
And flower-decked meadows, green and beautiful.
A past untouched by sorrow and by care.

Behold, I live!" he cried, and heard with joy
The gates close fast behind him, nevermore
To open to his gaze while time should last,
The gates that shut him out eternally
From those old scenes of happiness and peace
Where his young soul had dwelt, unscathed and pure.

"I live!" he cried, "and lo, I leave behind
Those vague and misty dreams of by-gone days,
I leave forever fancy’s shadowy realm
All people with fair creatures of my thought,
Tho beautiful they be, I bid them go—
'Tis now my soul comes to possess its own!

"Before me stretches life—as wide and vast
As space itself—illimitable, free;
In me I feel a latent strength, the wealth
Of youthful vigor and the will to go
Undaunted thru the perils, thru the strife,
And win life’s offered prizes, rich and rare.

"Far out across the wide and open plain
I seem to see vast treasures gleam, there set
For one to gain by strength of ceaseless toil;
There, too, the wreath of laurel that must deck
Some brow and oh, that I by glorious deeds
Might be accounted worthy of a crown!"
The years rolled slowly on and lo! away
Far on the other side of life's great field,
Before the mighty gates that lead within
The borders of that vast and unknown realm,
Whence never yet a traveller returned
To tell us of its kind, there stood a man.

Within his trembling hand he held the prize
Life offers to but few who run her course,
But even years ago 'twas heavy grown
And now a weary burden had become
To him who soon must cast it forth with all
The petty tarnished jewels life had given.

Across his wrinkled brow was bound the wreath
Of laurel—faded now its once bright leaves.
And withered by the parching noons of time;
Ah, different indeed from that proud day
When lauding multitudes had placed it there
And to the world proclaim his glorious deeds!

Behind him now there stretched the broad-spread plain
And, dim and dreamlike, at the farther end,
Half hidden by the veil of misty clouds
Forgetfulness had lightly drawn between,
There rose the beautiful but fast-closed gates,
That led within the quiet Vale of Youth.

Along that pathway he had lately trod
The old man's gaze now wandered slowly back
Until at last it rested on those gates
That, ghostlike rose amid a sea of mist.
"Ah, there, beyond those spirit clouds," he said,
"There dwell the golden visions of my youth.

"'Twas long ago I bade them all begone,
And, scornful, threw them from my strong hand
And took me out into this world of strife
To struggle for these vain and petty things
All eager to possess the golden prize,
Which, gained, alas! but proved an empty toy.

"'Tis yesterday that dwells within those gates,
The yesterday that when it was to-day
I longed to leave behind with all its calm,
Its blessedness, its beauty and its peace,
Within its hours I failed to see its worth.
And spurned those dreams I now know were divine!
"And lo, e'en now the gates that lead within
The borders of To-morrow slow unclose;
Half fearfully I look beyond to draw
The curtain stretched before the vast unknown:
One prayer—but one—may to-morrow be
The past with all its dreams again for me!"

LEGISLATION AND PUBLIC OPINION

By Thomas S. Bridges.

(COMMENCEMENT PART.)

Few questions have been more discussed during recent years than the increasing tendency of legislative bodies, to propose and enact new laws. Scarcely any agitation of a public or moral question is so unimportant that it does not produce in nearly a hundred state capitols a series of bills supposed to represent it in all its varied and shifting phases. This striving of the people to meet new or supposedly new conditions is significant.

Changes in statute laws are evidence to the philosophical student of that ceaseless evolution which marks the growth of a political organism.

Alteration, displacement, the endless re-arrangement of social and political forces are phenomena which constantly crowds upon the notice of a thoughtful observer. As students we cannot be unmindful of the unseen influences which, working unconsciously by day and by night, attain at last the large harmony that makes institutions and systems take the place of disorder and chaos; historical jurisprudence the birth, growth and development.

Though custom or legislative enactment of laws in its highest sense is a study we ought to pursue it more assiduously than we do. When we consider man merely as an animal, a member of a great zoological order, it is significant that he should ever have been brought under the sway of law at all; but when we see him putting the curb upon himself by his own voluntary action it surpasses the marvelous.
Self-government, the recognition of mutual rights and mutual obligations, is perhaps the highest achievement of the race.

How slow and halting and hesitating has been the upward march we may judge if we trace it through written record, through tradition and myth to the impenetrable silence and mystery of the primeval world.

How it has all come about we neither wholly know nor fully comprehend, but here we are, and the light is here, and we have to some extent grasped the meaning of duty and right and obligation and the conception of government and society and law.

Civilization is, of course, a highly complicated state of existence artificial and, perhaps, strictly speaking, unnatural, but surely infinitely better than the savagery of the wolf and the anthropoid progenitors of our race.

Tempered by the ethical or moral sentiment which centuries ago, in some way, got a lodgment in the breast of primeval man, organization based upon self-interest, has built up states, nations and sovereignties and made them what they are today, not without cost or sacrifice, for organization grows only as there is a shrinkage in the private life. Maeterlinck in his little classic, "The life of the Bee," has this profound observation. He says: "In proportion as a society organizes itself and rises in the scale, so does a shrinkage enter the private life of each one of its members." When there is progress it is a result, only, of a more and more complete sacrifice of the individual to the general interest.

It is not possible to nicely balance, or put into an equation the individual shrinkage upon one side and the enlargement of the general well-being on the other, which result from the organization of society into government.

Do we receive for what we surrender full compensatory value? Answer that as you you please. Any government however imperfect, is better than no government—which is anarchy.

In this country it is certain that the shrinkage is increas-
ing every day, that the individual under the legislative policy of our state and federal government, giving up more and more, but is he, or is he not receiving more and more?

If we have too much government, as many of us believe, is it possible, in the present state of human wisdom to have just enough restraint and just enough personal freedom? An excess of one means a diminution of the other, but what human intelligence can fix a perfect equilibrium?

The province of government, the just limits of legislation, the authority of the state are not so easy to determine by thoughtful men as they seem to be to those who make the platforms of political conventions. At this minute forty-five state legislatures potentially exist, to say nothing of the territories and of cities exercising legislative functions and above them all the Congress of the nation is even now briefly clamoring, to renew its wakeful vigilance December 1st.

The most complicated yet perhaps the most perfect system of government is our American government, and yet we cannot escape the persistent inquiries: "Does it pay?" "How stands the individual everywhere throughout the world in his relation to the social or political organization in which he finds himself?" Undeniably he gives up much. He gives up the right to be a brute; to be a law unto himself; to make war upon mankind; to take what can be reached by the arm and grasped by the strong hand; to hold by force and not by contract or convention; in other words he surrenders the simplicity of barbarism for the complicated, artificial idea of civilization. And what does he get in return? The unsatisfied aspirations, the eager desire for better conditions, the constant pressure, upward and outward, show that reasonably or unreasonably there is everywhere a brooding dissatisfaction; a profound feeling that since so much has been given something more ought to have been received. But every improvement in human conditions has been accomplished by dissatisfaction, reasonable or unreasonable, with the conditions thus existing. This feeling is at the bottom of nearly all the
acts of constructive legislation and in some form or other has attended every step of human advancement from the birth of the race to the present moment. Much legislation in this country has been simply the dressing of our customs in statutory clothing.

The customary is always easy and so such legislation has hardly been noticeable and but slightly felt.

But legislation is not only the adoption of positive rules of conduct, it is, if I may so express it, experimentation. It is a feeling the way; exploring the path that may or may not lead to the right goal, burning up fuel which may produce neither heat nor light.

Whether those who make laws have the moral right to thus practice and experiment upon those who are to be governed by them is another question, but it certainly would not be fair to hold lawmakers responsible for all their failures, particularly in a system where it is asserted and generally believed that their only proper function is to carry out the will of the people. It is certain that many bad laws are enacted, many unnecessary ones, and many exceedingly foolish ones.

Undoubtedly we have too much legislation, but is not that largely the fault of our system. And yet I believe our system, in spite of the danger of over legislation, a wise and good one in its great essential features. To be sure we have left the simple manners and methods of our fathers, and the charge of over legislation undeniably has some foundation, but could it be expected that the old-time simplicity of a small population principally engaged in agriculture should characterize the life of a nation of eighty millions. A population nestled on the seacoast of the Atlantic, has so grown and expanded that the shores of two oceans and land embraced are witnesses of its toil. What wonder if laws and legislation and governmental restraints have not only kept pace but reflecting the contagions, enthusiasm and vaulting ambitions of a growing people have run before and lain us open to the charge of
SENIOR DEBATING TEAM

WINNERS OF THE BATES-QUEEN'S DEBATE

Bridges  Noble
overlegislation. These concessions do not exhaust but only
mitigate the charge.

It means to me that there are two features in our sys-
tem of government that are responsible to a large extent
for our overlegislation:—

1st. Our double system of government.

2nd. The fact that the system presupposes a degree of
enlightenment within the electorate which does not exist.

Among the practical embarrassments which confront us
at all times in legislating, is our double system of govern-
ment. The people of the nation have found it sufficiently
difficult to conform to the requirements of one homo-
genous set of laws but every citizen of the United States is
under the sway of two sovereignties, each supreme within
its jurisdiction.

The American citizen must obey both and is not given
the privilege of taking his choice between them. Both
governments are legislating at the same time and frequently
upon the same subjects, and it is a wise man who can
rightly determine where he stands. Then these two sover-
egnties differ, as they sometimes do, in their commands.
Of course the temptation to overlegislation and the oppor-
tunity for indulgence in it is increased, perhaps almost
doubled by this dual sytem of government.

For the suppression of every supposed evil tendency or
condition which arises in our commercial, social or political
life there is a race between state and the nation for the
happy chance of first grappling with it.

The constitutional lines which separate the fields of
state and national supremacy is not always plain to the
people or to the legislators or even to the courts themselves.

And so law-making goes on in the nation and in the
state, the legislative mandate speaking the sovereign will,
sometimes wisely and effectively, but often obtaining only
lame and impotent results.

And again our sytem presupposes a degree of enlight-
enment in the electorate and mass of people that does not
exist. The privileges conferred by our government outrun the capacity of our people to enjoy those privileges.

The fruits of democracy fell e'er we were ready to pluck them.

It came at a stroke but the education of the mass to the point of appreciation is a slow, gradual, evolutionary process. To raise that appreciation to such a degree that the individual citizen will voluntarily think for himself and grapple with the political and social situations, is also a slow process. But that individual thinking and grappling is the prime requisite for an educated public opinion, and the lack of it at the present time is the "causa causans" of much of our overlegislation. Why, because the average American citizen untrained and uneducated in the political, social and economic conditions, fails to understand the fundamental causes of the evils existing in those conditions and believes in the possibility of destroying or remediying every evil by statutory enactment.

Hence with each and every appearance of such evil or supposed evil goes up a cry of the populace for legislation and like a wave it sweeps into office dozens of would-be legislators. With heads crammed and almost bursting with new laws, James C. Carter declared, "That the American people are afflicted with a passion for legislation almost amounting to a disease."

All human experience attests that the reliance on legislation as a panacea for every real or supposed evil, is illogical and absurd. Dr. Johnson has said: "How small of all that human hearts endure that part which laws or kings can cause or cure."

It is plain enough to any thoughtful mind, that in the rush and haste of legislation engendered by a heated public sentiment there cannot be that calm deliberate consideration either of the cause or of the remedy or of the constitutional limitation which important legislation demands. What shall we do then? Shall we have a selected electorate? Shall we filter the mass through the filter paper of property and exacting educational qual-
ifications and disfranchise that large body that would make up the filtrate. Undoubtedly such a process would result in fewer, yet better and more comprehensive laws, but such a plan would violate the American idea of democracy and make a mockery of those principals of liberty and equality, which the Declaration of Independence stamped across the threshold of the Western Hemisphere. Such a course would be a step, yea steps backward and suicidal to the cause of democracy the world over. Is our system of government in advance of the age? If so let us not ask that the government halt, but let us bring the age up to it. Do you ask me how? Increase the age of compulsory education; place in the curriculum of every High School, courses in civil government and civics and elementary courses in political history; establish in every college throughout our land, chairs of politics, statesmanship and diplomacy.

Urge that the press be non-partisan in its editorials and the pulpit instructive in its sermons. These sources of leaven will leaven the whole and give us a public opinion that is educated and trained—one that realizes that quality of laws and not the quantity, is what counts; one that realizes that enforcement of existing laws is quite as important as new legislation; one that realizes it is not the demagogue and the shouting rabble but the upright thinking people, breathing the words of downright honest leaders and lessons of experience—which will secure the welfare of the American Republic and enlarge human liberty.

THE COLLEGIATE AND THE STATE

RODNEY S. PAGE.

(IVY DAY ORATION)

What is the ideal state of our forefathers?

Richard Henry Lee, in his speech before the Continental Congress, June 5, 1776, has given us the reason for our country's being. "Let this day give birth to the American Republic. Let her arise, not to devastate and conquer, but to re-establish the reign of peace and law.
The eyes of Europe are fixed upon us. She demands of us a living example of freedom, in contrast with the ever increasing tyranny that desolates her polluted shores. She invites us to prepare an asylum where the unhappy may find solace and the persecuted repose. She invites us to cultivate that generous plant, which first sprang up and grew in England but is now withered 'neath the poisonous blasts of tyranny, that it may grow and flourish, and shelter under its pleasant shade all the unfortunate of the human race."

In these words we have embodied the ideal of the American Republic, freedom and democracy. It was the ideal of our Pilgrim Fathers, who, loving liberty more than life, were driven by that thraldom of the soul to tempt the untried dangers of a foreign soil; and who, upon a stern and rockbound coast, surrounded by a lurking foe, benumbed by the rigour of an unaccustomed climate, kindled that torch of freedom which, as long as the sun rises and sets, God grant may never be extinguished. It was the ideal of our Revolutionary Fathers, who for seven long years, kept up the unequal struggle with the trained and hired legions of a despotic king, and sealed the victory with their blood.

But what is our merit or gain if we applaud their deeds, and do not emulate their virtues? Have we kept untarnished and undimmed the escutcheon of our national honor? We must confess that we have not.

Our age is preeminently one of commercialism. Commercialism is all right in its place, but when it has so permeated our political life that politics has become a vocation, when the ballot-box no longer expresses the will of the people but the edict of the corporation, we are at the throat of the Republic. The multiplying tokens of corruption, lawlessness, and stony materialism exist on every side. We can scarcely pick up a newspaper of any state without finding traces of its workings.

Only a short time ago an official in the Department of
Agriculture was convicted of selling advance information of the cotton crop reports, to brokers on the Cotton Exchange. Since 1903, three U. S. Senators have been indicted for fraud, and two were found guilty. Six years ago the National Postoffice was proved to be a nest of corruption and bribery. The Governor of Missouri in 1902 owed his position to the courage with which, as District Attorney, he exposed the rottenness of the municipality of St. Louis. Arkansas has recently indicted four state senators and two representatives for bribery, and the Californian Senate has expelled four of its members for the same cause. Louisiana is struggling to eradicate blackmail and protection of crime from New Orleans. Wisconsin, after expelling a member of the Senate, has indicted twenty-one members of the Milwaukee Municipal Board.

The government for which our fathers fought has become an oligarchy of special interests, an alliance between organized wealth and political leadership. A government of the rich, for the rich, and by the rich, is now the condition of that nation, which Abraham Lincoln, on the battle-field of Gettysburg, adjured to consecrate itself to such high tasks that a government of the people, for the people, and by the people should perish from the earth.

Edward A. Ross, Professor of Sociology in the University of Wisconsin, has diagnosed the cause of this condition. The causes must be adequate, hence we cannot blame political policies, such as tariff, pensions, or imperialism. The "ignorant foreign born voter" is not the cause, for corruption is quite as prevalent in native-born and strongly American communities.

In view of the proven venality of rural voters and legislators, let us exonerate the wicked cities. Rich men, as such, are not the difficulty, for the poison at work is not ambition but avarice; not the fortune made, but the fortune making. The hypothesis of a moral sag in the
American people, due to a decline of religious belief, is untrue, for we have indubitable improvement in domestic life, the care of the unfortunate, and the treatment of domestic animals.

Our political decay is due to the vitiating influence of that mass of wealth dependent on the favor and forbearance of the government. The greater the stake in legislation the greater the stress to which it will be subjected. For wealth is a store of unspecialised social force. The instincts of preservation endows it with organs and senses. Menace it and it grows teeth and claws. A million dollars at bay somehow finds feet to run for it, brains to plan for it, tongues to wheedle for it. Ten millions cornered contrives to enroll among its servants, ex-statesman, heavy constitutional lawyers, influential editors, and even after-dinner orators.

The greater the interests affected, the more refined and insidious are the methods of the corporation. If $10,000 of annual traction hinges on the vote of a city there will be attempts at bribes. Let a hundred thousand tremble in the balance, and the council will be besieged by an organized lobby, plied with well-timed editorials, fake petitions, and dummy deputations, and tempted by mysterious shakings of the "plum tree." Make the stake a million and the political fabric will be rocked to its base. Months in advance the wires will be laid to control the fatal vote. Conventions will be manipulated, newspapers chloroformed, election judges bought, police instructed, and decent citizens terrorized and driven from the polls.

Granting that it is natural for special interests to seek to control government, how can they enlist on their side me nof so much character, talent, and respectability? Martyrs and heroes will, of course, always be rare. But why will eminent men suffer themselves to be deprived of manly vigor of character rather than consent to be well-to-do instead of rich? To live in a house instead of a mansion? Why is manhood so cheap, defiance so rare?
A good book said long ago that the love of money is the root of all evil, and the commercial and political history of the American people for the past 50 years has been a remarkable verification of this generalization. We all crave an acknowledged success, and money has become the diploma of success. We measure human worth by a cash standard, and grade our neighbor by the extent of his bank account. Not lust for luxury but this false estimate is the root of our money madness.

Such is the condition of the American people to-day. Relief will come, in some places has already come. The pendulum of society has reached the extreme of political and commercial dishonesty, and has reversed along the path of civic reform.

Under these conditions what is the duty of the collegiate? Only one man in a thousand ever graduates from college. The collegiate is, therefore, but a small percentage of that great body of society, known as the masses. Yet it is a significant fact, that small as their number is when compared to the whole population, we find enrolled among their ranks the vast majority of those men, whose deeds live after them, and upon whom, when their summons comes to join that innumerable caravan, society has pronounced the benediction of success.

What constitutes a State?

Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick walls or moated gate:
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned,
Not bays and broad-armed ports,
Where, laughing at the strain, rich navies ride:
Not starred and spangled courts,
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.
NO! MEN, high-minded MEN,
Men whom their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain,
Prevent the long-aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain.
These constitute a State.
Men and women of the class of 1909 e’er long will become members of that body upon whose conduct the perpetuation of this Republic is conditioned. Let us not, therefore, prove recreant to this sacred trust, but place our hands to the plow, and pursue with unflagging zeal the ideal for which our fathers fought, until the clouds that dim the brightness of the present are brushed away.

CLASS ODE

Words and arr. of music by Ethel A. Bradford.

Dear Alma Mater, ’tis the day
We sing to thee farewell:—
And in our song, with heartfelt words,
   Our love for thee would tell.
Thy campus elms, thy ivied halls
   We leave with many a sigh—
But here we’ll oft in mem’ry dwell
   As in the years gone by.

Dear are the friendships we have gained
   Since first we gathered here;
Many the happy hours we’ve spent
   In fellowship sincere:—
And even tho’ we soon shall part
   And go our separate ways,
The mem’ries of the precious past
   Will bind us all our days.

High inspiration to us all,
   Kind Mother, thou hast given;
To learn the lessons thou wouldst teach
   We earnestly have striven.
May thy ideals still be our guide
   Where’er our foosteps be,—
Still may we try to make our lives
   Worthy, dear Bates, of thee.
FIRST ROW—Smith, "Our Girls"; Miss Clason, "Our Class"; Miss Holbrook, Ivy Day Poem; Linscott, Chaplain
SECOND ROW—Sawyer, "Cur Athletes"; Miss Brown, "Our Faculty"; Page, Oration; Miss Hardie, Ivy Ode; Cockran, "Our Debaters"
THIRD ROW—Wadleigh, Toastmaster; Miss Walker, Class Ode; Miss Grant, "Our Boys"; Wiggin, President
OUR CLASS

BERTHA S. CLASON.

(IVY TOAST.)

In September, 1905, there was gathered together for the first time, on the college campus from all over New England and the Dominion of Canada the famous class of 1909. What combination, what a blending together of beauty, wit, and strength! So much of good, so little of bad, in our grand old class. Then we met as strangers, but now after nearly three years of college life, we feel that we are friends, loyal to our class, to our college, and to each other. These three years have been years of hard work, but pleasantly interspersed with social gatherings, and daily greetings; all combined to make our college course profitable and pleasant. What we have accomplished is history; what we are trying to accomplish we know; what we are hoping to accomplish in the future depends. Let us all strive to see to it that we bring, each of us, some trophy of honor back to our alma mater, in the years to come, that will reflect glory to ourselves and to the grand class of 1909.

I feel that I will be forgiven if I allude to some of the honors that have been achieved by our class both in the literary as well as in the athletic world. First, in debating, 1909 has done its share of the work required and accomplished its work well. When we were sophomores, the class of 1909 met the sophomore class of U. of M. in debate, and won a signal victory. Only a few weeks ago three of our class, Carroll, Page, and Sawyer were selected to represent the entire college in its debate against Clark University at Worcester, and our classmates returned wearing proudly the laurel of victory. While we all shouted for good old Bates, we could not help raising our voices occasionally in praise of 1909. In other literary pursuits we have done our part as best we could and hope in the future after we have scattered from the college campus and received our diplomas, to con-
continue to add glory to our college and our class by our victories in the battle of life. Time will tell, but we have great expectations.

In the athletic world 1909 has not been remiss. In football we have had little Cobb and big Cochran, also the ever alert Booker, all doing their share in the fight on the gridiron, and ready to add their skill and experience to the squad that will represent the college next fall. In baseball, Stone, Boothby and Cobb, have represented the class of 1909 and represented it well. In tennis, Peterson, Wadleigh and Boothby have been 1909's contribution, and represented the college at the last State tournament of colleges; while in track athletics and field sports, Irish, Pomeroy, Park, Libby and others have won immortal fame. Truly 1909 has been a factor in every department that goes to make up college sports.

So much for the young men, but what about the young ladies? Surely 1909 has its quota of young ladies. Active, witty, and bright; full of energy and full of hope. Not so much for what we have accomplished do we ask praise, but for what we have tried to accomplish. Our frantic efforts at basketball is well known. We have always met the enemy valiantly and hopefully, but invariably we were theirs. Merit did not seem to count. The element of luck rather than of pluck must have been our undoing. One thing we can say with pride, we have always stood up and been counted. So much for what we have done. Our college course is not completed. One year more remains to us. One year more of hard work and one year more of pleasant associations with our classmates. What honors may be ours during that period, only time can tell. After that comes the fruition of all we have labored for here in college. What of success, what of failure, may be in store for us, we cannot foresee. We know that we have laid the foundation well here in our good old college. We have health, we have hope, we have energy, and I trust we have that greatest of all factors for success in the race of life, plenty of will and
desire for hard work. Remember this, dear classmates, that success comes only after a life toil, and a life of self-sacrifice. If I were your prophetess here to-day, I could honestly and earnestly say, that I believe, we have within the ranks of 1909 many, who will take high and honorable positions in every rank in life, and will add laurel after laurel of honors to their college, their class and the world.

HISTORY OF THE CLASS OF 1908
FRANCES M. MCLAIN.

The chief office of history, we are told, is to rescue virtuous actions from oblivion, but when I think that it lies with me to rescue from oblivion the virtuous actions of the class of 1908, I stand in awe before the magnitude of my task. Yet we were not always the august and united body that you now behold. Our development has been one of evolution, and it was on Tuesday, September 13th, 1904, that even as the timid and trembling freshmen who will in a few months occupy these seats, we came timid and trembling freshmen ourselves to occupy them,—the largest class that had then entered Bates.

On Wednesday we matriculated and the same day held our first class meeting. How clearly the scene stands out in memory! Our class colors, our yells, our plans for the ball game with the sophomores, all were to be discussed, but how should we begin? Strangers all, we looked at each other blankly. A few vague suggestions were offered with little result. There was an uncomfortable, hesitating silence. Then down in the aisle by the window flashed a glint of ruddy locks, a pair of shoulders squared themselves, a decisive voice rang out clear and sharp, and '08 gave audience to her first politician,—the man who at that time became president pro. tem. and who is now our senior president.
After the ice was broken, preparations for the game proceeded vigorously. And what a game it was, with horns blowing, drums beating, and upper classmen in all manner of fantastic costumes yelling and dancing about like so many savages! But not in the least did all this uproar confuse our valiant team. Carey and Irish,—our battery famed from their prep-school days,—backed by such men as Hepburn, Messenger and Wilder, were playing there on the field and their hearts were in the game. At the end the score was 9 to 3 and the freshmen garnet and gray marched triumphant from the field. '08 had fought and won her first battle.

Then there were the receptions to give the social life a start. The girls will remember the pleasant afternoon on the side of Mt. David and at Mrs. Rand's, where, thanks to the thoughtfulness of the upper class girls, we were told one another's names a dozen times over and as quickly forgot again. There was the larger reception a week later in the boys' gym, where both boys and girls enjoyed the program planned by the united Christian Associations.

On the Saturday following this reception came our first class ride to Lake Auburn at the invitation of Professor Stanton. Everything was new to us and, after leaving the car, we enjoyed for the first time the glories of Mt. Gile and the observatory. Thence we descended the hillside to view the famous fish hatcheries, and later, resorting to a near-by farm house, we ate a never-to-be-forgotten dinner, sitting in the straw on the floor of the barn and the adjoining silo. After dinner we tramped back to the lake, where we had intended to go boating, but as the rain had by this time begun to fall, we were obliged to seek the shelter of the pavilion. There we amused ourselves with marching, Tucker, and the delightful game of Bingo, wherein one of our number gave a demonstration of his remarkable vocal powers and won for himself a lasting name.

It was not in accordance with the plans of Professor Stanton, however, that any of his freshmen should miss
a ride on the lake, and so the next Saturday at his invitation we went again, having as much fun as before, although still prevented by the weather from going upon the lake.

On October 31st occurred a field meet between the three lower classes. Although 1908 held third place, we were only one point behind 1907, who held second, and French achieved the honor of winning the greatest number of any individual taking part in the meet.

In the evening came the Hallowe'en party at Annie Crawshaw’s, after which some of our number undertook to demonstrate the ancient maxim that the longest way 'round is the shortest way home,—a theorem which proved too complicated even for our logical minds.

It was during the fall term that we adopted our constitution and elected our class officers for the year. To transact this business required a session of two hours and a half, during the course of which "Reddy" Foster was brought triumphantly in from the football upon the shoulders of his constituents to occupy the presidential chair.

If we had felt any disappointment at the outcome of the field meet, it was more than compensated for by the indoor meet held at the close of the winter term. After winning numerous events, including the Indian club drill, relay and basketball, we found ourselves at the end of the meet with 34 1/2 points,—a score more than double that of 1907, who had won second place. But it was the basketball that brought down the house. We were up against 1906,—a strong team backed by class spirit and a good reputation. At the end of ten minutes the score was tied, 0 to 0, and the spectators went wild. There was a foul on '08, and the ball, guided by an unerring junior hand, went straight into the basket. Foul on '06! the ball went as straight into the freshman basket and the spectators danced like jumping jacks. Foul on '06! Another throw for the basket, and with a score of 2 to 1, '08 had, in her freshman year, won the College championship.

Following close upon the indoor meet came the girls' exhibition, held for the first time in the gymnasium at the
New Dormitory, then not quite complete. Although there were no official judges, it was considered that the work of 1908 was second in merit to that of 1907, who held first place. That we were able to make such a good showing was due to nothing more than to the tireless coaching of Charlotte Millett, whose enthusiasm and warm-hearted interest in us as freshmen is gratefully remembered.

It was in the intercollegiate track meet at Orono that spring that Bosworth, whose name fills our hearts with such mingled pride and sadness, proved his mettle by coming in close upon the second man in the two mile run.

Our next class ride, again under the guidance of Professor Stanton, occurred in May and, after a long tramp through the farm lands green with returning spring, we enjoyed our much postponed boat ride upon the waters of No Name Pond.

Shortly before the close of the term we held another election of officers, resulting in the choice of Schumacher as president.

The summer months passed quickly and soon we were again greeting acquaintances and going through the familiar routine of book buying, now carried on from the superior height of sophomorehood. Again came the freshman-sophomore baseball game. This year the teams were evenly matched and the hopes of the rooters alternately rose and fell, but it was not until Bridges, heedless of his civilian clothes and the summer's illness from which he was just recovering, stepped from the sidelines to take the bat, that the tide finally turned and victory again crowned the banner of '08.

That fall the girls also proved their ability to uphold the class standards, Zoe Shorey and Evelyn Melcher winning in the girls' tennis tournament the championship, which they still hold.

Squirrel Island was the place chosen for our class ride and everyone enjoyed the delightful sail down the Kennebec and the dinner on the shore of the island. The Hallowe'en party came soon after and we were agreed that
Frost Park, with its shadowy grove, its spacious hall and cheery open fire, was the ideal place for such an assembly.

Our relations with the freshmen had hitherto been most friendly and it was our heartiest wish that they should remain so. If, therefore, on a Wednesday evening, certain of the freshman girls were unable to locate a few pans of fudge with which they had been intending to regale certain of their fellow classmen, and if these same freshmen looked in vain on that particular occasion for their evening gowns, who should murmur the word “sophomore” in connection with the matter? And if later on the same night certain of the young men saw fit to select the lawn of the New Dormitory as the scene of a little contest of brawn and muscle, and if by chance it happened that the participants in this contest were exclusively from the classes of 1908 and 1909, who should remark on this coincidence?

The next week came sophomore night at the societies. To describe that night and the days that followed is, so far as the members of the class are concerned, quite needless, for they were days that none of us will forget. Moreover, let it be remembered that time is fleeting and if from this record much is omitted, suffice it that on the tablet of our memory those days and their significance to the class of 1908 are indelible.

First came the society meetings conducted by the sophomores, and later the boys’ feast. Were ever such chickens tasted, such ice cream? Was ever such eloquence heard, or did ever flames leap more joyously heavenward? All through the night the dry leaves rustled with the quick step of a sophomore feet, lights flashed here and there, a low whistle, a snatch of song, a muffled sound of pounding.—and lo, the dawn’s early light broke over library, chapel and dormitory adorned with the banners and insignia of 1908.

We were sorry the freshman had been hurt. Nobody had meant to hurt him, but the past was irretrievable. In those days the ’08 bull dog grew apace; we learned to sing “Phi Chi” and “We’ll all stick together in rain and
stormy weather." But the clouds gradually lifted, and, as the sun slowly broke his way through, he shed his beams upon a new creation,—a strange, yet powerful something,—the '08 spirit!

The next term came the usual siege of sophomore debates,—a season fraught with toil and sorrow, and recompensed only by the party given in Mr. McNeils's honor.

In the indoor meet our boys tied with 1906 for first place and won for the second year the College championship in basketball.

The intercollegiate track meet was held at Lewiston and we had the joy of seeing our hero Bosworth come in at the end of the two mile run ahead of all the rest, breaking, thereby, the State record. Again the next week we watched him in the interclass meets as, apparently almost without effort, he won for us in succession the two mile, one mile and half mile runs; and again '08 was victorious, outclassing by 8 points her nearest rival.

Our class ride that spring was to Lake Grove and proved to our ample satisfaction the possibility of having a good time without traveling a long distance to find it.

Another election of officers was held and Harris was chosen president for the following year.

The summer passed quickly and almost before we realized it, we were back as juniors. There was the ride to Turner, which partook somewhat of the nature of a voyage of discovery, as we followed the winding course of the tranquil Nezinscot.

Then the Hallowe'en party at Lake Grove, our old resort, and a few weeks later the boys' reunion at the Country Club in commemoration of Sophomore Night.

The work of the football team was of especial interest to us that fall, for Schumacher, one of our own number, was captain, and when he, a junior, under the most discouraging conditions, built up a team which won the State championship, we felt that he was indeed a captain worthy of 1908.

That fall marked a new era in our social life, for with
WINNERS OF THE BATES-CLARK DEBATE
Carroll   Page   Sawyer
the coming of Miss Norris and Miss Britan began the
country tramps, the hare and hound chases and the
pleasant indoor parties given to the girls of the different
classes in turn.

It now became our duty as juniors to assume charge
of the College paper and without boastfulness it may be
said that the united labors of our editor-in-chief and bus-
iness manager gave to the literary tone of the "Student"
a refreshing spice and to its financial standing a firm foun-
dation unknown for some years past.

The boys' indoor meet that winter was, according to
the now established custom, won by '08, with a score nearly
double that of our nearest competitor, while in basketball
we remained the unchallenged champions.

The girls' exhibition a few days later finished the vic-
torious campaign, first place being won by the '08 girls,
while the basketball team, under the captaincy of Marion
Dexter, won the interclass championship.

At the interclass track meet in the spring '08 was again
victorious by a big score, and in the intercollegiate meet
Bosworth again won for his Alma Mater first place in the
two mile.

June came and with it our election of officers and our
class ride. The ride to Turner was one of our pleasantest,
the drenching shower and the drying-off process that
ensued adding much to the good time, as did also the excit-
ing game of baseball between the Know Nothings and the
Do Nothings.

Ivy Day followed soon after and with perspiring brows
and breathless voices we duly installed our ivy in its
appointed place beside the laboratory.

It was just before the opening of the fall term that
our hearts were made more thoughtful and our gayety
hushed by the death by accident of our track hero, George
Bosworth,—a young man warmly loved by those who knew
him best and heartily respected and admired by every
member of the class.

With the beginning of the senior year sociability took
a fresh start. Although we had no regular class ride, some of the pleasantest memories of the year center around those autumn evenings when the boys and girls,—or more frequently the girls alone,—gathered around the fire built on the river bank to roast our corn and potatoes. Then we would watch the sunset, have a war dance or two about the fire and come singing home in the moonlight.

One of the pleasantest of our indoor parties was the bargain sale given to the senior girls by Miss Norris and Miss Britan, and in October occurred the party given by the senior boys in honor of the senior girls, when each boy constituted himself a host and each girl felt herself an honored guest. Soon after came our last Hallowe’en party at Frost Park, the best of the four,—much being due to the untiring efforts of the College orchestra.

Again occurred the boys’ annual celebration in memory of Sophomore Night and the next term the girls, wishing to try a similar experiment in the eating line, held a most successful banquet at Lake Grove, with Miss Norris and Miss Britan as guests of honor.

The winter term is filled with a hundred pleasant recollections of social gatherings of one kind or another,—Miss Norris’s Mother Goose party, the Hiawatha social, Professor Ashley’s German party, the Leap Year party for the entire class, and the Glee Club concert, when the girls attended in a body and Guy Tuttle received his bouquet of paper flowers with the lemon attached.

At the end of the term came our last indoor meet. It was the first time we had been called upon to prove our mettle without the help of Bosworth, our tower of strength, and moreover, several of our other men were out of condition. But the ’08 spirit was there and no inconsiderate share of it in the person of Wallace Clifford, who, contending pluckily with his fleet-footed freshman rival, won for us in our senior year the one mile run. When the meet was finished, we were 7 points ahead and victory was again ours.

In the spring term came the debate with Queen’s Col-
lege, when Bridges and Noble covered themselves with glory by winning for us the first international debate ever held between colleges.

The months of April and May slipped quickly by, the hours flying more swiftly because filled with walks, picnics and outdoor suppers, not the least of these festivities being our last class ride to Squirrel Island. There was the strenuous baseball game which we won from the Faculty by a score of 11 to 7, the pleasant reception at Professor Anthony’s, then our last test week, and our working days at Bates were over.

I have told you a part of the history of our class,—the part which deals with the four years we have spent together, a part which is only the beginning. And now as the same loyal, enthusiastic hearts that have united to build up our class spirit go forward each to his own work in the future, we may be sure that, in the words of our rousing sophomore song, old '08 will still go marching on to glory.

CHAPEL HYMN

HERBERT L. SAWYER.

Our College days have swiftly sped,
And all its busy scenes have passed;
Thy paths in ways of truth have led,
Our aim, thy goal, is reached at last.

True friendships many have we made,
And happy days of freedom found;
Our thoughts of thee shall never fade,
Thy echoes ever shall resound.

With grateful hearts the past we own,
We to thy guardian care commit
The future, all to us unknown,
And gladly leave it at thy feet.

RESPONSE

MISS HARRIET RAND.

Before Thee, Lord, in reverent love we bow;
Thine be the grace to sanctify this hour;
On waiting hearts bestow Thy blessing now,
Grant us Thy spirit, Thy sustaining power.
LOCA LS

The seniors enjoyed a delightful evening at the home of Professor and Mrs. Anthony, Saturday, June 13. The party was entirely informal and gave the seniors another chance of reviewing the happy incidents of the past four years in College.

Professor Stanton gave his annual entertainment to the senior class Thursday evening, June 18, at his home on Main Street. Nearly every member of the senior class was present at the reception. The class reported a very pleasant evening and especially appreciated this opportunity to meet Professor Stanton once more before leaving Bates.
The seniors attended their last chapel, Tuesday, June 16. President Bridges presided over the exercises. Herbert L. Sawyer played the chapel hymn which he composed for the occasion. After the reading of the scriptures by the president, Thomas J. Cate, the class chaplain, offered prayer. Then the class sang the response, written by Miss Harriet Rand. After these exercises, the seniors, led by their marshal, Ira Hull, marched out and arranged themselves along the stairs leading from the chapel. The juniors followed, led by Boothby. Then came the sophomores, led by Dorman, and the freshmen, led by Brummett. The three lower classes, in spite of the rain, lined up outside the chapel. The seniors then cheered each class and in turn received the cheers of the other classes, each of which ended with its class yell. After this the seniors gave their yell and the exercises were ended by the student body giving the Bates yell.

The Drew Medals

After the classes had taken their places in chapel for the last chapel exercises, President Chase called the junior and senior debating teams forward and with a few appreciative words presented Judge Drew. Judge Drew gave a short talk, speaking of his interest in the success of debating at Bates and of the value of debating as a part of the college work. He then presented to each of the following a medal: Bridges and Noble of the class of 1908, who won the debate with Queen's University; Page, Sawyer and Carroll of the class of 1909, who won the debate with Clark College. The medals are of beautiful design and an object for just pride to the recipients. On the front surface is the Bates seal and around this in raised letters are the words, "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 first year that the debaters have ever been given a medal for winning in intercollegiate debate. These gifts seem a very fitting tribute to the debaters and will add another incentive to spur our debaters on to success.

Ivy Day

The juniors held their exercises at the annual Ivy Day, Tuesday afternoon, June 16. The chaplain, Mr. Linscott, opened the exercises with prayer. Music by the orchestra was interspersed throughout the program. Rodney G. Page was the Ivy Day orator.

Miss Grace E. Holbrook gave the class poem. The toastmaster was Joseph B. Wadleigh. He enlivened the exercises by many witty remarks in presenting the speakers. The following responded to toasts: "Our Faculty," Corinne M. Brown; "Our Girls," George H. Smith; "Our Boys," Agnes D. Grant; "Our Athletes," John B. Sawyer; "Our Debaters," Isaac G. Cochran; "Our Class," Bertha S. Clason.

Following the toasts was the singing of the class ode, written by Iola A. Walker, to the tune of "Eventide." After the conclusion of the exercises in chapel the class marched to Hedge Laboratory and while the planted ivy was being covered with earth the various members sang the ivy ode, the words and music of which were composed by Mary E. Hardie.

Piaarian Officers

Since the June number went to press Piaeria held her annual election of officers. The following were elected:

Joseph B. Wadleigh, '09, President; Everett L. Farnsworth, '10, Vice-president; Miss Rita Cox, '11, Secretary; Miss Hazel Leard, '11, Assistant Secretary; John B. Sawyer, '09, Chairman Executive Committee; Miss Mildred Jordan, Chairman Music Committee.
The following are the class officers for the ensuing year:

1909.
President, Wallace F. Holman; Vice-president, Joseph B. Wadleigh; Secretary, Miss Helen W. Adams; Treasurer, Henry L. Gerry.

1910.
President, Charles A. Magoon; Vice-president, Albert E. Andrews; Secretary, Miss Florence Perry; Treasurer, Fred H. Martin.

1911.
President, Waldo V. Andrews; Vice-president, Freeman Clason; Secretary, Miss Edna B. Chase; Treasurer, Frederick R. Weymouth.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The annual meeting of the Athletic Association was held June 2, and the following officers were elected:

President, J. A. Wiggin; Vice-president, R. E. Cole; Secretary, W. F. Preston; Treasurer, F. A. Knapp.


Baseball Manager, Charles E. Roseland; Assistant Manager, H. N. Dorman.

Track Manager, E. L. Quinn; Assistant Manager, R. M. Pierce.
Tennis Manager, J. H. Moulton; Assistant Manager, E. C. Gordon.

On June 16 a meeting of the Association was held and a committee was appointed for the Trophy Room, consisting of Oakes, '09; Smith, '09; and F. Clason, '11.

Base Ball Captain

At a meeting of the baseball squad Monday, June 15, Harold Edgar Stone was elected captain of the baseball team for the ensuing year. Mr. Stone has been catcher during the present season and has made a record as one of the best catchers in Maine. He was the unanimous choice of the players and we all feel confident that he will inspire next year's team to win more victories for the garnet.

Bates vs Bowdoin

On May 30, Bowdoin defeated Bates on Garcelon Field in an eleven-inning game by a score of 5 to 2.

Harriman, who filled the box for Bates, outpitched Files, until the eleventh inning. Bates got the worst of the close decisions, which virtually lost the game for her.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
\text{Innings} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & \text{R. H. E.} \\
\text{Bowdoin} & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 5 & 6 \\
\text{Bates} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 2 \\
\end{array}
\]

Batteries: Bowdoin, Files and Bower; Bates, Harriman and Stone.

Bates vs Colby

Bates easily defeated Colby at Waterville, June 3, by a score of 10 to 1. Bates outplayed Colby throughout the game. A feature of the game was the batting of Stone and Bridges, who found Shaw for four and three hits respect-
FIRST ROW—Bolster, Miss Haines, Miss Holbrook, Wiggin
SECOND ROW—Miss Brush, Carroll, Miss Sharp, Sawyer, Miss Walker
THIRD ROW—Holman, Miss Keene, Ames
Bates Student

Bates Student

Harriman pitched well for Bates, allowing but four hits.
Innings, Bates, Colby,
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
2 3 1 0 1 0 0 3 0—10 17 2
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 4 4
Batteries: Bates, Harriman and Stone; Colby, Shaw and Dwyer.

Bates lost the last championship game to Bowdoin, at Brunswick, on June 5, by a score of 10 to 3. Harriman, the Bates pitcher, who had pitched two hard games during the week was hit freely, while Files was invincible when there were men on bases. The features of the game were catches by Bridges and McDade.
Innings, Bates, Bowdoin,
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
0 3 1 0 2 3 0 1 x—10 11 3
0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—3 4 4
Batteries: Bowdoin, Files and Bower; Bates, Harriman and Stone.

* SUMMARY OF BASE BALL *

April 20, Bates 3—Lewiston 2
" 20, " 7—Lewiston 3
" 25, " 11—Kents Hill 0
" 27, " 8—Andover 5
" 28, " 0—Harvard 4
" 29, " 0—Amherst 8
" 30, " 5—Springfield 4
May 2, " 7—Bowdoin 11 (Exhibition)
" 6, " 2—Maine 4
" 11, " 3—N. H. State 2
" 14, " 0—Tufts 2
" 15, " 1—Brown 3
" 16, " 12—N. H. State 9
" 20, " 2—Colby 0
COMMENCEMENT WEEK

Baccalaureate Sermon

President Chase addressed the seniors at the Main Street Free Baptist Church, Sunday morning, June 21. He took for his text, "But one thing is needful," found in the first clause of Luke 10: 42.

The gist of the sermon was this: The Christian life is not a narrow life as some have inferred from the sharp language of the text. A sentence or two from the sermon will clearly indicate its main thought and purpose. "Is there any master chord in the nature of each of us that, when rightly struck, will set minor chords vibrating in true harmony? Is there a love comprehensive and dominant that, taking possession of us, can bring all the elements
of our complex nature into unison? If there be such a love, then that love is the one thing needful of which Jesus told Mary. Whence come the instincts, powers and affections that make up our complex humanity? As the children of God we have received these attributes from our Father. Discordant, clashing and often ineffective in us, they are concordant, agreeing and fully operative in Him. Could the mind and will that exist in him exist also in us, we, too, should be in harmony with ourselves and at home in our Father’s House—the broad universe of men and things. We should possess the one thing needful.”

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**Junior Exhibition**

Monday evening, June 22, at 7.45 P.M., at the Main Street Free Baptist Church, occurred the junior exhibition. The following was the program:—

Music

Prayer

Music

1. The Blessing of Labor  
   William P. Ames

2. The Beginning of Liberal Thought in America  
   Iola A. Walker

3. The Coming Era  
   J. Murray Carroll

4. Imagination in Art  
   Angie E. Keene

Music

5. Misconceptions of Imperialism  
   John B. Sawyer

6. Lady Macbeth  
   Grace E. Holbrook

7. Germany as a World Power  
   John P. Jewell

8. Womanhood in Shakespeare  
   Clara A. Sharp

Music

9. Memorial Day Address  
   George F. Bolster

10. Joan of Arc  
    Grace E. Haines

11. Benedict Arnold  
    Wallace F. Holman

12. Anglo-Saxon Supremacy  
    Alta B. Brush

Music
Class Day

The Class Day exercises were held in the College chapel. T. Sheehan Bridges, the class president, presided over the exercises. Thomas J. Cate, the class chaplain, opened the exercises with prayer. The following class parts were given:

- History
- Address to Undergraduates
- Address to Halls and Campus
- Poem
- Oration
- Prophecy for the Girls
- Prophecy for the Boys
- Farewell Address
- Pipe Oration
- Class Ode

After the peace pipe had been passed around the exercises were closed by the president.

COMMENCEMENT CONCERT

The Commencement Concert was held at the Pine Street Congregational Church, Tuesday evening, June 23. The following was the program:

1. "Come o'er the Sea"  
   **Bullard**
   **ADELPHI QUARTET**

2. Bass Solo—"The Two Grenadiers"  
   **Schurmann**
   **MR. HUNTLING**

3. Impersonations  
   **WALTER ECCLES**

4. "The Shores of Sighing"  
   **Choffin**
   **ADELPHI QUARTET**

5. Hejre Kati  
   **Hubay**

   **MISS NETSCH**
6. Tenor Solo—"Songs of Araby"  Clay
   Mr. MacKenzie

7. Monolog  Walter Eccles

8. "Reveries"  Adelphi Quartet  Storch

9. "Romance"  Miss Netsch  d'Ambrosio

10. Selected  Walter Eccles

11. "Sleep Time Mah Honey"  Howell  Adelphi Quartet

12. Hungarian Rhapsody  Hausi  Miss Netsch

12. The Cheerful Wanderer  Mendelssohn  Adelphi Quartet

The Committee of Arrangements were Percy C. Campbell, LeRoy B. Fraser, Eleanor B. Sands.

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Order of Exercises

Music
Prayer
Music

1. Relation of Living to Non-living Life  Neil Everett Stevens, Auburn (Honor in Sciences.)

2. The Spirit of the Restoration  *Frances May McLain, Rockland (Honor in Philosophy.)

3. The Relation of Bacteria to Dairy Products  *Harold Bearce Pingree, Auburn (Honor in Sciences.)
4. Victor Hugo and the Romantic Movement  
   **HARRIET CLARK RAND, Lewiston**  
   (Honor in Languages.)

5. An Appreciation of Learning  
   *ARCHIE ROY BANGS, Sabattus*  
   (Honor in Languages.)

6. Liquid Air  
   **FLOYD WILLIS BURNELL, East Hiram**  
   (Honor in Sciences.)

7. The Faust Legend before the Time of Goethe  
   *MARION RUSS DEXTER, Beverley, Mass.*  
   (Honor in Philosophy.)

8. The Julius Caesar of History and of Shakespeare  
   **MAUDE MINERVA BRADFORD, Livermore Falls**  
   (Honor in Languages.)

9. The Encroachments of the Executive  
   **PERCY CHENEY CAMPBELL, Lawrence, Mass.**  
   (Honor in Philosophy.)

10. Horace as a Lyric Poet  
    **ALICE JANE DINSMORE, Lewiston**  
    (Honor in Languages.)

11. Michael's Anteferometer and its Uses  
    *ROY FOSTER STEVENS, Lisbon*  
    (Honor in Sciences.)

12. Elegiac Poetry Among the Romans  
    *ERVETTE ELAINE BLACKSTONE, Perham*  
    (Honor in Languages.)

13. Radio-active Transformations  
    *CHARLES HARVEY PRATT, Keen's Mills*  
    (Honor in Sciences.)

14. Luther and His Influence on German Literature  
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19. Titus Livius
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20. The Heredity of Acquired Characteristics
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21. Law and Public Opinion
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22. The Educational Value of the Classics
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ALUMNI NOTES

The "Student" has received a copy of the Certificate of Incorporation of the Bates Alumni Association of the City of New York. This is a new local organization. The initiation fee and annual dues have been each fixed at the sum of one dollar. It has been decided, however, that
the charter members shall be exempt from the payment of dues for the first year, and that all alumni who are eligible for membership and who send their names and initiation fee of one dollar to the acting secretary, Frederick K. Stinchfield, Esq., 24 Broad Street, New York City, shall be enrolled as charter members of the association.

1872 —E. J. Goodwin is the president of Packer Institute, N. Y., which is an old and famous institution.

1875 —Prof. James R. Brackett of the University of Colorado, has been visiting the College recently. He has now sailed for Greece.

1878 —M. F. Daggett was the presiding officer of the ninth Massachusetts District Convention.

1881 —Thomas Perkins is a delegate from Alaska to the Convention being held in Chicago.

1888 —Nellie B. Jordan is attending her class reunion, and is a guest of Prof. Jordan.

Lucy Ames Frost, a very successful teacher in the Dorchester High School, is attending Commencement.

1890 —Prof. H. V. Neal of Knox College, Galesbury, Ill., has returned to Maine in connection with his summer school of science at Harpswell.

Mary Angell, Blanch Howe, and Dora Jordan are attending Commencement.

1891 —Herbert J. Chase, Superintendent of Schools at Rumford Falls has been at the College looking for teachers. Several Bates graduates have been employed there.

1893 —Charles H. Swan, Jr., recently visited the College while on a visit to his aunt, Mrs. J. F. Boothby.

1895 —W. W. Bolster, Jr., graduates from the Maine Medical School this June.
1898 — F. U. Landman, of the Maine Central Institute, is attending his class reunion. Prof. Laudman has just been re-elected at an increased salary. The Maine Central Institute under him has greatly prospered, and is second to no preparatory school in the State.

1899 — E. L. Palmer, Superintendent of Schools of Dexter and Guilford, has been looking for teachers.

1900 — June 8th, at the home of the bride’s parents in Lisbon Falls, occurred the marriage of Miss Lucy J. Small to Dr. Silas O. Clason of Gardiner. Both are graduates of Bates, ’00. Dr. Clason practices medicine in Gardiner, and Mrs. Clason has been teaching at Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro.

1901 — A. C. Clark has recently been elected President of the Rochester, N. Y., Teachers’ Association which has a membership of 750. He is to read a paper on “Special Classes in Public Schools” before the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded at its 32d annual session on June 24th. Mr. Clark is also Secretary of the Rochester Public Health Association which maintains a free dispensary where thousands of poor children are treated yearly, and a free dental clinic for poor children.

Miss Mame S. Bennett of Lubec graduated last week from Teachers’ College, Columbia University, New York City.

Mr. W. H. S. Ellingwood who was reported in the last “Student” to have accepted a position in Bar Harbor, has been elected Superintendent of Schools at that place.

1903 — Miss Eleanor Sharp has resigned her position as assistant commercial teacher in the Lewiston High School to accept a much better position in the High School at Clifton, N. J.

1905 — John S. Reed is to be married on June 30 to Miss Frances Miller Hardy at Honolulu, Hawaii. They will be at home after Aug. 1 at “Sunnyside,” Atlee, Hanover County, Virginia.
W. Lewis Parsons has accepted a position in the legal department of the Boston and Albany R. R.

1906 —H. G. Blount is sub-master at the Weymouth, Mass., High School.

E. S. Connor is teaching Athletics and some minor subjects in one of the High Schools of Cleveland, Ohio.

Harold A. Allan has been appointed chief clerk in the State Department of Schools at Augusta. He will begin his duties July 1st in the office of Payson Smith, State Superintendent of Schools, at the State House.

1907 —Dorrance S. White and Mabel (Keist) White, both of '07, of Northfield, Minnesota, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Evelyn Harriet.

Lawrence Wight is to coach athletics and teach sciences in Williston Academy next year.

Mr. Joseph H. McIntyre is receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

Eugene S. Foster, who is Superintendent of Schools Giendive, Montana, visited College recently.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Coe Scholarship is awarded to J. Murray Carroll. Mr. Carroll also receives the Junior prize for general scholarship.

Miss Angie E. Keene is awarded the Junior prize for young ladies.

In the sophomore class Charles A. Magoon is awarded the prize for general scholarship among the boys and Miss Nellie May Jack among the girls.

In the freshman class Charles R. Clason and Freeman P. Clason among the boys tie for the general scholarship prize, and Miss Susan E. Hayes and Miss Julia A. Wyman also tie for the girl's general scholarship prize.

The Freshman Reading prize is awarded to Miss Una E. Brann and Miss Helen H. Salls.

John Bryant Sawyer receives first prize in the Junior Exhibition of Oratory. The award of the second prize, which will be given to a young lady, cannot be secured in time for publication.

Miss Mildred E. Schermerhorn is awarded the prize for the best sophomore essay.

Peter I. Lawton was awarded the prize in the champion Prize Debate.
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*Deceased

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