Fall 11-15-1896

The Cadet November1896

The Cadet Staff

THE CADET.

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME XI. NOVEMBER, 1896. No. 3.

ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY AND MODERN THOUGHT.

SURROUNDED as we are to-day by the products of modern art and invention; confused as we are by the rattling of machinery, as it is propelled by that untiring power that puffs and hisses in its steel cylinders; as we are carried in a few hours over many hundred miles of country; as we go to our cities and see the products of nearly every nation and people; as we see cars going along our streets, impelled by that mysterious, invisible, but almost irresistible power, electricity; the field of human life itself seems to be filled with one great going, doing and making.

In this age, we cannot understand those men who cared nothing for the material side of life and who, spending all of their time in study and teaching, scorned to receive pay for their instruction. Men who knew all that was known of mechanical and physical laws and yet cared more for a knowledge of their inner being and of God than of all else beside. But impractical as seems the theory of the ancients; as much more valuable as is "an acre in Middlesex than a principality in Utopia," yet what would modern philosophy be if all that it has derived from the ancient should be blotted out? The philosopher of to-day would utterly disregard Plato or Socrates; Plato in turn would disregard the Sophist, and so on. But as the Eleatics were a development of the Pythagoreans; as the Atomists were a development of the Eleatic and Heraclitic principles; and as Platonic philosophy was a development of all these together with with the Sophistic; so Baconian philosophy is a development of the Platonic and the Aristotelian together with Scholasticism. If the Sophists and Atomists had never been, Socratic and Platonic philosophy, as it is, would never have existed. And but for Plato and Aristotle, Bacon never could have perfected his inductive method.

Knowledge is not the product of a single generation, but the growth of centuries. There was once a time when man could not tell why a suspended body, when it was released, fell to the earth. Then he explained the daily rising and setting of the sun as the regular ride of a god in his fiery chariot. The golden clouds of the horizon were the Fields of Elysium, the home of earth's greatest. But he outgrew this mythological explanation of nature and sought for the true explanation and for an understanding of the beginning and relation of all things. It was over two thousand years ago that the human mind first took this direction. Here was the beginning of true philoso-

phy. Here was planted the seed that has brought forth such a harvest to satisfy the physical, the intellectual and the moral needs of mankind. From then until to-day it has been a continuous, although not uniform growth. It has been winnowed time and time again and often it has seemed that the entire harvest was chaff; but that one kernel, which was planted by Thales and has been cultivated by so many schools down to the present time, has never been lost. Let us take a brief look at philosophy and note this growth.

If one should examine a plant or animal being, he would see that water is the principal constituent of that object. He would notice, when this substance had decomposed and liberated the contained water, that heat would be generated. Then he would see that no life could exist without moisture. As he continued his search he would find water in every substance he examined. All this and more was noted by the ancients, and they came to the most natural and direct conclusion, "that water is the primary element, the basis of all things."

But as they continued their research and observations, noticing the destructive power of fire and the creative power of heat, they said, "not water but fire is the element we seek." They tell us that chemistry had its birth in the guesses of astrology. But I affirm that here was the beginning of chemistry. The theory of water being the primary element soon exploded but water answered its purpose, man had begun to look behind the seeming form of nature, and to try and solve the mystery of creation. He had begun that analysis which, as developed to-day, forms the basis of our chemistry. Knowing nothing of the laws of the conservation of energy and seeing the flame spring forth as they struck the rock, they thought that the fire was in the rock itself, and that it was liberated by their blow.

The human mind had, in the beginning of philosophy, nothing to aid it in its investigation of nature. It had to grasp the crude substance unaided and mould it as best it could by sheer intellectual force. And so, although it lacked not in strength or power, its progress was slow and beset by innumerable obstacles.

The Pythagoreans attempted a higher solution of this problem. The proportions and dimensions of matter, rather than its simple concretion, seemed to them to furnish the true example of being. They adopted for their philosophy, that which expresses the relations of bodies, *i. e.* number. Their belief was "that number is the essence of all things." It is very obvious from the nature of things, that this theory would not be able to stand.

As creation could not be explained by any theory in which matter alone entered, they said, "There is no such thing as matter; everything exists only as it exists in the mind. There is the eternal being. What we call matter is the becoming. There is an eternal flow. There is a continual becoming. I jump into one stream but as I emerge I come from an entirely different one. In fact it is not the same man coming out who plunged in. As the stream flows on so all nature flows." If I take hold of the end of a long rope and give it an undulating motion, it seems to the eye that it moves forward but we know that it does not. And so these

philosophers would tell us that our perceptions are only delusions. This continual becoming is what is manifest to the senses. Yet they had to recognize the existing things around them.

Then a school sprang up which tried to unite these two extremes. Taking four substances for its basis and connecting mind with them, they said that these substances are combined by mind in different proportions, and as they are continually uniting and separating, we have the *becoming* or *continual flow* seen everywhere in nature. Yet it placed mind —the combining power—as a property of matter or a mere machine. But in the very recognition of mind was the first great step in philosophy. Later we see it placed a free and responsible power and now philosophy has its face turned fairly to the light.

Then the Sophists tried to make everything conform to mind. But in the arduous pursuit of their object, they lost sight of it altogether. Macaulay says of them, "A pedestrian may show as much muscular vigor on a tread-mill as on a highway road. But on the road his vigor will assuredly carry him forward; and on the tread-mill he will not advance an inch." This may be true; but in that same "tread-mill" was developed that "muscular vigor" which has, with such gigantic strides, carried philosophy forward in its onward course. In their endless disputations, in their revolving questions and in their controversies that were always beginning, was developed that mental acuteness and precision which has formed such an important part in all later thought.

Socrates, in many ways, was greatly opposed to this school. He believed that mind was superior to matter and that within each man was that "inner divine voice" which told him to choose the good and reject the evil. "Know thyself" was his greatest precept. With him all knowledge was all virtue.

His philosophy as perfected by his pupil, Plato, is strangely different from modern thought. Macaulay, in that greatest of his renowned essays, says: "The aim of Platonic philosophy was to exalt man into a god. The aim of modern philosophy is to provide man with what he requires while he continues to be man. The aim of Platonic philosophy was to raise us above our vulgar wants. The aim of modern philosophy is to supply our vulgar wants. The former aim was noble, the latter was attainable." May I ask which is the more desirable? What is of the more importance? Does it not matter what the man is, as long as he is well clothed; or is there something behind and beneath all this? Every man is endowed with a soul. It is this that raises him above the brute. He has a mind. Without this he could do nothing. Is not the object of Plato attainable; at least is it not worth the striving?

Macaulay, in comparing the two representatives of these philosophies, said: "Plato drew a good bow but aimed at the stars and therefore, although there was no want of strength or skill, the shot was thrown away. His arrow was indeed followed by a track of radiant light but it struck nothing. Bacon fixed his eyes on a mark which was placed on earth and within bow-shot and hit it in the white." Was Plato's shot thrown away? Are not we brought

nearer those stars by the irresistible power of that trail of light and has not that light been reflected by the greatest and grandest minds that have since lived? If Bacon, the greatest precursor of the great inductive method, had reflected some of that radiance, should we need to blush as we turn from his philosophy to the man himself? Would we be compelled to admire the justice of that bitterest of condemnations?

"If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined,
The greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind."

As you look at a locomotive thundering along its steel rails, it seems that you see the very crowning, the acme of all the productions of the inductive method. But is not the soul of the meanest man that walks our streets a grander thing than a steam engine? Is a man to go through life and not give one thought but to what he is to eat and wear; and to the construction of some new machine or to the perfection of some older invention; or has he a better and nobler object? What is a man to do? Cannot we unite the ancient and the modern? Cannot we be as good mechanics and engineers, as proficient in our professions and as useful in the world, if some of our thought is turned to higher things? If the whole field of human life is to be filled with an eternal going, doing and making, then the pessimist is right—"Life is not worth the living." But we are men, we are beings whose high destiny and responsibilities would cry shame to us if we fix our mark lower than the stars. That mark we may never attain, but in noble endeavor, in lofty striving, lies the highest human attainment. The philosophy which teaches that, is the true philosophy.

"Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets, where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain,
And one boundless reach of sky."

A SKETCH.

NOT long since I picked up a copy of the old college annual, the "Pendulum." To the alumni it would probably bring up memories dear to the hearts of those who ever attended the old M. S. C. What a change they would find now, could they once more go over places which ought to be familiar to them! How changed they would now find the campus!

At the time of writing this, the above mentioned "Pendulum" is trying to oscillate once more for the benefit of one who could not listen to its ticks in by-gone days. The date on its title page is 1881. Where are the men who caused its rhythmic motion? It might be well to go through it and see what impressions are made as I pore over the pages.

How long do you suppose the first editors anticipated that this particular pendulum would swing? Deep down they were in hopes that it "would amount to something." But to what extent their realizations would be carried out remained to be seen.

Of the six editors who published the first number, all are now aware that their labors were not in vain. The motion once started has been kept up; sometimes strong, some-

times weak, and at times almost imperceptible, but the ticking of that "Pendulum" is now heard in—yes, the remote parts of the world.

The "Pendulum" was then published conjointly by the two societies then in the college, the Q. T. V. and the B. Θ. II. As editors, I see the names of H. H. Andrews, W. Flint, T. W. Hine, C. S. Bickford, C. H. Fogg, W. R. Howard. Starting the swinging as they did, is it to be wondered that they would have misgivings as to its success?

As I pore over its pages I come to "Faculty." The list of ten names hardly fills a page. Some, proving their worth, are still with us; some have gone to other fields, while one, at least, has gone to the great beyond.

As I look further the ever present class history comes to view. How I would like to listen to tales of those times which the reading of these histories could conjure up. I can see them then as now, almost. I don't believe that the classes were very much different then than they are now. The very same customs that are tried to be kept up now were being tried and perfected then. I can't think that the Sophs were any different then than now. Tell me, some of you who were present then and have an insight into the works of that class of the present day, if I am not right. Class customs have come to stay, and if not carried out in one way they are still carried out in another.

At the time the "Pendulum" was published there were but two secret societies at the college, as I have mentioned. This number has increased to six at the present time, four of which are living in chapter houses. There were similar organizations then as now. The present organizations are but the continuance of those instituted in the earlier days of the college. We still have the Reading Room Association, Base Ball Association, which is supplanted by the Athletic Association; the M. S. C. B. A.; the Rifle Club; the musical organizations, and last but not least, the Military. Who is there that does not look back with pride (?) upon the time when he took active part in the military department at M. S. C.? Well, it is just the same now as then. The boys don't like to drill any better now than they did then. They will cut drill every chance they get and I make the guess that they would do it at the time the "Pendulum" was published.

We all know that "comparisons are odious," but I can't resist making a few at this time. They will not show faults, but the opposite. I will work backwards. At that time ('81) there were only two companies in the corps, now four companies and a band of eighteen men. It is possible now, but with the increase in numbers comes an increase in work. The annual encampments are still held, but under decidedly different conditions. Our camp is held anywhere from the northern climes of Aroostook to the Atlantic shores of Portland.

Athletics have taken a turn in the right direction. Our increase in numbers has made it possible to pick winning teams and various emblems around the college attest to that fact.

A few words right here might be in place about musical matters. The inquiries of the writer have brought out the fact that music was never at the point at which it is now. We have our military band, and although composed of young players can fur-

nish music that bands of longer standing would not be ashamed to own.

For the last few years music has practically been at a standstill, but through the efforts of our president it is coming to take its recognized place in the college and it is hoped that Maine State will hold its own in that line as well as in the rest. We have our glee club and orchestra which are not paper organizations but actual facts and ready for business.

The Pendulum was the beginning of what has become a recognized custom in the college. It might be well to note that it has taken two directions as it were. The Pendulum is still published as an annual, but under the name of the Prism which is published by the Junior class. At one time it was published by the Q. T. V. society and called the Transit.

Another outcome of this publication is THE CADET, published by the student body, upon which comments are unnecessary.

I have endeavored to show in a brief way what the college has been doing in a literary way, at the same time touching on the work of the college as a body. If I have called up recollections of past college days to those who have long since left its walls, I shall feel that my work has not been in vain.

I know I have wandered from one thing to another, but the reading of the pages of the Pendulum has brought many fancies to my mind which have often changed my thoughts. How I would like to listen to somebody who could tell me of some of the happenings of those times. I would only be too glad to chronicle them on the pages of THE CADET.

The Pendulum in THE CADET and Prism still swings and its steady tick tick is in strong contrast to the irregular oscillations of years gone by.

THE MAINE STATE COLLEGE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

AN organization bearing the above name has been formed at the college, which promises to be an important feature of the college life. It had been the plan of the Professors of Mathematics and Physics to form a club composed of members of these two departments, the scope of which should be similar to like clubs at the University of Chicago. At the same time the Director of the Experiment Station was discussing the advisability of organizing a general scientific club; from these two plans the present club was evolved, combining the idea of a general club with that of special department clubs.

The association was organized by members of the faculty in science, but all students sufficiently advanced to profit by the discussions, and any outside the college who may be interested are invited to join.

The regular meetings are held the second Monday of each month of the college year, the next being Nov. 11. Department meetings are also held monthly. The following is a list of officers: President, C. D. Woods; Vice President, J. N. Hart; Secretary,

James S. Stevens; Treasurer, L. H. Merrill.

SECTIONS.

1. Mathematics and Physics.
   James S. Stevens, Chairman,
   Chas. P. Weston, Secretary.
2. Engineering.
   Walter Flint, Chairman,
   N. C. Grover, Secretary.
3. Biology.
   F. L. Harvey, Chairman,
   W. M. Munson, Secretary.
4. Chemistry.
   W. F. Jackman, Chairman,
   I. W. Fay, Secretary.

Chairman of Executive Committee—
J. N. Hart.

At the first general meeting short papers were presented by Profs. Woods, Hart, Harvey and Dr. Fay. At a meeting on Nov. 11, papers will be presented by Prof. Grover and Dr. Fay. Department meetings have been held in departments 1 and 4. In the first, papers were read by Messrs. Weston, Duncan, Oswald and Miss Dunn.

At the meeting of the chemical section, papers by Messrs. Slade, Fay and Jackman were heard with much interest.

Compressed Air Transmissions.

It remains to be ascertained whether or not the pressures of from several hundreds to several thousands, all things considered in compressing and in using, are possible and practicable in the face of heat and refrigeration, with the assistance of compounding, tripling, quadrupling and what not—that is, whether it will pay to employ this vehicle for transporting power developed at a convenient and economical point and distribute the accumulated energy for use through a system of street cars.

Capitalists who invest money for a return upon the outlay are very careful in considering the enthusiastic although sincere views of inventors, and even if it is reasonable to believe that compressed air will eventually take important place in the world's work the investors who take the responsibility are very much in the position of the man who wanted to know how to tell toadstools from mushrooms and was advised to eat them and if he did not die they were mushrooms. Obtaining, say, 10 per cent or less of the heat value of coal in the form of power for available use is a sure thing, well known, and, from the standpoint of facts, cheap. But putting Professor Tyndall's "mode of motion" into some other medium of transportation and paying toll at both ends of the line appeals to the man who pays the bills with a force not easily appreciated by the scientists. The losses met with in transforming mechanical energy into electrical energy and sending it in this form over the trolley wire and into the car motor, or in investing the mechanical energy in the pull of a cable, are more than counterbalanced by many conveniences and economies, and now the hope that some incidental advantages in sight may be realized, and still a little better economy be obtained, is attracting attention toward compressed air.—Charles A. Hague in Cassier's Magazine.

EDITORIALS.

THE CADET.

EDITORIAL STAFF.

W. T. BRASTOW, '97.

LITERARY.

G. A. WHITTEMORE, '98, MISS LOTTIE FARRAR, '99.

ALUMNI.

H. E. STEVENS, '97, W. J. MORRILL, '98,

CAMPUS.

M. L. URANN, '97, E. S. BRYANT, '98,

ATHLETICS.

LINDSAY DUNCAN, '97,

EXCHANGES.

E. C. UPTON, '97,

BUSINESS STAFF.

H. O. LIBBY, '98, W. B. MORELL, '99.

MANY of our friends, especially among the alumni, have expressed a wish that THE CADET contained more personal matter; facts about our alumni, where they are situated, what they are doing, etc. Now that is just what we want to do and just what we *cannot* do without the hearty co-operation of the entire student body and graduates. Let everybody who knows anything about the movements of any one connected with the college, either as faculty, alumni or students, give the item to the local or alumni editor, or to any member of the board of editors. This does not apply merely to personal items, but to any item of interest that may come up in connection with the college. In this way, and in this way alone, every student can be brought to feel that THE CADET is *his* paper, and feel an interest in its welfare.

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WE wonder where those promised passes are, that, together with the sum of eleven cents, were to entitle the owner to a ride from Bangor to the college? Let's see! It was over a year ago that the passes were promised to all members of the college. Those who have occasion to visit the city still have to pay sixteen cents, however, the same as those who live in Old Town, three miles beyond. It seems as if something might be done in favor of the boys, for the fare is manifestly unjust and the object is clearly to make money at the expense of the students. We believe that with an eleven cent fare from the college to Bangor, while the road would not make so much off of a single person in one trip, the boys would ride enough oftener to more than make up for the cheaper rate of fare.

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THERE is one way in which every student can help make THE CADET a success financially besides subscribing for it and keeping his subscription paid up. Every man should give whatever trading he does to those firms that advertise in their publications. We intend to insert only advertisements of those firms that sell first class goods, and it is no more than right that the boys should patronize those who assist them in running their publications. Another thing: Whenever a student is doing any trading, he should make it a point to see that the one of whom he is buying knows that he is from the college and that he is trading where he is on account of the advertisement in the college paper. If every man attends to these little points, we shall have no trouble in filling our advertising columns with good paying advertisements.

THE foot ball season is practically over, and for the first time in the history of the game at Maine State we have had a team in the field that has been a credit to the college. There are three principal reasons which seem to account largely for our good showing. First, the team has been managed in good shape. The games have been scheduled in such a way that the team has had abundant time to recover from the effects of a game before playing the succeeding one. Second, the team has been well coached by one who, besides knowing the game thoroughly, has taken an interest in his work and has labored to get the greatest possible amount of work and snap out of the team. Third, and not least, the men who were on the team have worked hard and faithfully and have done some good training, so that they were in good condition when they went into a game. The training not only showed in the game they played, but in the comparatively few men hurt in the regular games. We were unfortunate in having some of our best men knocked out in practice, so that we did not always put our strongest team into the field. However, we can point to a record this Fall that no one connected with the college need be ashamed of. We trust that we have passed beyond low-water mark in foot ball and that the tide has at last turned in our favor.

LOCAL NOTES.

Master, Master! News, old news, and such news as you never heard of."
—The Taming of the Shrew,—Act III, Sc. 2.

"Rip 'em up!"

"Take it back!"

"Sim-pul Simon."

"He's prettier than ever."

Soph's don't dare to play.

Now for the class foot ball games.

Re-action is greater than action, number 408, O. H.

Prof. Harvey is away on experiment work.

Walter Dolley is visiting his home in Gorham.

Ralph H. Rockwood is working in Waterville.

Fred T. Burns is teaching school in White Rock.

John Blaisdell has returned from a trip to Lincoln.

Edward Coney is travelling for an installment house.

The chapel door was locked so we sat upon the stairs.

Warren Page, M. S. C., '96, is teaching school in Hermon.

Wheeler and Rollins shot a deer near Pushaw Pond a few weeks ago.

"Carhart" Wheeler has left college until next term, owing to trouble with his eyes.

Work on the new chemical laboratory is nearly completed. The laboratories will now hold over one hundred men.

They say Janie and Pepe had some strange experiences with the "free pass for voters."

Elmer Merrill has been working at the Auburn fish hatcheries during the last few weeks.

Prof. Estabrooke was in Gorham a short time ago owing to the serious illness of his father.

Guy A. Andrews umpired the game between Bowdoin and Colby Nov. 12, at Waterville.

Higgins, P. D. and Stowell, 1900, sang in a minstrel show in Old Town on the 29th of October.

Chas. Sawyer was one of the linesmen in the Portland Highs vs. Bangor Highs, Nov. 7th.

Pres. Harris and Prof. Munson took a trip to Skowhegan and return, on their bicycles last month.

Lieut. Royden has succeeded in finding a residence in Orono and will bring his family here at once.

R. S. Pendexter, ex-'99, has entered the Sophomore class at Wesleyan College, Middleton, Conn.

Charles H. Farnham and Frank A. Libby have been elected manager and captain, respectively, of the ball team.

The Oak Hall boys have begun to fast for Thanksgiving Day, when they are sure to get a dinner not surpassed in New England.

Arche and Gorham have been gunning a good deal. Total game, viz: 1 horse blanket (large size), 2 bags of apples, 1 blue jay and 3 partridges.

A good many students took advantage of election day, being a holiday and went home to vote. The returns were very nicely shown on the canvas in front of the Experiment Station.

The drinking water has been a minus quantity for some time, owing to the fact that the tank is being repaired during the absence of Prof. Hamlin.

The Friday evening dances at Monitor Hall under the auspices of Mrs. Gould and Miss Ring have been greatly enjoyed by a large number of the students.

The college was recently visited by a delegation of the Daughters of Rebecca from Dexter and Old Town. There were about forty Dexter women in the delegation.

Mr. Gilbert A. Beaver of New York, a graduate of U. of P., spoke to a very interested audience in the Y. M. C. A. room Nov. 4th. He is visiting each college in turn.

Pres. Harris, Profs. Hamlin and Wood and Mr. Merrill are in Washington, D. C., attending the meeting of the Association of the Agriculture Colleges and Experiment Stations.

The class of '99, recently elected officers for the ensuing year. W. B. Morell, President; Vice President, A. L. Grover; 2nd Vice President, E. M. Smith; Secretary, Howard Brett; Treasurer, Willy Closson.

Monday, Nov. 2nd, there was a trustees meeting at the Bangor House. It was decided to build a temporary building to accommodate the large number of students until an appropriation is made by the Legislature.

A good many of the students are in sympathy with Bowdoin, owing to the probable loss of Horne on their athletic team. Horne has been twice laid up this fall and it seems very doubtful if he will be seen on the track next spring. Horne umpired the Bates vs. Maine State game here.

A hooded seal has been recently received by the Natural History department. It was killed at Belfast, and is one of the first of that species ever found in the United States, as the species is a native of Labrador.

Ora W. Knight, assistant in Natural Science, left Nov. 9th for Cambridge, Mass., where he will attend the 14th Congress of the American Ornithologist Union of which he is an associate member. The Congress will run from three to four days.

It is time that something should be done to stop the "paper lifting." Many papers are taken from the reading room within an hour after their arrival, while many others are not placed upon the rack, but thrown down anywhere, to be lugged off or destroyed by some evil minded selfist.

Mr. W. B. Millar of New York, spoke at the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday. He is in Maine to attend the State Y. M. C. A. convention and has been at the Maine colleges securing delegates to that convention. Maine State will be represented by C. C. Whittier, F. A. Love, H. L. White and C. H. Lombard.

The Sophomore "Decs." for the Prentiss prize will take place Dec. 11th. The following have been chosen to take part: Edward E. Palmer, Fred M. Armes, Archer L. Grover, Clinton L. Small, Charles C. Whittier, Miss Mildred L. Powell and Mrs. and Mr. John Swain. Substitutes are Harry Heyer and "Buck" Downing.

The Mathematical Division of the M. S. C. Scientific Society in their meeting of November 6th had the following papers read. "Application of the Method of Least Squares," Miss Rena E. Dunn; "Determinants," Lindsay Duncan; "Velocity of Electricity," Charles Weston; "Limit of the Hyperbola and Ellipse," Herman H. Oswald.

There has been an organization formed among the faculty of the college, to be known as the Maine State College Scientific Association, for the purpose of discussing the leading questions in science and engineering. They elected the following officers: President, Prof. C. H. Wood; Vice President, Prof. J. N. Hart; Secretary, Prof. J. H. Stevens; Treasurer, Mr. L. H. Merrill. Sections were formed as follows: Mathematics and Physics, Prof. J. H. Stevens, Chairman, Sec. Chas. P. Weston; Engineering, Prof. Walter Flint, Chairman, Sec. Prof. N. C. Grover; Chemistry, Chairman W. F. Jackman; Biology, Chairman Prof. F. L. Harvey; Secretary, Prof. W. N. Munson. The officers of the asscіation and the chairmen form the Executive Committees.

The following men have been initiated in the different societies this term: Q. T. V., Fred McDonald, S. Morrill, C. L. Brown, M. C. Hart, F. O. Johnson, F. C. Mitchell, R. L. Douglas; Beta Theta Pi, H. A. Hatch, H. C. Glendenning, J. A. Gillman, A. L. Bird, H. F. Bowerman, F. H. Vose, W. M. Hardy; Alpha Tau Omega, D. M. Rollins, R. G. Wormell, H. B. Cushman, W. B. Thoms, G. T. Wilson; Kappa Sigma, C. O. Porter, C. W. Bartlett, H. P. Alden, W. L. Merrill, H. F. Drummond, E. L. White, G. O. Hamlin, L. H. Homer; Delta Rho, W. N. Cargill, E. C. Forbush, L. E. Dow, '98, A. S. Merrill, '98. Omicron Epsilon Eta Pi, L. L. Cole, C. A. Collins, D. H. Perkins, G. B. Quinby, A. W. Stephens.

Ye Alumni.

'75.

Prof. W. H. Jordan offers a prize to the member of the Junior class who shall attain the highest standing in Biological Chemistry. This prize is to be known as the Walter Balentine Prize.

'77.

Mr. E. H. Dakin of the Industrial Publishing Co., Bangor, was present at the November meeting of the Board of Directors of the Maine State College Athletic Association.

'79.

Mr. Herbert Decker offers a prize to the member of the Sophomore class who shall show the greatest improvement.

Mr. C. W. Gibbs is at work for the Suffolk Globe Mining and Milling Co., Ophir, Cal.

'82.

W. R. Howard of Belfast, an Alumni member of the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association was present at their November meeting.

C. C. Garland has lately become connected with the Manchester Locomotive Works, Manchester, N. H.

'87.

John S. Williams of Guilford, Collector of Internal Revenues for the District of N. H., was on the campus last week.

'88.

E. B. Lord has resigned his position as editor of the *Yankee Blade* and is now in Boston.

'89.

J. W. Edgerly who has been connected with the Shore Line R. R. Survey, is now at his home in Princeton, Maine.

F. P. Briggs who was for a time assistant in the department of Natural History here, is now Instructor in Botany, Zoology and Geology at the State Normal Training School, New Britain, Ct.

E. E. Greenwood, Chief Engineer of the Lawrence R. R. Survey this fall, is now at his home in Skowhegan, Me.

'90.

Geo. M. Pilsbury has accepted a position as Supt. of the Everett Pulp and Soda Mill of Lowell, Wash. Mr. Pilsbury was obliged to resign his position at the Lisbon Falls Pulp Mill last March, owing to ill health.

Mr. D. W. Twine, who was one of the assistants in Horticulture department for the years '92-94, is now Assistant Botanist at the State Agricultural College, Cornwallis, Oregon. Although he is not an alumnus of M. S. C., he made many friends who will be glad to hear of his success.

'91.

Mr. W. M. Bailey is connected with the work on the Boston Subway.

R. J. Arey is a civil engineer on the Southern Pacific R. R.

'92.

E. J. Danforth is with the City Engineer of Somerville, Mass.

George Maguire, Civil Engineer of Waltham, Mass., was a delegate to the *A. T. Ω.* convention at Cleveland, Ohio, from the Boston Alumni Association.

'93.

Geo. F. Rowe has accepted a position as editor of the Maine Sportsman, Bangor.

'94.

Geo. H. Hall is drafting in a machine shop near Providence, R. I.

'95.

James W. Martin is at Medford on the transit commission.

E. C. Merrill is on the Boston & Albany R. R.

M. F. Rollins is working for the Bangor City Engineer.

We understand that Mr. Frank Damon is giving good satisfaction as Instructor in Physics at the Bangor High School.

Leroy R. Folsom is principal of the Newport High School and is studying law. He will take the examinations for admission to the bar next April.

'96.

G. W. Jefferies is Assistant Engineer on the foundations for a pulp mill at Livermore Falls, Me.

Arthur Neally Smith was on the campus recently. He has a fine position with the Portland Boiler Works. He spent the summer in South Carolina on business connected with this company.

Paul Sargent is in the office of E. P. Lord, Bar Harbor.

H. L. Niles is in the City Engineer's office, Boston Mass.

W. R. Page made us a visit a few days ago. He is teaching school in Hermon.

F. A. Hobbs is Instructor in Science and Mathematics at the Westbrook High School.

J. R. Randlette's present address is No. 67 Putman St., Somerville, Mass.

F. J. Libbey, is in a machine shop at Beverly, Mass.

F. E. Weymouth is with the City Engineer of Malden, Mass.

H. S. Martin was on the campus recently; he is Depot Master at Henderson, on the C. P. R.

E. E. Kidder has been employed during the summer on the Metropolitan Park Commission. He is now at his home in Windsor.

ATHLETICS

Have you read the new constitution? It says that every person connected with Maine State College is entitled to membership and becomes a member on payment of $3.00. It's a good thing—ante-up!

It was a great scheme, putting the iron posts and ropes around the grid-iron. There has not been a person on the field this year who did not belong there. How queer it must seem to some teams that come here. But they cost money and it takes athletic dues to pay.

A man who will not pay his athletic assessments and then be low enough to go to a foot ball game on a spurious ticket deserves to be ostracized by his fellow students. Such men not only injure themselves and the official who issues the tickets, but the college as well. Maine State does not need such students and if the contempt of their mates is an insufficient remedy, more salutary ones will be used.

Pay your athletic assessments.

For nearly a year it has been noticed

and commented upon, that many who ought to know better are wearing Varsity sweaters. This is a practice that has been spoken of so often that the plea of ignorance is no excuse and it is impossible that those who wear these sweaters do not know that they are imposing upon the rights of men who have worked for and won a place on a Varsity team. The "dark blue and white" stripes and the big M should be regarded and respected as a mark of honor and there is no honor in wearing them when not earned. Buy the right to earn one. Only $3.00.

The Freshman-Sophomore game is a long while coming this fall. Each class insists that the other is to blame and a store of excuses have been offered by each. It shows little sportsmanship in either class to let the season pass without this customary game. It is not entirely a class affair—it is for the interest of the college. If the Sophomore manager is afraid to challenge the Freshmen, why don't the Freshmen post the challenge? And if the Freshman manager is afraid, or is too dead to post a challenge, let some one who has a little push take hold of the matter and put one on the Bulletin Board.

Five years ago a movement was made to start a foot ball team in M. S. C. But it was a failure. The game was not known and so not appreciated. There was no gymnasium and the team had but little coaching. The next year brought little encouragement and the following season the attempt was abandoned, although the freshmen had a very strong class team. Last fall the try was made again and a team was supported through the season, finishing with a score of 6 points for and 106 points against us. This year "Jack" Abbot of Dartmouth, '96, was secured for the entire season and under his care a vast improvement was made. The boys have trained like Indians and everybody has worked hard to make a good team. The result is shown in the total score of college games, 34 to 30 in our favor. We are now in a position to hire the best of coaches; we have the faculty, alumni and students with us, and we do not lose a man from graduation.

Colby 10, M. S. C. 0.

On Oct. 10 Colby came to Orono with the foot ball team that they bought of Phillips-Exeter Academy and won from us 10—0. Our only surprise was that we were not beaten worse by a college which can, without opposition from faculty or student body, hire athletes who have won a reputation in other schools. We admit that *that* team won fairly from us, but the students of Colby University ought never to claim the game. The only objectional feature was the dirty plays that some of the Colby men persisted in using. Most of Colby's gains were made on the old revolving wedge and Maine State's fumbles. Gibbons and Alden played well for Colby, while the star work of the day was done by Sawyer. The line up:

COLBY.	M. S. C.
Eells, l e	r e, Palmer
Putnam, l t	r t, Farnham
Brooks, (Capt.) l g	r g, Gilman
Thompson, c	c, Bird
Scannell, r g	l g, Lawrence
Chapman, r t	l t, Sturgis
Doughty, r e	l e, Libby
Hooke, q b	q b, Webber
Alden, h b	h b, Herald
Gibbons, h b	h b, Thombs
Tupper, f b	(Capt.) f b, Sawyer

Touchdowns — Alden, Tupper; Goals, Scannell. Time, two 20-m. halves.

M. S. C. 4; Bates 4.

Maine State met Bates at Lewiston on Oct. 17 and played her to a tie. It was no game by which to judge the relative strength of the teams. At no time was the field clear enough to play a snappy game. Any appreciable gains

by Bates were made through the crowd who did well as interferers for their favorites.

The playing was remarkably free from unnecessary roughness, but some of the spectators tried to make the game as uncomfortable as possible for the M. S. C. boys. Murphy did brilliant work for Bates, but indiscreetly ran into Sawyer's head and retired from the game Both failures at goal were excusable. The line up:

BATES.	M. S. C.
Foss, l e	r e, Smith
Sprague, l t	r t, Wormell
Wentworth, l g	r g, Gilman
Saunders, c	c. Bird
Bruce, r g	l g, Lawrence
Nason, r t	l t, Sturgis
Stanley, r e	l e, Pierce
Purrington, q b	q b, Webber
Pulsifer, h b	h b, Ellis
Murphy (Griffin), h b	h b, Palmer
Hinkley, f b	f b, Johnson (Sawyer)

Score—Bates 4, M. S. C. 4. Touchdown, Pulsifer, Ellis. Umpire, Abbott, Dartmouth, '96, first half; Wilson, Bates, '96, second half. Referees, Wilson first half, Abbott second half. Linesmen, Heyden, Tech.; Higgins, M. S. C. Time, 20-minute halves.

M. S. C. 24; Bates 0.

At Orono, on October 24, Maine State defeated Bates 24 to 0. But once during the game did Bates have the ball and then they kicked on first down. The grounds were very wet and the backs fumbled frequently, but Webber made a great record by not fumbling once. The ends followed the ball well and got all but one fumble. Sturgis played well for Bates, while Hatch did fast work for M. S. C. The line up:

M. S. C.	BATES.
Pearce, l e	r e, Foss
Sturgis, l t	r t, Sturgis
Lawrence, l g	r g Bruce
Bird, c	c, Saunders
Gilman, r g	l g, Wentworth
Libby, r t	l t, Sprague
Palmer, r e	l e, Stanley
Webber	quarter Purington
Hatch, Herald.	halves Bean, Pulsifer
Sawyer	full Hinkley

Time—two 20-minute halves. Referee and Umpire—Pierce and Horne of Bowdoin. Touchdowns—Hatch 3, Sawyer, Herald. Goals—Sturgis 2.

Colby 4; M. S. C. 0.

Colby again defeated M. S. C. at Waterville, Oct. 31., by a score of 4 to 0. The teams are very evenly matched and it was anybody's game until time was called. Hatch was compelled to retire in the first few minutes of play and M. S. C. was badly crippled behind the line. Gibbons played the game for Colby and fully earned his pay. Sawyer played hard and Lawrence showed up well in the line. The line up:

COLBY.	M. S. C.
Shannon, l e	r e, Palmer
Putnam, l t	r t, Libby
Brooks, l g	r g, Gilman
Thompson, c	c, Bird
Scannell, r g	l g, Lawrence
Chapman, r t	l t, Sturgis
Lamb, r e,	l e, Pearce
Hook, q b	q b, Webber
Alden, l h b	r h b, Noyes
Gibbons, r h b	l h b, Hatch
Tupper, f b	f b, Sawyer

Score—Colby 4, M. S. C. 0. Touchdown, Gibbons. Umpire and Referee, Minot and Bailey, Bowdoin '96. Linesmen—Alden, Waterville; White, Maine State. Time—20-minute halves.

OUR ENVIRONMENTS.

It is one of Nature's laws that none of her forms of life can flourish and reach its highest development amid uncongenial surroundings. And furthermore, after the perfected state has been attained, it will not do even then to neglect its laws nor surround it with less favorable conditions. For instance, a plant which has been highly cultivated is placed in a soil entirely unsuitable to its nature; it will not long continue to thrive and keep its high state of cultivation, even if it lives at all. Or if any of our domestic animals are placed outside of our influence and allowed to roam wild, how long will they remain the same noble creatures they are to-day?

And shall we not consider that man alone is not affected by this principle of nature?

Do not our environments shape our lives? Does it make no difference to the health of the individual whether he is reared in the slums of a great city or in the pure air of the country? Does it make no difference to his mind whether he is surrounded by culture and refinement or whether all these influences are shut off from him? And does it make no difference to his moral and spiritual nature whether from earliest infancy he has breathed in an atmosphere of rectitude, love, and veneration for all that is noble and good, or the reverse?

To use the words of Henry Drummond along this line of thought: "The development of organism in any direction is dependent on its environment. A living cell cut off from air will die. A seed germ apart from moisture and an appropriate temperature will make the ground its grave for centuries. Human nature, likewise, is subject to similar conditions. It can only develop in the presence of its environments. No matter what its possibilities may be, no matter what seeds of thought or of virtue, what germs of genius or of art lie latent in its breast, until the appropriate environment presents itself, the correspondence is denied, the development discouraged, the most splendid possibilities of life remain unrealized, and thought and virtue, genius and art are dead."

It is evident to even the most superficial reader of history that conditions, circumstances and events, have shaped the destiny of thousands of lives.

What would have become of the military genius of Napoleon had it not been for the condition of France and the circumstances which placed him at the head of the French army! And in our own country, what would have been Washington's fame had it not been for the Revolutionary War and the establishment of the republic which followed the terrible strife. And later on take the generals of our late Civil War, and the statesmen that piloted this country through that trying ordeal—Lincoln, Grant, Stanton, Chase and many others—what would we know of them to-day had it not been for those previous years? How often have we heard the remark when many of the generals and officers of the Grand Army shall have passed away, "Who will take their places?" Let another war arise requiring equal statesmanship and

military genius, and the question will be answered. Circumstances will unfold genius, which, although it existed before, could not reach its highest development until acted upon by the proper conditions.

In the humble walks of life how many illustrations can we call to mind of lives which have been made or marred by their environment! Grey strikes the very keynote of this theme when he says:

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire,
Hands that the rod of empire might have
swayed,
Or waked to ecstacy the living lyre.

But knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unfurl,
Chill Penury repressed their noble rage
And froze the genial current of their soul."

Having looked quite particularly at the force of surroundings upon a person's material welfare, now let us glance at its influence upon character, for there is a wide difference between a noble life and a so-called successful one.

It has been said, "No change of circumstances can repair a defect in character." That seems to be saying a good deal. Such a statement would surely be a poor motto for any of our various reformatory institutions, for what is their object if not to try by ennobling influences and pure surroundings, to improve the character of their inmates? To be sure, no outside surrounding will have any influence upon character except as it exerts an inspiring influence which shall cause the person to desire and attempt to attain a more noble nature. No more can one person form another person's character except by the influence which it exerts. Character building is an individual process and must come from within, but its formation will depend in a large degree upon the inspiration which it receives from outside influences.

"The Psychology of Crime," an article by Henry Wood in one of our magazines, bears a good deal upon an allied question; not that of character building in the sense of ennobling it, but of the deterioration of character through the influence of sensational reading matter contained in illustrated weeklies and the daily press and indulged in by nearly every one, unconscious of the danger incurred.

Perhaps it will give you his idea of this particular evil in the most concise manner, by quoting one of his illustrations:

"An atrocious murder takes place. Immediately every newspaper publishes a most graphic account of it, including, if possible, a likeness of the murderer. A mental picture of the *tout ensemble* is thus photographed upon all minds and memories. The details are read, re-read and discussed. Where there is any mind containing in any degree a chord of savagery, animalism or morbidity, it is stirred into corresponding vibration. Possibly some who have been on the verge of a similar act, are pushed over the line. But no one escapes untarnished. The soundest and sanest mind cannot thus have the imaging faculty tampered with, without some deterioration, even though it be unconscious. Publishers and editors are not solely at fault. Every one who reads, dwells upon and rehearses such a quality of thought is, in some measure, responsible." And he continues, "What men mentally dwell upon they become or grow like. Not by chance but by law each mental delineation leaves its distinctive hue in the grand composite which makes