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THE BATES STUDENT.

LITERARY.

THE LAME CHILD.

Out there on the sea the white caps ride,
On the tossing waves so deep, so blue.
To the west a sea gull circles wide
And dips where the silver fish flit through.

The children sport on the sand below,
That gleams with gold in the morning sun,
And through their hair is a golden glow
As they gaily dance, and skip, and run.

They gather pebbles and pearly shells,
And dip their feet in the cooing tide.
Their voices chime like fairy bells,
As the wind sweeps past and bears them wide.

I cannot climb to the shore below,
Where my comrades play in the wind-tossed sand,
As the ceaseless waters ebb and flow
To narrow the margin of the land.

But I can limp to the foot of the hill,
Where the berries ripen in the sun,
By the daisy field where the scythe is shrill,
And the gurgling brook to the sea doth run.

My sister brought me a pail of shells,
I will drop the shells down, down to the sea,
Where the angry water foams and swells,
Far, far below the cliff and me.

See, the shells flash silver as they fall,
With a glint of pink and a glint of blue,
Beautiful shells, I have spilt you all.
So I wept one tear, but no one knew.

And now I will limp to the foot of the hill,
Where the berries grow on the vacant lot.
By the daisy field where the scythe is shrill,
But oh, I am tired and the sun is hot. —M. E. C., '99.

THE GENIUS OF SHAKESPEARE.

HOW Shakespeare came to be what he was and do what he did are questions that can never cease to interest the thoughtful mind. There can be no extravagance in saying that to all who speak the English language, his genius has made the world better worth living in and life a nobler and diviner thing.
Shakespeare was not obliged to create conditions favorable to his art. In the highest culture of that day his genius found precisely the nourishment it required. Already there had been developed richness of diction and the imaginative splendor of great poetry. Nor did he originate a new form of drama, but took that which he found ready to his hand and gave it freedom, flexibility, a new compass and a capacity for musical expression which earlier poets had predicted but had not unfolded. English literature was in one of its noblest periods and Shakespeare shared an impulse which like a great tide carried men of every kind of power to the furthest limits of their possible achievement.

It has been quite too common to speak of Shakespeare as a miracle of spontaneous genius who did his best things by force of instinct, not of art; and that (consequently) he was nowise indebted to time and experience for the reach and power which his dramas display. This is a paradox which seems to have originated with those who could not conceive how any man could acquire intellectual skill without scholastic advantages. But Shakespeare had great capacity for assimilating knowledge and making it his own. "In him," says Dryden, "we find all arts and sciences, all moral and natural philosophy, without knowing that he ever studied them." It is in practical thought that Shakespeare is greatest—that kind of practical thought which we call wisdom. Other dramatists may have had more consummate art than Shakespeare; other poets may have excelled him in imagination; some thinkers may have surpassed him in intellect; but in wisdom—the wisdom which belongs to human experience—Shakespeare is supreme.

The stages of the growth of his mind and art are distinctly marked in the form and substance of his work; he was in no way an exception to the universal law of growth through experience, of spiritual ripening through the process of living, of the development of skill through apprenticeship. The poet in him took precedence of the dramatist, but the historical plays belong to his first period of literary development, because material for them was already at hand and ample stimulus for their production in their popularity. Then the rising tide of creative energy and a deep fascination of the spectacle of life caused him to turn to comedy, but his greatest period as an artist was the period of the Tragedies. Hitherto he had been serving his apprenticeship by doing work which was to a considerable extent initiative and to a larger extent experimental. He had tried his hand at several
kinds of writing and had revealed unusual power of observation, great dexterity of mind and signal skill in making the traditional characters of the drama live before the eyes as well as in the imagination. But in the great tragedies, life and art are so completely merged that they are no longer separable in thought.

Shakespeare's genius was many-sided. We observe not only in the completeness of his genius but also in that of his art the thorough insight and sympathy which he had as to both inward and outward nature and his intuitive discernment of their inter-communion. In Shakespeare every man may find the reflection of his own character. Nothing is omitted—on the bright or dark side of life—that has relation to human nature. In the sweetness and refinement of his perceptions of feminine character, no female writer, even, has ever approached Shakespeare. This, then, is the praise of his drama—that it is the mirror of life.

Shakespeare was pre-eminently endowed with the power of embodying pictorially the form of things unknown. His extraordinary accuracy of description shows him from the first more absorbed in seeing than in meditating, yet he is one of the greatest ethical teachers, not by intention, but by virtue of the depth and clearness of his vision. He does not, however, come forward with explanations of the mysteries of life because he wishes to make us feel the supreme problems. What he does bring to us is this—to each one, courage and energy to dedicate himself and his work to that, whatever it be, which life has revealed to him as best and most real.

The immeasurable extent of the undiscovered and undiscernible was never recognized with more humility than by Shakespeare himself, who put into the mouth of one of his characters what seems to have been his own judgment as to the extent of his glance into the realm of matter and mind:

"In nature's infinite book of secrecy,  
A little I can read!"

Others prefer here, however, the opinion of a second English poet:

"He walked in every path of human life,  
Felt every passion; and to all mankind,  
Doth now, will ever, that experience yield,  
Which his own genius only could acquire."

—A. I. F., 04.
THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

WHAT are franchises? How are they given? How are they paid for? As a rule people have not given much consideration to these matters but, in view of the present interest, brief answers may be timely.

In the first place, franchises are public concessions on which business affecting the public is grounded. They include transit systems, waterworks, gas and electric plants, wharf privileges as well as scores of other utilities in all of which the public is directly interested. The main thing, then, is to secure the rights of the public. This may be done by specifying charges, modes and times of service; by restricted sales or by direct public management.

Franchise grants for the District of Columbia and for the colonies are vested in Congress. In the different states the laws vary. In New York, for instance, after many changes, grants are made by the city governments by a three-fourths vote with the approval of the board of estimate and apportionment.

Naturally, too, privileges so important are not given away and the granting authorities are variously compensated. Some street railways pay a percentage of profits; others, so much for each car operated. In the last few years the bulk of city franchises has been paid for in stock issued to the granter, from the dividends of which more is purchased until the property is gradually bought up.

That franchises have been so given in many cities as to be a menace and an evil to those cities none can gainsay. This has come through the controlling of municipal affairs by corporations. As these corporations grow wealthy, they influence legislation in their favor and in time practically dictate the city policy. St. Louis and Minneapolis have long been controlled by franchise-holders, New York has felt the death grip of Tweed, and many other cities are so situated. Different localities have been forced to try different remedies and each remedy has its staunch supporters.

Some advocate an absolute sale of franchises. New York has often made grants by selling at public auction, and a late report of the Insular Commission urges that all concessions in Porto Rico be made by sale at auction after due advertising.

Franchise matters, however, concern the public and the public
is most interested. This has brought about a very general desire for municipalization. Every popular vote has been favorable to the scheme. Already more than half the waterworks, together with hundreds of electric light plants are thus owned. Some cities both own and operate their public works. Success is said to have resulted in every case save in the instance of the Philadelphia gas plant. Here the corporations held up the city and are responsible for the failure. But in a majority of places, the cities only own the properties and give the rights of operation to corporations. This plan, too, is very successful. New York now has a city transit system operated by individuals and eventually to be taken over by the city. Boston built its magnificent subway from a sale of bonds and then leased it. Premiums and rental for the twenty-year lease will wipe out the debt and then the subway will revert to the city. Glasgow has been even more successful along this line. All this shows the attainments and possibilities of municipalization, but still we must not forget possible dangers.

Cities are apt to municipalize too fast and the corporations, taking advantage of public sentiment, will frequently unload properties in excess of their values. Moreover, city management means more branches of the city government and more city officials, at once creating more avenues for corruption by putting franchises into the realm of the politicians. There yet remains another remedy, one already coming into general favor and apparently-equally effective—the granting of indefinite restricted franchises.

If we are to avoid the necessity of wholesale municipalization some restricted franchise must be devised to check the greedy corporations. Every city should have the right of free choice as to which course is best to pursue, for this freedom of choice is one of the most powerful levers.

None can forecast the needs of the future in detail and hence the franchise should not be for a definite number of years or have definite requirements. If it is revocable at pleasure, it is possible to get good service from the corporations. Because the Washington transit franchises were thus revocable the company was forced to put in its present splendid equipment of surface cars.

In the next place every such franchise should be subject to amendment or alteration; provide against overcapitalization; reserve the right to regulate charges and the right to take over the property. On the other hand, the grantee should have assurance
that property so taken will be fairly valued by referees. By such measures both parties get fair play.

This plan seems to have all the advantages of municipalization and none of its disadvantages. It has a two-fold effect—it secures the public, frees the city from the burden of management, and at the same time it is just and fair to the corporations. Then, too, the theory is capable of demonstration, Congress has decided that all Philippine grants shall be made in this way and has made similar provisions for Porto Rico. All New York railroad grants have these features and like clauses have been inserted in the new Greater New York charter.

Even now two of our largest states are in the throes of a mighty struggle in which it is municipalization versus restriction. Undeniably beneficial though municipalization may be, yet it does not seem quite as safe as the method of restricted grants. The restricted grant is less a matter of politics and more of a safeguard to the people. It is equally just to corporation and citizen, simpler in inauguration and fully attested by sufficient trials—trials all of which point to the restricted franchise as the franchise of the future.

—Harlow Morrell Davis, '07.

A MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

There was a vague feeling of apprehension among the teachers at Mt. Elwood. This was not noticeable in the calm face of the president, but there was an extra wrinkle in Miss Carley's forehead, and she sent many a furtive glance down the long tables at mealtime. Even in classes it almost seemed as though her thin, prim, little voice had a note of anxiety in it; for Miss Carley besides being a teacher was also matron of the dormitory, and it was the girls who were causing the trouble.

On the face of it there was no reason for worry. The girls appeared in classes regularly, were unusually attentive, recited with ease and behaved with becoming politeness; but this conduct so charming to the casual observer was, in fact, the root of the trouble. Through long experience the matron had learned that calm precedes a storm, and among the girls of Mt. Elwood, the greater the calm the greater the cloudburst. What was brewing? Where should she turn? To be sure, Minna and Theo had
been seen talking together a great deal more than usual, but then Terry, the exemplary girl of the lot, was always with them.

In despair she called one evening on Professor Fussey, who had charge of the financial affairs of the dormitory. He listened to her account with his precise smile that always set her nerves on edge, and at the close gave her a pitying look. “Miss Carley,” he said, “you are getting tired and nervous, but the year is nearly over and you must take a good rest this summer. Of course there can be nothing wrong going on as long as Miss Everton (this was Terry’s family name) is always with the girls. We can trust her anywhere.” The tired teacher, in spite of her resentment of his evident distrust of her perception, felt somewhat soothed, and, after a chat with Mrs. Fussey over the new mission society, returned to her room with a lighter heart than she had carried for weeks before.

Mt. Elwood was a highly respectable university for young ladies. As is often the case with great gentility, its wealth was not abundant; but its healthy location among the hills, together with its strictly moral management, and the excellence of the instruction received gave it a fine reputation. Years ago the institution had started as a co-educational fitting-school, but the increasing worth of the grammar schools had detracted from its importance, until the managers had been glad when Mr. Elwood, a gentleman by birth and education, had offered to take the two buildings, a recitation hall and a dormitory, off their hands. Mr. Elwood besides being a gentleman had a good head for business, and the school steadily increased its prosperity under his management. Buildings had been added, the membership had risen to over six hundred, and the prospects were still good.

The dormitory before mentioned was a large brick building, one-half of which, in the old days, had been occupied by the boys, the other by the girls. This had never been changed so that, as there was no means of communication between the two parts, the girls were divided into parties, the West end and the East end. The antagonism between them was not unfriendly, but it was intense, so when the girls in one of their first rambles that spring had come across the old athletic field conveniently hidden behind the pine grove, they had not been long in forming a plan.

“I suppose,” said Minna, the incorrigible, “that more than one little frowsy-head has played at miniature foot-ball, or run neck or nothing for bases out there, and all the time felt proud of his manly ability.”
“O,” replied Sunny, “that track was where they raced, and the boy that won had a silver cup or something. Wish I was a boy.” Sunny had a weakness for bric-a-brac.

Theo tapped the ground impatiently with her foot and glanced furtively at Terry, who had stood for some moments carelessly breaking a small stick and throwing down the fragments. Her brown eyes were looking into space. Would she never speak?

“You and I would have to grow, Sunny, before we went on the track,” said little Lena Wood, “we’d look like ducks chasing jack-rabbits out there.” Sunny smiled, for no one ever got angry with Lena. “Girls,” said Terry, turning suddenly, while Theo drew a breath of enjoyment, “isn’t it two weeks from next Saturday that the Faculty all go to Boston to see about that affair?”

“Yes,” replied several.

“What of it?” asked Mimma.

Terry did not answer at once, but counted off on her fingers dreamily.

“Mimma, Sunny, and Vivian for the East; Theo, Lena, and I for West. Great! We’ll have a bicycle race. Laurel can be umpire; she won’t get mad at anything. You know,” she continued, “our Freshman year is most over and we’ve got to begin to practice for next. The Profs will all be gone but Fussey, and he’ll be so deep in calculus that he wouldn’t hear a powder explosion unless he happens to think that Madam Fussey’s Fido wants an airing. I’d like to box that little beast up and send him to those fellows down at the medical school. Perhaps, with their microscopes, they could find that brain capacity that Mrs. Fussey is always telling about.”

“Miss Carley isn’t going,” said Vivian. Vivian was Sunny’s sister, but she had a tendency to conventionality.

“O, well, I’ll lend her that new French novel that my brother sent from Paris,” said Theo, “she’ll forget all about us then.”

As I have said, it did not take long to make the plan. This, then, was the cause of all that subdued quiet that had so worried the matron.

On the eventful Saturday at ten o’clock, a crowd of girls giggling in a subdued manner was gathered on the old field. They had carefully watched the Faculty board the train, and then the girls who were in the secret had gathered by degrees from all quarters. The six named by Terry stood beside their wheels bareheaded and dressed in gymnasium blouses and bloomers,
while a little heap of bicycle skirts lay on the grass near by. Already there was a dispute going on.

"I tell you," Minna was saying excitedly, "it isn't fair. You'll have the inside all the way round."

"Minna, don't talk so loud," put in Vivian, "you'll wake Fussey out of his calculus, and he'll have that pug on our trail."

"The umpire is here," said Terry calmly, "come, Laurel, this is your look-out."

Laurel came forward with a look of indecision on her placid face, then her eyes lighted suddenly. "Flip coppers, of course; it's the only way to decide," she said convincingly. Then followed a search for the copper. Laurel looked rather helpless when Minna remarked that umpires were supposed to provide for every emergency, but after a few moment's wrinkling of her smooth brow, produced a seal pin. "Heads West, tails East," she said. The pin went into the air, fell, and obligingly awarded the inner side to the East end.

"Satisfied now?" asked Theo. "Perhaps you'll win."

"All ready," said the umpire, with dignity. The girls took their places. "One, two, three! Go!"

Alas for caution! As the wheels sped along, the girls, forgetful of Professor Fussey and Fido, broke into wild cheering for their respective sides.

"Go it, Minna!" shrieked a loyal East end supporter.

"Good, Terry," "Hooray for Theo," yelled the other side, as Terry with Theo close beside her shot ahead of Minna.

Pandemonium reigned. The girls shrieked, waved their hats, clapped their hands and danced. The competing parties with Terry and Minna neck and neck in the race were making for the goal.

Suddely there was a yelp and a growl. A fat pug dashed directly in front of the racers. Terry made a quick swing, gave a flying leap, and landed on her feet in a clump of blackberry briers; but Minna, who was naturally nervous, threw up her hands, turned a convulsive somersault, while the other four piled themselves on top. The spectators ran to the rescue, while Fido barked approvingly, and one by one the racers were placed on their feet.

"Very exciting, indeed," said a precise voice. The girls started. Terry turned sharply round to meet Professor Fussey's eyes fixed upon her in disdain. "Young ladies," he said, "you
are doubtless very much fatigued. If you will kindly return to your rooms now, this will be settled later."

Terry had been standing like a statue, but now she stepped forward quickly, her eyes flashing. "Pardon me," she said, and her voice was calm in spite of her clinched hands, "it is I who should answer for this. I planned the whole affair." Professor Fussey bowed and walked away. How the matter was settled is not generally known, but the six culprits came back with the class the next fall.

—Ethel M. Park, '06.

FROM THE STAGE COACH TO THE AUTOMOBILE.

One hundred years bring great changes to all nations, for good or for ill. The last century has marked great progress in the history of the United States of America. A hundred years ago, it was a young nation of sixteen states and, although its independence and strength had been demonstrated during the struggle for its freedom, it was not the powerful, firmly-united nation that it is to-day. It then had a population of about five millions. To-day, it is the home of eighty million people. Then, the great West was, for the most part, unsettled; and the power of the United States was confined to sixteen states on the American continent. To-day, the star-spangled banner waves from the Atlantic to the Pacific, over more than three million and a half square miles of the continent and over large island possessions. These island territories have been mostly acquired by war: Hawaii was acquired by treaty. Other large territories on the continent have been gained during the last century; these mostly by purchase. Such has been the growth of our nation in power that to-day it stands among the foremost nations of the earth.

The century just closed has not been altogether a peaceable one for our country, although, compared with the preceding centuries in the history of America, it has been, no doubt, the most so. The century, like all others in the history of nations, has seen war and bloodshed. The Civil War was, indeed, a terrible one, threatening, at times, to dissolve the Union. But with such great men as Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman as leaders, the Union was preserved and now stands more truly a "Union" than ever. The great result, however, was the abolition of slavery, and our nation is to-day not only strong, but free, and
all its citizens, black and white, are free. And is not this the natural result of the steady advance of a nation whose founders had such mottoes as “Give me liberty, or give me death?” The late Spanish-American War has proved that the United States is easily able to defend not only herself, but also her neighbors struggling for freedom. So has the nation advanced in civilization.

Progress in the line of education has been very great during the last century. In 1800, there were twenty-five colleges and universities in the United States, ten of which admitted both sexes; and there were none exclusively for women. In 1900, the colleges and universities numbered over four hundred and twenty, about two hundred and ninety admitting both sexes and fifteen exclusively for women. The increase and improvements in seminaries and public schools have been proportionately great. Of course, this increase of educational advantages is partly due to the increase of population; but much of it is due to the position taken by Americans toward education. Men now recognize the fact that education is an advantage, nay, almost a necessity, to every one who would become a truly useful American citizen. In respect to education, the United States ranks among the first, if not the first, of the nations of the world.

The literature of the United States belongs almost wholly to the nineteenth century. Benjamin Franklin, it is true, did some literary work, but the first great writer in American literature was Washington Irving, who was born in 1789. His writings were, of course, contributed during the last century. As some one has said, “Washington Irving was the first ambassador whom the New World of letters sent to the Old.” The century has seen the growth not only of a pure, refined literature which stands on a level with other phases of American education and progress, but of a literature rivalling that of other countries.

The progress in science has, perhaps, been greater than in any other line of civilization. The phonograph, bicycle, telescope, type-writer, and camera are some of the scientific productions of the century.

The facilities of travel are much greater than in the days of stage-coaches and “one-hoss shays.” Now, from east to west, from north to south, stretches a network of railroads and the giant Steam has made all parts of our land easily and quickly accessible. And this same power carries us not only to all parts of the continent but to our island possessions on the other side of the globe. The railroad and steamboat have been potent factors
in the progress of our own country and of all the world as well. Electricity furnishes another method of travel unknown to our forefathers. Electric cars; automobiles; elevated and subterraneean railways,—all these indicate the changes of the century.

There has been great improvement in the manner of lighting our streets and houses. At the beginning of the century, the tallow candle was used for household light and torches for street lighting. From 1850 to 1875, for illuminating purposes, coal gas was largely used in the cities and coal oil in the rural districts. Now at the close of the century, electricity is supplanting gas and kerosene for house and street lights. For heating purposes, wood was mostly used. Now coal, gas, and steam are in use as well as wood; and electricity bids fair to be added to the list.

A hundred years ago, Uncle Sam's mail system was much smaller than it is at the present time. The few letters that were sent were written with a goose quill, folded, addressed, and sealed with wax. No envelopes were then in use. Postage stamps were first introduced into the United States in 1847. Before this, the rate of postage varied from six cents for a distance of thirty miles to twenty-five cents for over four hundred miles. Now not only do we have a large mail system but messages are sent in a moment's time from one end of the country to the other and across the ocean by means of the telegraph and cable. The telephone is also used for sending messages, but not at as long distances as the telegraph. Overstepping, a little, the bounds of the century, we find wireless telegraphy coming into use. Ships now telegraph to one another by means of instruments on their masts and sometime, perhaps, messages will be sent across the land in a similar manner. The advanced methods of communication are joining the countries of the world, and more and more, our nation especially is growing cosmopolitan in its interests.

So have many forces combined to build a strong, upright nation. Could the American of one hundred years ago have been told of the marvellous changes which the century would bring, doubtless, he would not have believed that they would come to pass. So, may not the century so lately begun bring even greater changes; greater advance in education, literature, art, and science; and greater increase of the extent and power of the United States? Can we not say with Whittier:

O, Golden Age, whose light is of the dawn,
And not of sunset, forward, not behind,
Flood the new heavens and earth, and with thee bring
All the old virtues, whatsoever things
MA PETITE.

The first day of vacation was almost over and I had not seen Sweetheart; but just as I was giving up hope, I saw a tiny figure trudging across the lawn. Laboriously she climbed the high steps, aiding herself by means of a picture which she clutched tightly in one chubby fist; proudly she offered me this treasure, explaining as she pointed out each attraction, "Zis is Pet,'n' zis is Zippie dog; 'n' zis is Pitty Doll." I gathered my little Pet in my arms, calling her "Sweetheart," "Pickaninny," "Ma Petite" and all the other endearing names which I was wont to apply to her, and which she remembered well,—so well indeed that she prompted me chidingly if I omitted one of them.

All the next week she flitted in and out of the house, bringing sunshine with her and twining herself more closely about my heart.

Toward the end of the week my treasure fell sick. In spite of her mother's tender care and my agonized prayers our blossom drooped, faded, died; and I saw her lying white and still, herself fairer than all the flowers heaped around her.

"She will never know the sorrow of this world, she is in a happier place, it is better so," people say.

"It is the will of God," my lips frame, but my heart refuses to believe and be comforted. She was only a neighbor's child, but she was "ma petite."

—B., 1905.
A PIECE OF APPLE PIE.

Last summer for the first time in my life I stayed for a week at a hotel. It was but a country hotel, to be sure, but I was exceedingly delighted. Every meal we had a large piece of apple pie placed by our plates because, as the waiter remarked, "that was all the dessert there was and we might see it as well first as last." Next to me there sat a fat man, so fat he was but a caricature. His sole delight seemed to be in eating, and indeed I doubt if he were good for much else. He ate his piece of pie very rapidly and then before I had a chance to object would seize mine without even a thank you. It really was unpleasant, because I am as hungry as most people and it was unusually good apple pie.

After I had stood this several days I decided that my religion would not stand in the way of a modest retaliation, and I planned out my line of action carefully. As soon as the dinner bell rang I hurried to the table and began to eat my apple pie. Then I began on the fat man's and by working hard I had it half eaten when he appeared. He came lumbering up to his seat, saw his pie disappearing and hastened down to the farther end of the table where there seemed to be an extra place prepared. His promenade attracted the attention of the other boarders and they looked at me inquiringly. As I am rather bashful I began to blush and feel idiotic, but I went bravely on eating pie. Just as I had with difficulty cleaned the plate I saw a handsome young man come in and look hesitatingly around for a place at the table. What a thrill of delight I felt when he came and took the place next to me! He was pleasant and agreeable and I was enjoying myself mightily when he looked around and said laughingly, "I guess they must have forgotten to give me any pie." I began to murmur something about the waiter being rather careless, when that wretched fat man shouted way across the table to the young man, "That girl there, she ate your pie!" Choked with mortification and shame I rushed from the room, and then and there I vowed that I would never again seek retaliation or eat apple pie.

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Alumni Round-Table.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'80.—Francis L. Hayes is in Lewiston.

'88.—W. F. Tibbetts was seen on the campus at the opening of the term.

'93.—Professor George M. Chase, of the French-American College at Springfield, Mass., and Mrs. Chase, 1900, have been visiting President Chase.

'94.—Julian C. Woodman has recently been re-elected alderman in Melrose, Mass.
'94.—At the Cony High School Fair the girls of the school had an extremely graceful wand drill. Instruction for this was given by Miss Bessie W. Gerrish.

'96.—The engagement of Ina M. Parsons to George W. Thomas, Esq., has been recently announced. Miss Parsons since graduating has been teaching in the Claremont, N. H., High School. Mr. Thomas is practicing law in New York City.

'97.—Rev. J. Stanley Durkee delivered an address before the students and friends of the college in the chapel on January 28, the day of prayer for colleges.

'98.—Mrs. Emma (Skillings) Briggs is residing in Nantucket, R. I., where Mr. Briggs is principal of the high school.

'99.—T. H. Scammon was on the campus last week.

1900.—Silas Clason will complete his course at the Maine Medical School in Portland this year.

'01.—Elwyn K. Jordan was home from Hartford Theological Seminary during the holidays.

'01.—The engagement has been announced of W. K. Holmes to Miss Alice Frost of the Senior Class.

'02.—Vernie Rand, principal of Litchfield Academy, has been absent from his work during the past two weeks on account of illness. Cummings, '06, has been acting as his substitute.

'02.—Samuel E. Sawyer has entered the Bowdoin Medical School at Brunswick.

'02.—On account of the illness and death of her mother, Miss Ellie L. Tucker has been obliged to resign her position at Lyndon Academy. She is at her father's home in Athens, Me.

'02.—To Grace Darling Walsh, born July 15, 1903, the daughter of Ruth (Pettengill) Walsh, belongs the distinction of being the first child born to 1902.

'02.—Miss Susie F. Watts is assistant in the Pittsfield (N. H.) High School.

'02.—Arthur L. Dexter has recently resigned his position at Sherborn to accept the principalship of the Stoneham (Mass.) High School.

'03.—Miss Lucy M. Freeman is meeting with marked success as preceptress of North Yarmouth Academy.

'03.—Clarence Jordan visited college at the opening of the term.

'03.—Carl Sawyer was home from McGill for the holidays.

'03.—Announcement is made of the approaching marriage of Roger W. Nichols.
WITH the beginning of a new year a new board of editors assume the duties and responsibilities devolving upon those in charge of the STUDENT. In accepting the position we realize keenly the necessity of faithful work on our own part and above all the importance of maintaining the good name won for the STUDENT by its previous editors. With these ends in view we shall conduct our college magazine. But faithful effort on our part is not enough to insure continued success for the STUDENT. Every student not only of the Junior Class, under whose immediate direction this magazine has fallen, but of every class, should assist in contributing material for its pages. In this way only can the STUDENT be made comprehensive.

Students, alumni and friends alike are supporting the best interests of our college, but the greatest work in upholding the honor of Bates must necessarily fall upon the students. Whatever represents our institution should be made to represent it in the best way possible. We work with our best energies to make our foot-ball team the champion. We devote our best interests that the representatives of Bates on the base-ball diamond shall be champions as well. This because our athletic teams represent us as a college and because we are judged according to their records. Everything that represents a college goes to shape its reputation. Is not the STUDENT a representative of Bates and consequently should not this, too, be an expression of the hardest and noblest work of which her students are capable? Furthermore in the eyes of many the STUDENT is paramount as a criterion of our true worth and excellence. Then why not try to make the STUDENT champion, too?

In assuming our duties we wish to commend the retiring board for their efficient work and success of the past year and to invite once more the hearty co-operation of students, faculty, friends and alumni.

BE prompt. If this is not one of our New Year’s resolutions let us adopt it for our method of carrying them into effect, and make it the resolution of each day and each hour, until promptness has become a habit. We know what our work is to be this term—the outside reading we intend to do, the labora-
tory courses, the committee work, the plans for our Christian Association or Society. Why not do now that task for which we argue that there is plenty of time? The old adage which convicts procrastination of theft alone should be condemned itself. Procrastination is no less than a murderer of our time. Would that we might consign our criminal eternally to the gallows! Our movements are just as precious now as they will ever be and it is just as important that our work be done. The time at the end of the term will be occupied fully enough anyway. Unexpected things will come up, just as they always have, to fill those hours on which we have planned. A few moments improved now may mean much to us later. The relieved feeling that those tasks are no longer to be dreaded will well repay us.

Is it not wisdom to form this habit of promptness in everything, not only for this term or for our college days, but for the social and business relations of life? Our final success depends largely on the readiness with which we perform the duty which lies nearest, be it small or great. Let us try now to secure those qualities which will make our lives correspond to our ideals; let us begin now to make ourselves the men and women of our noblest day-dreams. In the smallest matters of each day's routine, let us first of all, be prompt.

THAT self-preservation is nature's first law can be denied by no one who is a true observer of human nature. This law to a certain extent is worthy of fulfillment; but to many it seems to mean more than a simple conservation of physical existence. In other words, broadcast throughout our land is a spirit of selfishness. If there is any place on earth where such a mean, despicable trait of human nature should never exist, it is in college. From this it does not necessarily follow that when a man enters college he should subordinate his own development to other interests. On the contrary it is every man's duty to himself to make the most of his opportunities by assiduous application to hard work. But this labor should be honest. It should be wholesome,—never short-sighted. While building up himself he should never forget the institution to which he is indebted for his own personal improvement. He should ever have at heart the best interests of his Alma Mater and should ever be ready and anxious to give expression to his devotion by lending a helping hand for her welfare or betterment.
What we need is a more unified interest in our college. There are those who are insistent workers and ever ready supporters of any move to benefit Bates, and—unfortunately—there are others who seem to have their devotion for college so deeply buried within the mound of their selfish interests that it avails nothing. Let everyone take upon himself the duty naturally devolving upon an enthusiastic supporter of the garnet; let ties of interest between college and student grow stronger and stronger; let work for our college be not confined to the few or part, but let all co-operate and with united effort make Bates the very best college in all the land.

NOTWITHSTANDING the "all-pervading spirit of restlessness which," it was stated in the November STUDENT, "is a characteristic which must force itself upon every visitor to a girls' dormitory," the advantages of such a system are many. In the first place, by association with other girls, our college girl unconsciously gets out of her own world. The corners disappear, the deficiencies are supplied. Some little social custom of which our girl is ignorant is familiar to her neighbor across the way, so that the necessary knowledge gets to the right person. Besides forming a large acquaintance with many girls, she learns to know well those in her own house. A peculiar kind of fellowship springs up over "Horner's Method or Pliny's Letters."

Our dormitory girl is systematic. She rises, eats, works, studies, sleeps regularly. Nor is the time for recreation neglected. After tea is the pleasantest part of the day, for it is then that downstairs the piano is heard and the songs of the girls,—while up stairs in some secluded nook, a mandolin, the companion of some girl a trifle homesick or blue, perhaps, is responding to her touch, or a violin softly breathes out a melody.

Of necessity our girl learns to be thoughtful of others and unselfish. In a house where others enjoy equal privileges with her she soon learns not to run upstairs, talk in the halls or do countless other things which annoy other girls who want to study. Many of the niceties of conduct, which the girl at home is free to forget occasionally, are practised by our dormitory girl until they become a matter of course—a habit.

The college dormitory is not home. But for this very reason girls think of home in a new light, appreciate its privileges and love it the better for the separation. No one would wish to offer
the dormitory as a substitute for the home. However, since the average girl after her graduation goes forth to live in a different world, are not the four years' life at a dormitory an excellent preparation for that later time?

WHAT causes the growth of a small college? What makes it a power to do great things? Loyalty, without and within. Not only must the alumni, through their allegiance, make their Alma Mater's worth be known, but also must they each year encourage the students of the best fitting schools to enter. The undergraduate must continue to build and strengthen his college by constant service, devotion, and sacrifice if necessary.

Students of Bates, work! The literary societies need you, especially during the winter. The college magazine, the far-reaching representative wants your support. Your class requires aid in upholding its standard. You know all the other things you might do. It is impossible to do all, but the best, your best, is none too good for Bates. Give it and in the giving will come the reward.

ONE little object that draws the attention of many of us, daily, is the bulletin-board with its notices for each day. Probably we all intend to look at these notices every day, at some time or other, but I wonder if they mean to all of us what they ought. The athletic meeting, the mass-meeting, prayer-meetings, class business-meetings, all find their way to attract notice by the bulletin-board. Some are of sufficient interest to attract notice by the bulletin-board. Some are of sufficient interest to attract many, while others are forgotten as soon as seen.

The success of the board depends on two persons; the writer of the notice and the reader. The writer may show his genius and originality in presenting old notices in new ways. Not long ago the treasurer of one of our societies brought the subject of filling the treasury before the members by placing a drawing of a hat at the head of his notice. Everybody knew what he meant.

The other students can carry out their part by showing more than passing interest in those affairs which have so much effect on our college life as our associations do. The students are forgetful of engagements and are negligent of duty when they fail so often to take a hand in making our guiding rules. Forgetting can be overcome by a close watch on ourselves, but negligence is
a matter of conscience. The bulletin-board reminds us of what should claim attention; then we have to decide for ourselves, on our line of action.

Don't forget to look at the board; then don't forget what is on it; and finally, don't be so careful of time and strength that your interests will be looked out for by others.

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**THE VALUE OF EXERCISE.**

No part of the college year is more favorable to study than the winter term. The long evenings give more time and offer none of the allurements with which the beautiful summer twilights hold us from our tasks; the cold, bracing air drives away the feelings of indolence which are the almost unfailing adjuncts of the warm season. Now, all human activity, whether mental or physical, is naturally at its height. Yet Nature, wise provider as she is, often finds her provisions useless and sees the hours that should have been full of help, glide by filled merely with a vague sense of possible knowledge, simply because her dictates are not obeyed.

Still, we are only thoughtless, not intentionally disobedient, for probably no true student enters college without the determination that, so far as the power is given to him, his course shall be a success. That many carry out this determination, we know by the long list of successful college graduates, but the line would be far longer, the graduating classes larger, the cases of nerve exhaustion much less frequent, if students could or would realize that they live a sedentary life and that to obey the laws of health they must do something to overcome the bodily inactivity and increase mental activity.

To meet this need college authorities have placed as a part of the course regular gymnasium work. This, if properly taken, answers nearly all requirements, yet not all students take the rather vigorous gymnasium drill,—many cannot. All can, however, take that exercise which needs no gymnasium and no superabundant strength—they can take a moderate amount in the open air. It need not take long, nor be violent, just a brisk walk, may be, but if by it the blood is set well circulating and the lungs thoroughly filled with good fresh air, it is wonderful how many "cobwebs" will vanish from the brain.

Naturally, those students who live at a distance and walk to their classes, get this exercise, but for those whose college home
life is in the dormitories, in proximity to the recitation rooms, there is no better advice for success than that which our forefathers gave and followed, "Take exercise, rise early and breathe pure air."

Local Department.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

"Gym" work for all classes began Friday, January 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Pomeroy spent the vacation in Parsonsfield.

W. E. McNeil, instructor in English, spent his vacation in the Provinces.

Captain Doe, 1905, has been coaching basket-ball at Gould's Academy for a few weeks.

Miss Harriet Milliken, '04, is away from college for a time on a trip to New York and Washington.

President Chase will have no classes at the college this term, as he will be obliged to be in Boston and New York in the interests of Bates.

Mr. Alton Maxim, '05, has been chosen to take Mr. O.M. Holman's place as alternate on the debating team against the University of Vermont.

During the vacation the girls' study in Hathorn Hall was renovated. A new hardwood floor was laid and the walls were tinted a delicate green.

E. A. Case, 1904, has been substituting as teacher of mathematics at Edward Little High School in the absence of the instructor in that branch.

Professor Arthur L. Clark of the Physics Department, who has a leave of absence from college duties for a year, was here at the opening of the term.

The second American edition of Charles Gide's book on Political Economy translated from the French by Dr. Veditz, has just been published and is now used as a text-book by the Juniors.

A new volume, entitled "Cheney Family," has recently been added to the library. This book, which is one of particular interest to students and friends of Bates, is a gift from Mrs. B. P. Cheney of Wellesley, Mass.
The introduction of domestic work for the young ladies in the dormitories of Bates College is a new feature this term. By this arrangement which is the one in practice at Mt. Holyoke, each one is assigned a ten-minute task to perform every day. We learn in Economics that everything tends toward specializing, so one young lady looks after the sweeping, another the dusting, and perhaps still another answers the telephone. Not only is this system valuable as a means of lessening the expense in the dormitories, but will undoubtedly prove useful to the young ladies on account of the recommendations they will be able to secure from Miss Libby as to their housewifely ability.

The students of the college will have an exceptionally good opportunity this year in the lecture line, the University Extension Society having arranged for no less than twelve lectures during the months of February, March, April and the first of May. Among the lecturers is Hezekiah Butterworth of Boston, who will give four lectures on South America, especially concerning her economic future. Mr. Butterworth is a lecturer of national reputation, the author of a score of volumes on historical subjects, a traveller of considerable celebrity and for many years was a prominent member of the editorial staff of the *Youth's Companion*. Other lecturers are Professor Orlando Smith, of the University of Maine; Professor Leonard, Bates; Professor Files, Bowdoin; Professor Roberts, Colby; Professor Frank Parsons of Boston, and Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, Bates. Some of the subjects of these lectures have been announced as follows: "Geotthe's Faust and the Faust Legend," "Tolstoi," "Ibsen," "Civic Improvements," "Municipal Ownership," "The Newer Socialism" and "Modern Japan." Course tickets for these lectures which will be held on Monday evenings except during the Easter vacation are now on sale. The first one will probably be given February 8th or 15th.

This winter a new phase of the musical side of life presents itself to the young man of Bates. Bands, orchestras and glee clubs have existed off and on at Bates for years, but never before has the musical talent bent its attention and interest toward the formation of a thorough minstrel troupe. All through the month of January the members of Glee and Mandolin Clubs and many others have been co-operating to make a success of this proposed entertainment, and if circumstances are favorable a group of some twenty-five men will make a tour, visiting several towns of
the State during the second week of February. This entertainment, which will probably be given in Lewiston, Pittsfield, Gardiner, Rumford Falls, Bangor, and Berlin, N. H., will not contain all the features,—particularly the objectionable features—of the ordinary "minstrel show," but will be in every way a high-class entertainment, presenting the best vocal and instrumental musical ability to be found in the four classes at Bates. The boys are being assisted by Mr. William Lincoln, who has a reputation as proficient coach for musical entertainments. Mr. Albion B. Lewis, who is to have in charge the management, will look well to the financial phase of the tour and hopes to clear a good, round sum for the athletic association, the crippled financial condition of which prompted the movement. The alumni and particularly those in Lewiston are firmly supporting the attempts of the students, and all concerned wish the entertainment a success.

Athletics.

This is the time of year when one department of college life presents itself to the attention of every one of us, namely—gymnasium work. Don't be led into the error of supposing that this is something entirely apart from the rest of the curriculum. Such misconception would be corrected by the fact that every college in the land has required gymnasium work in some form or other. Further, the time given to this department indicates that the faculties that formulated these requirements attributed as much importance to this as to the work in any other department of a college. It is clear, then, what stress a large body of scientists lay upon the gymnasium. And yet we as students show too great a tendency to refuse the training which it offers us.

A noted Bostonian thus describes the sequence of his sentiments in regard to his personal church attendance. At first such attendance was in the nature of compulsion. He went because he had to go; then later he thought it a duty both to his fellow-men and to himself and not long after he came to consider it a privilege to be in his pew every Sunday morning. Isn't it true that we find ourselves looking at gymnasium work from exactly these three points of view? There are some, indeed, but the number is woefully small, who have arrived at the last stage of this development; a far larger number have taken but the
second step, but it is safe to assert that the majority still view the matter in the light of compulsion. Ought not this to give us food for thought? Isn't it a fact that the opportunities of a gymnasium are a privilege? If we think that they are,—and it seems that we must,—we can best show this by our regular attendance.

—F. C. Stockwell, 1905.

Exchanges.

THE Brunonian for November is one of the best publications we have received. From the opening suggestion that the students become more familiar with the benefactors of their institution, to the closing editorial which pleads for a "trophy room," it breathes a spirit of loyal devotion to Alma Mater, and speaks distinctly of life and wide-awake energy. The review of John Fiske’s "Through Nature to God" is thoughtfully written; and the description of a "Storm at Sea" presents the scene vividly.

The Vassar Miscellany contains, as usual, some bright stories. In "Aeschylus and the Agamemnon" the author has caught the true spirit of the original and revives the old story, giving it new life and meaning.

"Everyman and the Old Moralities," in the University of Ottawa Review, is both interesting and instructive.

The rain has passed, the sun shines out again.
Beneath the clearing sky all earth is glad;
The robin sweeter sings, the flowers look up
In brighter colors smiling to the sun.
And in our groping human hearts we pray,
"Help us who love the light and joy of life
To thank thee for the richer gift of tears!"


The Song of the Pine.
There is a border of cool green pine,
Skirring the edge of a road I know,
Meeting the sky in a clear, strong line,
Darkening down to the grass below.

Deep in their hearts is a music, known
Only to those who can understand,
Hushed in a minor undertone,
Songs that are born of the sea and sand.
When a book raises your spirits and inspires you with noble and courageous feelings, seek for no other rule to judge the event by; it is a good book and made by a good workman. —Brugere.

This book will appeal to all lovers of dogs. It is not one of the so-called "nature-books," yet it abounds in nature—human, brute and primeval; nature that makes one, as he reads, take long breaths from very joy. The story paints the strong, vital picture of a splendid sled dog in the Klondike region. Buck's history begins at the time he is stolen from his luxurious home in southern California. Then are traced his journey to Alaska, the struggles which place him as the leader of the pack, the meeting and loss of the only master he loved, and finally, the irresistible call of the forest which forces him to leave civilization and place himself at the head of a pack of wolves. The reader cannot but rejoice in the prowess and impulses which call him back to the life of his ancestors, cannot but glory in the everlasting affection which impels him each year to visit the scene of the death of his one beloved master.


Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm. By Kate Douglas Wiggin.
Thomas Bailey Aldrich says: "Rebecca is just the nicest child in American Literature," and all will admit that she is the most laughable and most lovable of Mrs. Wiggin's children. The story gives a charming picture...
of young girl life in a commonplace New England village. Rebecca leaves her home to live with two maiden aunts, one of whom appears rather harsh, but nothing daunts Rebecca. Her imagination and love of fun come to her aid and then there is always something happening where she is.

The most noticeable quality of the book is humor, but it is never carried to excess. One cannot resist the fun and cheer. Price, $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

FOLLOWING THE DEER. By William J. Long.

This is a pretty volume with many marginal drawings and several full-page illustrations. It is of keenest interest to all who like a whiff of the Maine woods in winter. We make the acquaintance of several of the "wood people" and feel, after all, that there is more joy to be found in the life of the wild things than in their death. Price, $1.25. Ginn & Company, Boston.

LITTLE STORIES. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D.

These have all appeared in the Century or in Lippincott's Magazine. The sketches are hardly long enough to be called stories, but would make capital incidents in a long story. They are written in Dr. Mitchell's pleasing style. The Century Co., New York.

THE GOLDEN FETICH. By Eden Phillpotts.

Here is a book full of thrilling adventures. It is the story of search for lost wealth in Central Africa. Roy Meldrum, brought up in luxury, finds himself reduced to comparative poverty at the death of his father. The only object in his father's house left by the auctioneer is a curious package on the wall. This proves to contain the "Golden Fetish." The hero spends his small capital in fitting out an expedition to find the treasure towards which the fetish points. This leads him to Central Africa and brings many exciting experiences.

In the story, Mr. Phillpotts again shows his ability to tell a story and to hold his readers' attention to the end. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

AMONG THE GREAT MASTERS OF THE DRAMA. By Walter Rowlands.

This is an attractive little book containing many prints reproduced from well-known pictures. Very brief sketches of about thirty famous actors are given. These are apparently compounded of short extracts from writers of authority on the subject. Dana Estes & Co., Boston.

ART OF THE PITTI PALACE. By Julia de W. Addison.

This book affords the reader a fine opportunity of studying at home one of the great art galleries of the world. The first chapters give the history of the palace and of its builder, Luca Pitti, the rival of the Medici. Pitti had no idea of making a home for a great collection of art treasures, but brought them there merely to beautify his private residence. The first stage was begun when the palace passed into the hands of the Medici in 1549.

In the various halls and stanzas may be seen the work of all grades of artists. Beginning with the Hall of Venus, we pass, room by room, to the Stanza der Putti. The author gives a general impression of each room,
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and then points out particular pictures, decorations, statues relating their histories and often telling pleasing anecdotes of their makers. Lastly are described the royal apartments and the Boboli Gardens, that “tangled vastness,” always associated with the palace.

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