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THE MAINE CAMPUS

Vol. XV

BANGOR, MAINE, JUNE 2, 1914

No. 37

H. P. BAILEY ELECTED CAPT. 1915 VARSITY TRACK TEAM

Harold Perry Bailey, '15, of 1915 was elected captain of the track team for next year. His election was a popular one for in addition to being a phenomenal athlete himself he is one of the hardest and most consistent workers for Maine and her track teams whom the University has ever known. Bailey has all the qualities which go to make a leader in any activity.



H. P. BAILEY, Capt. Track Team

Bailey is at present holder of the College State and New England records in the hammer throw. His performance of this year at the New England Meet established a new record of 164 ft. 8 1/2 inches for the event. Even more is expected of him next year.

Bailey prepared for college at Dexter High School. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, Alpha Chi, Sigma Chemical Fraternity, Sophomore Owls and "M" Club.

INTERSCHOLASTIC DEBATING PROSPECTS FOR NEXT YEAR

The first interscholastic debating league of which the CAMPUS gives record, was formed in 1912. At that time, as in 1913, the league consisted of four schools, Bar Harbor High, E. M. C. S., Foxcroft Academy, and Bangor High. In 1912 Bangor won from Foxcroft, and in 1913 she won from Bar Harbor, both debates being of a high order. This seemed to show that Bangor was, on account of her better facilities, in a class above the other schools, and, because of this, and the lack of material in the smaller schools, it was found impossible to form a league during the present year. However, freshmen teams from the University, debated with both Bangor and Bar Harbor with doubtful success (for the freshmen.)

The prospects are fine for next year. Letters have been sent to a large number of schools concerning the formation of debating leagues, and ten schools have already registered as possible members of a league. The exact arrangement has not been finally determined. If sixteen schools can be procured, a sixteen-school league will probably be formed, four schools being taken from each part of the state. The winner among the four northern schools would debate with the winner among the southern schools, and the eastern winner with the western winner. The final contest would take place at the University, for the Interscholastic Debating Cup. It may, however, be necessary to limit the contest to eight schools, forming a northern and a southern league. The schools which have signified their intentions of joining a league include Bangor, Bar Harbor, Belfast, Cherryfield, Dexter, Ellsworth, Sullivan, Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield, and Caribou.

The increased emphasis on debating will give a fine chance for debaters and public speakers of the University, since the articles of agreement specify that "each school is entitled to three visits from a student of Argumentation and Debate in the University of Maine." The expenses of the coach are to be borne by the school visited. Such are the prospects for next year, and such is the opportunity for some interesting, valuable, Maine men's work.

S. C. C.

SENIOR SKULLS TAPPED AT LAST CHAPEL

The eighth annual initiation and banquet of the Senior Skulls society was held Saturday evening May 30, at the Bungalows, Hampden, Maine. After the initiation, the banquet was served and consisted of the following menu:

Grape Fruit Cocktail
Cream of Clam
Boiled Penobscot River Salmon, Egg Sauce
Green Peas Mashed Potatoes
Roast Sirloin of Beef
Cold Boiled Ham
Corn Fritters Asparagus on Toast
Lettuce and Cucumber Salad
Browned Crackers Cream Cheese
Ice Cream Cake
Cigars Cafe D'Or

Speeches by members both new and old followed the banquet. Following are the names of the new members with the college honors of each:

David Seth Baker, "Dave," Alpha Tau Omega, Caratunk, Me. Varsity Football, (1), (2), (3); Varsity Baseball (1), (2), (3); Class Executive Committee (1); Student Council (2), (3); Athletic Board (3); Aid Junior Assembly (3); Captain elect Varsity Football (3); "M" Club; Sophomore Owls; Junior Masks; Floor Director Junior Prom.

George Hench Bernheisel, "Dutch," Phi Kappa Sigma, New Bloomfield, Pa. Varsity Football, (1), (2), (3); Aid Military Ball, Class Executive Committee (1), (2); Chairman Sophomore Hop Committee (2); Class Treasurer (2); Executive Committee Agricultural Club (3); Class President (3); "M" Club; Secretary "M" Club (2), (3); Sophomore Owls; Junior Masks.

Merton Ford Banks, "Emil," Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Biddeford, Me. Maine Masque (2), (3); Corporal (2); Assistant Manager Baseball (2); Business Manager Maine Masque (3); Advertising Manager CAMPUS (3); Executive Committee Civil Society (3); Sophomore and Junior Masks; Business Manager CAMPUS (3).

Norman Sylvester Donahue, "Donny," Kappa Sigma, Lutherberg, Pa. Varsity Football (1), (2), (3); Varsity Track (1), (2); Manager Class Basketball (1); Class Basketball (1); Class Track (1), (2); Rifle Team (2); Class President (2); Executive Committee Agricultural Club (2), (3); Student Council (3); "M" Club; Sophomore Owls; Junior Masks.

Raymond Henry Fogler, "Bub," Sigma Chi, West Rockport, Me. Class Track (1), (2); Sophomore Declamations Committee; Assistant Business Manager Practical Husbandry (2); Business Manager Practical Husbandry (3); Class Treasurer (2); Chairman Executive Committee Agricultural Club (3); Prism Board (3); Assistant Manager Varsity Football (3); Sophomore Owls; Junior Masks; Alpha Zeta.

Earl Corson Goodwin, "Goodie," Alpha Tau Omega, Oakland, Me. Class Baseball (1), (2); Military Hop Committee; Corporal; Class Vice President (2); Manager Class Baseball (2); Aid Sophomore Hop; Assistant Manager Varsity Baseball (2); Manager Varsity Baseball (3); Junior Week Committee; Sophomore and Junior Masks.

James Lucius Gulliver, "Jim," Beta Theta Pi, Auburn, Me. Varsity Football (1), (2), (3); Class Track (1), (2), (3); Chairman Freshman Cap Committee (2); Aid Sophomore Hop; Blanket Tax Committee (2), (3); Aid Junior Assembly; Lieutenant; Vice-President "M" Club, Varsity Track (1); Business Manager Prism (3); Sophomore and Junior Masks; President elect Track Club (3).

Madison Leavitt Gilman, "Gil," Beta Theta Pi, Anson, Me. Captain Class Football (1); Class Executive Committee (1); Varsity Baseball (1), (2); Class Track Class Baseball (2); Corporal (2); Captain Varsity Baseball (3); "M" Club; Sophomore Owls; Junior Masks; Vice President elect Athletic Association (4); William Hope Martin, "Bill," Sigma Chi, Carlisle, Penn. Class President (1); Varsity Football (1), (2), (3); Sergeant (2); Executive Committee Forestry Club (2); Floor Director Sophomore Hop (2); Floor Director Junior Assembly (3); President "M" Club (3); Sophomore and Junior Masks.

Robert Freeman Thurrell, "Bob," Ph

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF ORATORICAL CONTESTS AT MAINE

After the establishment of the Maine State College at Orono in 1869, students began to manifest an early interest in contests of oratory. The first class at the College initiated the annual custom of Sophomore Prize Declamations. This was in 1870 and for the next two years the Sophomore Dees and the Junior Exhibitions were held at the same time. Beginning with the year 1873 the Sophomore Declamations were held in the fall and the Junior Exhibitions in the spring, and this order has remained to the present time. For the first few years the oratorical contests were held in the Methodist Church at Orono, then they were held at the Orono Town Hall, and finally were changed to the Chapel in Alumni Hall where they have since been conducted.

In the Maine Report for the year 1870 the following mention is made of a literary society: "A flourishing society has been organized by students, which holds weekly meetings for declamations, discussions, and other literary exercises." In a college, primarily organized for agriculture and the mechanic arts, it is a noteworthy fact that such an early and active interest was manifested in oratory. Such organizations are among the very first student activities of any kind. This interest was not merely passing. In the issue of the "Cadet" of April 30, 1886, a strong editorial appeared urging that an attempt be made to establish intercollegiate debating. This article urged that debating was an activity worthy of as much encouragement as any branch of athletics. No definite plans were formulated to this end, and the matter lapsed for nearly twenty years before the idea of intercollegiate debating finally crystallized into action.

On March 23, 1905, the U. of M. debating team consisting of Charles E. Davis '07, Albert P. Rounds '07, of Bridgton, Me. and Ernest L. Dinsmore '05, of Whiting, Me., went to Lewiston and debated Bates College. The Maine team was defeated, but the decision was close and showed our team to be a very creditable debating trio. Though Maine has since participated in intercollegiate debates, we were always forced to taste the sting of defeat. In this particular field we have no glowing past to shed its light on the future, and the opportunity is with us to make the future brighter.

Interclass debating started in 1900-1901 and suitable medals were awarded the winning team. The class of 1901 was twice victorious in these contests and received the medals offered. Interclass debating has not prospered with much more success than intercollegiate debating until 1912. That year the Sophomore Owls offered a cup to the winner of the interclass debates and interest was again roused in debating. During the last two years debating has met with more success, and promises much for the future.

At the present time, the Sophomore Declamations, the Interclass Debates, the Junior Exhibition, the Peace Contest, the Temperance Contest, and the King Commencement Contest open to Juniors and Seniors comprise the Maine calendar of oratorical contests. These contests offer prizes to the winner from \$15.00 to \$75.00 and furnish the participants with an invaluable experience. Hence from a very obscure beginning in 1870, public speaking has been steadily growing at Maine, and now offers substantial inducements to any student who makes an effort to this end.

H. E. R.

AN UNWRITTEN HISTORY

"The first public speaking contest of any kind held at Maine—the sophomore declamations—came on August second, 1870. The first alumni who are eligible to membership in the Speakers' Club spoke in that first contest."

This is the beginning of an article intended to comprise a complete list of all alumni eligible to the Speakers' Club. The undertaking required so much time that the article could not be prepared for this edition of the CAMPUS. The list will

Continued on page 4

SUMMARY OF THE SPEAKING EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR

The past year has been an eventful one for those taking part in the various forms of public speaking at the University. During the first of November a smoker was held by the Speaker's Club in the Dormitory. The smoker was well attended and aroused much of the interest which has been apparent during the year.

On December 12, the Sophomore Declamations were held and the prize awarded to Earl Merrill. All of the speakers were unusually good and more than an average attendance was present. The others contesting were Miss Marie Foster, Miss Muriel Colbath, Fred Curtis, Philip Grant, Stephen Clement, George Garrison and Harry Rollins.

On Feb. 18, the Sophomores, represented by Harry Rollins, Charlie Blackman and George Palmer won the annual interclass debate from the freshmen who were represented by Bicknell Hall, David Rodiek and Noel Godfrey. The subject was Resolved: that the Commission form of city government is more advantageous than the prevalent form for cities of over 20,000.

In the trials for the Peace Contest held March 18, Harry Rollins was chosen to represent the University in the finals against Bates and Colby. The others contesting in trials were Stephen Clement and Baysar Bagdoyan.

On March 25 the interclass debate between the Seniors and the Juniors was held on the question: Resolved: that industrial insurance is preferable to employers' liability. The Seniors were represented by St. Onge, Haskell and Mains, and won on the negative side. On the Junior team were Varney, Mace and E. W. Goodwin.

After Easter recess on April seventh the trials for the State Temperance Contest were held. Those speaking were George Garrison, Frederick Robie, Stephen Clement and Philip Marsh, Mr. Garrison and Mr. Robie spoke later in the finals at Waterville.

The finals for the State Peace Contest were held in Alumni Hall the 10th of April. J. Roy Packard of Bates was awarded first honor, Harry Rollins of Maine, second. The other speaker was A. Harvey Knight of Colby.

Maine did not win in the finals of the Temperance Contest held in Waterville, on the 17th.

During Junior Week the annual Junior Exhibition was held and Miss Elizabeth Hanley was awarded the prize. Her subject was "Au Large." The other speakers were: Miss Emma Gerhardt and Miss L. P. Hodgins, Ross Varney and Carl Magnus.

On the 21st of May the Interscholastic Speaking contest was held. Twenty-five schools of the state participated in the trials. The contest was divided into oratorical speaking and recitations. The \$20 prize for oratory was won by William Taylor of Winterport and the \$20 prize for recitations, by Marion Adams of Skowhegan.

A new contest has come in this year for the first time and will be held next Saturday, June 6. The contest is open to all Juniors and Seniors and the prize offered by Mr. King of Washington, is twenty-five dollars. The speakers are Albert Ferguson, Aileen Hobart, Leslie Hamel and Robert Thurrell.

On the whole the year has been highly successful and a growing interest in speaking has been shown. Much new material has come forth and entered into the lists with enthusiasm, especially in the freshman class. As two schools dropped out of the Interscholastic Debating League, late in the season, the work of the league was suspended for this year.

Plans for a larger and better league, however, are well under way for next year. It looks now as if much more interest would be shown next year in all similar events than has ever been shown at the University. The attendance at nearly all of the events this year has been exceptionally large. The Speakers' Club formed in 1913 is doing much to create this interest.

DELTA SIGMA RHO

On April thirteenth, 1906, there was organized in Chicago, a new intercollegiate honor society under the name of Delta Sigma Rho. The object of this society is succinctly stated in the preamble to its constitution to be "to encourage sincere and effective public speaking."

The founding of Delta Sigma has met a long-felt need in university life. There have been intercollegiate honor societies for students distinguishing themselves in scientific pursuits or excelling in scholastic attainments. There have been diverse ways for the intercollegiate recognition of athletic pre-eminence. But until Delta Sigma Rho was founded there had never been any adequate recognition of the high type of intercollegiate activity and ability displayed in intercollegiate forensic contests.

At the present time Delta Sigma Rho is essentially a Western organization. It has grown conservatively, but wisely, and now has flourishing chapters in institutions like the Universities of Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Nebraska, Chicago, Ohio, Wesleyan, Northwestern University, and others.

Membership in this public speaking society is made from picked material. No person is eligible to Delta Rho until he has actually participated in an intercollegiate contest of debate or oratory. Thus the honor of membership, being somewhat difficult of attainment, is thereby more coveted by students and the value of the whole society greatly increased.

The society has for its emblem a diamond-shaped key on which the Greek letters Delta Sigma Rho and the date of the organization of the society appear in relief.

The foregoing paragraphs give very briefly the purpose, membership and emblem of Delta Sigma Rho. Concerning its future in American university life, not only in the West, but in other parts of the country, the following quotation is of interest. This quotation forms the conclusion of a very forceful pamphlet issued by the propaganda committee of Delta Sigma Rho:

"May we assume the roll of prophet and predict our status a quarter of a century hence? Within the universities and colleges themselves, every institution that seeks to rank as a high grade institution will be ambitious to have a chapter. Among college students, membership in the society will be the highest of collegiate honors. It will be the dream of every freshman to be elected, and the regret of every senior to be denied election. The alumnus will prize no college emblem more than his Delta Sigma Rho key. To 'have made' Delta Sigma Rho will be the best possible recommendation. Out in the world men will learn to look to a Delta Sigma Rho man to speak the final sincere and convincing word on any proposition of importance. A man not wearing the key of this organization if a college man will have the burden of accounting for its absence, and if not a college man will have a double burden of proving both his ability and character against a presumption to the contrary. Wherever and whenever men are looking for ability and leadership, for cultivated minds and strong wills, for initiative, energy and integrity, hither will they turn first. College men thus trained and college honors thus significant will operate together to inaugurate a new era of usefulness for our universities and colleges. Delta Sigma Rho will be an intercollegiate honor society that honors."

F. B. A.

THE SPEAKERS CLUB

The Speakers Club is an honorary society to promote public speaking in all its phases at Maine. It is honorary because membership can come only as a result of special achievements in some form of public speaking. But the judgment of the qualifications are purely automatic; that is, each speaking event has a definite number of points allotted to it, and when a stated member of points have been won, then the individual has earned his spurs. One very important consideration must be stated here, however, namely that the number of points required for entrance is

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EDITORIALS

On January 30, 1913, the CAMPUS devoted its columns to the interests of the Alumni. This diversion from the characteristic type of the paper received favorable comment and so another special issue has been prepared. The portion of this paper devoted to public speaking has been in charge of the Speakers Club.

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THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING

One of the most precious gifts bestowed upon mankind is the power of utterance. This power of utterance is but the bare fact, the solid foundation upon which is built the structure of individualism, the building of which is so often neglected by the majority of men and women.

The necessary essentials in the making of a speaker are many and diversified. Some few are born with a gift of oratory. Others acquire it by work and practice, either through necessity or by desire. It is a gift which is by no means an easy task to acquire, and only develops after a constant struggle, a determination to master all the requirements of the art, and with a large and varied experience.

The ability to charm and hold an audience depends largely upon sincerity of purpose and a feeling of fellowship, together with a fearless personality and the power of vigorous and forceful expression. A speaker who is able to portray his subject with a show of more than ordinary wisdom, in clear cut, decisive language, will invariably hold the attention and respect of his audience, and especially when he is doing so with the courage of his own convictions.

A young man often makes a failure of himself as a public speaker by the adopting of an exaggerated and flowery vocabulary, priding himself on his ability to completely mystify not only those to whom he is speaking, but more often himself.

This style of speaker, however, is rather rare, and he very often discovers his own weakness in time to correct himself.

One of the greatest handicaps to a public speaker is the lack of a thorough ground in the essentials of grammar and rhetoric. Many a man has found himself, after several busy years of successful business life, in the midst of public affairs, where there is a strong demand made upon him for expression of his own opinions upon subjects of vital interest and importance. It is often at such a time that such a man meets his Waterloo,—when he suddenly finds himself tongue-tied before a critical and unsympathetic public, not only utterly unable to trust his own language to the interpretation of his audience, but unable to assist his own intellect by forcible and correct utterance of the English language. This handicap, which is really due to a careless neglect on the part of the student, should be given considerable attention early in life, and a correct manner of speaking and writing carefully adopted and practiced at all times. In order to transmit our thoughts, which also are often the thoughts of those before whom we are speaking, we must do so correctly. Our power over others lies more in the portraying of our own ideas by decisive and proper expression, than in the power of the thought itself.

Condensation and a systematic method of analyzing and arguing should be given a great deal of attention by the young speaker who aspires to succeed; and above all he should have a thorough understanding, clear insight and a careful preparation of the subject matter upon which he is to discourse.

There are many suggestions and opinions which are constantly being advanced by modern writers and speakers as helpers in the art of public speaking, which should not be entirely overlooked,—for in this age of physical and mental advancement and enlightenment, the person who aspires to be a public speaker must verily be a reader, a thinker and a philosopher himself.

A well thought-out idea, which adheres to the best and highest in mankind, skillfully clothed in the garb of correct and intelligent expression, coupled with a ready wit, perseverance and grit, are the essentials which are most necessary in the making of a public speaker.

We should never attempt to speak unless we have something to say, and any man may become an orator upon a question in which his heart and soul are enlisted.

Gov. W. T. HAINES.

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC SPEAKING

The University welcomes every evidence of increased interest in public speaking. Few things have greater value than the ability to put one's thoughts into clear, forceful, convincing speech. The ability to do this comes by giving much thought to it and by long-continued practice. The university man, regardless of his business or profession, must often appear in public for the purpose of informing or convincing his fellows. Unless he has learned how to do this well in college, he will have poor success, and his failure will bring discredit to his college.

Students of Maine ought to have as enthusiastic interest in debate and oratory as they have in athletics. They will have when they once appreciate the joy that comes from excellence of speech and the personal power that results from the ability to convince others.

ROBERT J. ALEY.

VALUE OF TRAINING IN PUBLIC SPEAKING TO TECHNOLOGICAL STUDENTS

The average young man who takes a technological course fails to appreciate the importance of English, not only for its culture but also as a working tool in his profession. It is very important for the engineer to be able to speak and write clearly, forcefully and correctly. One of the foremost engineers of the country recently stated that, in his opinion, the value of English to the engineer can not be overestimated and that he would place it ahead of any one of his required technical subjects.

Upon arriving at a position of responsibility, the engineer is frequently called upon to write reports, specifications, and contracts. He is also often called as an expert witness in hearings and lawsuits where he is usually directed to "tell his story" instead of being held down to the usual rigid rules of questions and answers. He is also many times given charge of promoting projects which call for the gathering and using of engineering data. In all of these he must be able to handle the information at hand in such a way that he can convince the commission, jury, or board of directors that his data is good and his deductions sound and logical. The average jury of board of directors is made up of men who do not understand engineering terms and it is necessary to present the contents of the report in entirely different language from that in which it is usually written.

Very few engineering graduates appreciate the truth of these statements and many never reach their goal on account of this. The country is full of men who could be experts in their chosen field of engineering if they were able to tell others what they know. Many inferior engineers have attained the responsible positions which the former should have, simply because they have a natural gift for expressing themselves, or because they have obtained a good knowledge of English.

This problem is being studied by various institutions throughout the country and also by the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, which is composed not only of educators but also of men in private practice who are not educators, and it is universally agreed that something must be done to show the engineering students that they are taking a very unwise step when they give English an inferior place in their curriculum.

It must, of course, be admitted that the students' natural aversion of this subject is not usually begun in college but has its foundation in the fitting schools, so that, if the boy could be made to realize the value of his mother tongue when his interest to go to college is aroused, most

of the difficulties which mature afterward would be rendered less harmful.

H. S. BOARDMAN.

VALUE OF TRAINING IN PUBLIC SPEAKING TO AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS

Ability to speak in public has much to do with the success of the man trained in agriculture and with the time required for him to rise to a position of responsibility. Leadership requires the power to express agricultural knowledge as much as it demands that knowledge itself.

The student in class who says, "I know what it is, but I cannot tell," receives a low mark, but that rank will not compare with the low mark given to a similar reply in the work after graduation.

College training in public speaking develops poise, ability to think quickly; and helps one to present matters (opinions, petitions, requests, reports) logically, clearly, and convincingly.

Practically all agricultural work calls for a man to be able to express himself in public, because:

1. The community expects the man who has had the privilege of training to be a leader and to take prominent part in local matters of public well-being.
2. In positions of superintendency the owner expects the man in charge to be able to talk intelligently and interestingly to the ever present visitor, whether he be one of the idly curious or a prospective customer for products of the plant.
3. In teaching, the man who cannot express himself is a failure, no matter how learned he may be. His success as an instructor depends more on his ability to transmit his thoughts to others than it does on a storehouse of inexpressible knowledge.
4. The young man in research work must tell his story entertainingly or the people will not listen to him before he makes his reputation. If he wants to be heard while he is young, he must be able to present his thoughts in such a way that they interest.

5. July first, half a million dollars will be available to pay the salaries of new men in agricultural extension work in the United States. A year later at least another million dollars will be ready to pay additional men. In considering candidates the first inquiry is, "Can you express what you know?" There are many other requirements, but successful applicants must have the ability to speak in public.

No matter which way the agricultural graduate turns, his success will be greater, his work more profitable and his life more enjoyable if he has the ability to speak in public. Then he can ably take the responsibility of leadership which the community asks of the trained man.

LEON S. MERRILL.

VALUE OF TRAINING IN PUBLIC SPEAKING TO AN ARTS AND SCIENCE STUDENT

The art of expressing oneself with ease and grace in public has such a universal appeal that it is difficult to write of its advantages in reference to any distinct class of people. Graduates of a college of liberal arts are likely to pursue further courses in law, theology, or medicine; and the advantages of being a good public speaker in these professions are obvious, especially in the first two.

There are, however, three fields of activity into which our graduates go immediately. These are business, teaching, and politics. In any business position beyond one which is merely clerical, very much depends upon one's ability to meet men. To persuade a man to part with his money in favor of an enterprise in which one is interested requires talent of a high order and unique in its character. To present one's case without self-consciousness or embarrassment is a most valuable business asset.

We often hear it said concerning a teacher that he knows his subject but lacks the ability to present it. The ideal teacher is the man who knows his subject thoroughly and is able to put it in such form that his students will understand and appreciate it. A teacher who is more than a mere grind will feel a duty toward a larger public, and be prepared to present the subject matter in his own field in the form of lectures before a more extended audience than that afforded by the class-room.

While few graduates enter immediately upon political careers, the field is coming to be more and more attractive to young men of earnest purpose. Here ability to think and to speak upon one's feet is of the greatest importance. Mr. Bryan won a presidential nomination by one speech. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wilson are magnetic speakers, and much of their political following is due to this fact. Gladstone and Bright, Lincoln, Blaine, Garfield, and Coaling were, each in his own way, public speakers of a high order.

There is, finally, another argument for public speaking that a student in a college

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of arts and sciences should not forget. We are to choose our studies not so much for what we can get out of them as for what they can put into us. The studies that tend to make us better and happier men and women are vastly more important than those which help us gain a livelihood. From this standpoint the study of public speaking should have a high place in the curriculum since to be able to express oneself clearly, in a manner which will interest and persuade our fellows, is one of the "durable satisfactions of life."

JAMES S. STEVENS.

THE RELATION OF ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION

Oral and written English are intimately related and are more or less interdependent. They should in education supplement each other; for it has again and again been demonstrated that a man who speaks well does not necessarily write well and vice versa. This can readily be tested by comparing an average oral translation from any foreign language in English with the written translation by the same person. The inability, moreover, of excellent writers to make a respectable public speech is well known. On the other hand, men who are accustomed to speak in public extemporaneously with ease and naturalness find it exceedingly irksome to express themselves in writing. Yet there are many who, because of practice in both, speak and write with almost equal facility. Former president Roosevelt has this double ability; but General Grant wrote much better than he spoke. An educated man or woman, who expects to serve the present generation, in business, in public life, or in society needs training in both.

Oral composition recently has been revived as an aid to written composition. This form of discourse should not be confused with public speaking proper; for, while it resembles and greatly aids speech making, it is not primarily nor technically the same. In practice oral composition differs somewhat according to the personal attitude of the instructor; but the best interests will be conserved if the oral work is regarded more like conversation than speech making. A child learns to talk before he learns to write; the practice and proficiency in sustained and coherent talk is a direct assistance and preparation for writing. The fundamental idea in the theory has a strong psychological basis, for we know from experience that the thought we have forged, clarified and crystallized by conversation, particularly when argument has been involved in the discussion, are expressed with greater clearness and precision, and frequently with more force and facility in written composition. It would seem, then, that the relationship of the one to the other is sufficiently defined if we consider the oral discussion of a subject as the preliminary and direct preparation for writing on the same subject. Obviously this training also subserves the interests of formal public speaking.

R. P. G.

There are many reasons for saying that the University has made progress in its events during the current year. This progress, however, has been

Standards only relative. Maine has not yet set a standard for herself in speaking, and the aim of the year's work has not been to make a record in this respect. Before a standard can be set for a high jump, there must be someone ready to jump. And so the aim of speaking affairs this year has not been so much to set a standard as to get someone to speak. It is in this respect that progress has been made. Due largely to the efforts of the Speakers' Club a considerable number of new men have taken part in speaking affairs, and new contests have been run off with some degree of success. This increase of candidates and this growing willingness to prepare for intercollegiate contests means encouragement. Followed up, it means an awakened interest in speaking, more speaking during the year, a growing competition for places, harder preparation, a desire for perfection, and then—a standard of public speaking in the University. Last fall the first announcement regarding football read, "At present fifty men are practising daily." At the end of a championship season the coach said: "The success of this year's team is due in no small degree to the strong

The idea of greater value-giving has become so intimately associated with this store that the name "Finnegan & Monaghan" is now synonymous in the minds of most men with better values in better clothes.

It explains why, season after season, the same men come here for their clothes, clothes service and clothes satisfaction—why these men bring others with them—and why every patron is a steady, ever-busy advertisement for us and for our values.

Here among the new season's clothes are styles and fabrics for every man's fancy, ideas that mirror yours, woollens in every desired weave, in every pleasing pattern and shade. Here are garments to fit the hard-to-fit as well as the perfectly proportioned—all priced in proof of greater value.

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ARE NOW IN STOCK.
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Clothing, Shoes
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Commercial Building OLD TOWN

Tuxedo—A Hit with the Hit-Makers

HUNDREDS of the snappiest ball players in the country—the clean-cut athletes who provide Americans with their greatest outdoor relaxation—enthusiastically endorse Tuxedo. This is the kind of endorsement that carries a convincing punch.

These men know that Tuxedo is a mild, pure tobacco, which can be smoked all day with pleasure. Tuxedo cannot bite the tongue; it burns freely and smoothly, giving a cool, sweet smoke.

Tuxedo
The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Tuxedo is made from the finest, mildest, leaves of high-grade Burley tobacco, so treated under the famous original "Tuxedo Process" that it burns slow and cool, with a delightful flavor and aroma.

The "Tuxedo Process" makes it impossible for this perfect tobacco to bite or sting the most delicate throat or tongue.

Tuxedo has many imitators—in outward appearance. It has no equal in the pipe or cigarette.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient pouch, inner-lined with moisture-proof paper 5c
Famous green tin, with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket 10c

In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c

FREE Send us 2 cents in stamps for postage and we will mail you a souvenir tin of TUXEDO tobacco to any point in the United States. Address

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
Room 1209 111 Fifth Avenue New York

FRED CLARKE

"I'd advise every ball-player to smoke Tuxedo. I do, always. I know of no other tobacco that gives the satisfaction that Tuxedo does."

Fred Clarke



JIMMY ARCHER

"Tuxedo is my idea of a good smoke in every way—coolness, mildness, purity. Tuxedo is a winner."

Jimmy Archer



JACK McINNIS

"Tuxedo gives a cool, mild smoke, and never affects the wind. Tuxedo is a tobacco that's always good."

J. L. McInnis

WHAT PUBLIC SPEAKING DID FOR ME

"I do not feel as well qualified to write on this subject as I should be, for the very simple reason that I have done very little public speaking since my graduation from college."

This is the manner in which I unthinkingly started to write when first requested to say a few words on the above subject for the Maine Campus. However, let us pause a moment and consider that first statement of mine.

Haven't I had occasion to do any public speaking since I left the University of Maine? (Long and brain-racking thought I certainly have.)

True, I haven't delivered soul-stirring sermons from the pulpit—I haven't swayed the masses in a patriotic Fourth of July Oration—I haven't taken part in long winded political issues—no, nor even presided at the after-dinner table and rivaled Chauncey Depew.

(Voice from the gallery "Well, for the love of Mike what have you done?") Listen and I will tell you.

I have simply taken my part in the everyday affairs of my community and business. Yes, and public speaking is not wasted even in such a humble cause as that.

If the only ones who were intended to benefit by such a course were those who

are to follow a prominent career, to stand always in the public eye who are to follow public eye and be known to fame as orators—it would hardly be worth while to take time and effort that is devoted to speaking at the University. But such is not the case.

A training in speaking means more than mere ability to stand on a platform and allow an audience to gaze upon you. It means knowing when to use the right word in the right place—when to talk forcibly and when to merely suggest—how to appeal to the particular nature of your audience, be it a single person or a hundred—and all this without taking hours to prepare, but with scant notice if need be.

I well remember one afternoon when Professor Daggett got me upon the platform, without previous warning, in front of a class of amused aspirants for oratory honors—kept me standing there without orders until I was nearly embarrassed enough to do anything—and then said "Now, we are strongly opposed to Woman Suffrage and you are to convince us that it is the only salvation for the country. Go ahead."

Well, I went ahead but what I said or how far they were convinced I never knew. This I do know. That such training as the above, to get up and say what you wish without long preparation, the correlation of thought and speech, is a valuable asset, for any person regardless of their profession.

Are you an engineer? Your chief wants you to explain to a director's meeting the feasibility of a new project under consideration. Do you get up and *hem and haw*, even though you know the details perfectly yourself, or do you state clearly, briefly, and concisely the exact points he wishes?

Are you a salesman? Do you visit your clients feeling nervous and embarrassed and consequently make a poor showing for your concern, or do you go, confident in your ability to meet whatever points your customer may bring up? It is largely a matter of training which of these classes you belong to.

Are you a teacher, a lawyer, a doctor? All of these demand that you speak well and at all times say just what you mean, and remember it is often as much how a thing is said as what is said that determines the meaning conveyed. Thus you find in any branch of life, speaking—call it public or whatever you will—is an essential item.

To return to the initial although less interesting subject, myself. For the past year I have been largely interested in salesmanship and promotion work and often what little training I have had as a speaker has stood me in good stead. I have seldom been called upon to address large audiences but more often have had to plead my cause before two or three persons, or even one. But, the idea is the same, "Study your customers" as a famous vaudeville performer once said, "Play for their particular weakness, play to the limit, but know when to stop."

If I were to go through college again I would take all of the public speaking I reasonably could, and that is my advice to any undergraduate. The Speakers' Club has been formed since my time but it has my heartiest approval. Its objects are all worthy ones and I only wish it had been in existence while I was at Orono.

"Speech is a gift of the Gods," but human beings are encroaching on the latter's privileges these days. We cannot all be a Demosthenes, but we can all help ourselves to be far better speakers than we naturally are. Remember this—all other things being equal, the man who can get up on his feet and say what he has to, and say it convincingly has an unestimable advantage over the man who cannot.

PHILIP GARLAND, 1912.

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Men's Nainsook Undershirts, coat style and knee drawers with your initials silk woven on each garment, 40c each. Also union suits, 80c each by parcel post. Made in plain cloth, small or large check. Send express or P. O. order stating size, initials and pattern wanted. Money refunded if not satisfied.

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Base Ball, Lawn Tennis, Golf and
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The Wright & Ditson Base Ball
Uniforms are better than ever
this year. Managers should
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The fairness of our statement that
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in Alteration, Repairing or Press-
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We feel competent to fulfill the
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Those Tan Shoes for Military Drill and Campus Wear

Let us show you some good ones
that will keep your feet dry and
always look well.

THE KEITH CO. OLD TOWN, MAINE

The New Rubber Soled Boots and Oxfords

BLACK AND TAN

10% Discount to Students A. O. Yates Shoe Co.

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BANGOR

PUBLIC SPEAKING IN OTHER MAINE COLLEGES

It is interesting to note the advances
which have been made in different
branches of oratorical work by our rival
Maine colleges.

Bates college has an enviable record in
this branch of college activity because of
the wonderful success she has had in
inter-collegiate debating. Bates held her
first intercollegiate debate in 1896 and
since that time has won a larger per cent
of victories, than any other New England
college or university. Bates was the first
college in New England to give regular
and systematic courses in Argumentation
and at the present time has numerous
courses in debating and public speaking
under charge of Professors Robinson and
Baird. These courses permit a student to
study oratory during his entire college
course. Bates offers prizes for excellence
in public speaking which aggregate \$250
for each college year.

In Colby college also, much attention is
paid to public speaking. President
Roberts has charge of this department
and is assisted by Professor Libby. Courses
in debate and oratory are followed by
the students thruout their college course
and great interest is taken in the work.
The Colby College Debating Class, which
is the largest in Maine, had in 1913 over
65 members. This class has done much to
promote preparatory school debating
societies. Thru the generosity of her
alumni, Colby is enabled to offer \$200
prize money to be contested for by
preparatory school debating teams.
There is also over \$300 available to be
given in prizes for excellence in the re-
quired courses which the college offers.
Colby, has, in the aggregate, more prize
money for oratorical work than the three
other Maine colleges combined.

In Bowdoin the public speaking work
is conducted by Professor's Mitchell and
Davis. In this college it is not a very
active college activity. But three courses
in public speaking are offered to students.
Bowdoin has had many successful inter-
collegiate debating teams and in this
respect stands second to Bates among
the Maine colleges. The prizes for
oratory in Bowdoin total \$175 for each
college year.

G. H. G.

OPPORTUNITY TO GAIN EX- PERIENCE IN SPEAKING

The lack of forcible expression and
convinciveness in speech is felt by seven
out of ten men who are graduated from
the technical schools in this country.

Why is this so, we ask? Possibly it is
due to the lack of enough compulsory
training in speaking and partially, per-
haps, to the indifference of the men them-
selves. The technical regime is so filled
with time work and preparation for the
studies offered that little time is left for
outside work. Hence a man not realizing
the need of being able to prepare and give
a speech does not avail himself of whatever
opportunities are before him.

A splendid chance for the development
of engineers in practical speaking, is
offered here at the University of Maine by
the various engineering societies which
hold regular meetings; and have, as often
as possible, papers prepared by the mem-
bers and given before the meeting. A
wide range of topics is covered. The
subjects usually chosen are those directly
connected with the specialized work of the
speaker, making him more interested to
put the best of himself into his subject.

The audiences before which these papers
are given are the best kind possible for the
development of those giving them. No-
where is it harder for a student to present
a subject than before his own critical class-
mates and he feels each time that he is
compelled to give his best.

R. F. T.

SENIOR SKULLS

Continued from page 1

Gamma Delta, Portland, Me. Manager
Class Track (1); Class Cheer Leader (1);
(2); Musical Clubs (1), (2), (3); Winner
Sophomore Declamations; Chairman
Sophomore Calendar Committee (2);
CAMPUS Board (3); Aid Sophomore Hop;
Assistant Manager Musical Clubs (3);
Speakers' Club; Junior Assembly Com-
mittee; Junior Week Committee; Sopho-
more Owls.

Paul Alanson Warren, "P. A.", Delta
Tau Delta, Dover, Me. Executive Com-
mittee Agricultural Club (1), (2); As-
sistant Business Manager Practical Hus-
bandry (2); Assistant Manager Varsity
Track (2); Sophomore Calendar Com-
mittee; President Agricultural Club (3);
Manager Class Track; Manager Varsity
Track (3); Sophomore Owls; Alpha Zeta.

WHAT THE FRESHMEN SAY

The answers to a set of questions sent
to members of the freshman class afford
some interesting and suggestive infor-
mation with regard to the attitude of that

class toward the work of oratory and de-
bate. A total of 237 students replied.
One question read: "Do you think you
would be interested to take Eh2c and Eh
2d—argumentation and debate, two hours
for the year—your sophomore year?"
To this question 150 freshmen answered,
"No." Reasons for this answer were
stated as follows:

"Do not think the work beneficial."—
3 answers.

"Do not need the course."—6 answers.

"Poor student in English."—7 answers.

"Not interested."—19 answers.

"Prefer Eh. 1."—19 answers.

"Do not like the subject."—22 answers.

"Lack of time."—31 answers.

"No reason stated, 42.

In answer to the same question, 80
answered, "Yes." Seven were unde-
cided. The reasons for wanting the work
were as follows:

"Easier than Eh 1."—1 answer (man.)

"A chance to talk."—1 answer (woman).

"Cure for stage-fright."—1 answer.

"To obtain power of convincing."—1
answer.

"To enjoy research."—1 answer.

"To prepare for journalism."—1 answer.

"To think clearly."—3 answers.

"To prepare for law."—4 answers.

"For general knowledge."—5 answers.

"To learn to debate."—7 answers.

"Liking for subject."—7 answers.

"For practical benefits."—32 answers.

The students who expressed an interest
in the courses of argumentation and de-
bate represent the following colleges:

College of Agriculture, 21 students.

College of Arts and Sciences, 26 students

College of Technology, 40 students.

In anticipation of possible congestion
in the classes of Eh 1, due to the increasing
number of students, one of the questions
read: "Would you be willing to speak in
morning chapel twice or more during the
year, if by so doing you could get credit for
Eh1? To this question, 46 students
answered "Yes." One man answered,
"It depends on how much nerve I would
be able to sum up." Another made the
interesting reply: "I should say not!
However, I think it would be one of the
very best means of bringing a man to
realize that self-confidence—poise is what
we lack here."

AN UNWRITTEN HISTORY

Continued from page 1

be made up, however, and published next
fall. In the meantime, Brother Alumnus,
if you spoke when you were a student at
Maine will you not write and tell us about.
Tell us not only what you spoke and
where, but tell us about the other fellows,
the audience, and as much else as will
enable us to write a history. Please ad-
dress your letter to Mr. Forrest B. Ames,
University of Maine.

THE SPEAKERS CLUB

Continued from page 1

so large that only in rare cases can a fresh-
man make the club. This provision,
therefore makes it essential that a man be
sincere and persistent in endeavor in order
to make the organization. Now having
men who have really manifested a lasting
interest in public speaking, the organiza-
tion is an efficient one.

This club endeavors to promote public
speaking in various ways. It may en-
courage old men to stay out for contests
or interest new men to go out. It reaches
out to the prep schools of Maine and tries
to interest them in argumentation espe-
cially. Then such routine and execu-
tive work as getting judges for contests,
preparing a schedule for the year's speak-
ing events may be done by this organiza-
tion.

Not only is membership to this club
gained by a point system, but so is the
election to office. The individual having
the greatest number of points being
chosen for the highest office, etc. Such a
means of election is an incentive to a per-
son to continue to participate in speaking
contests, and also makes any possibility
of political schemes very remote. The
club has at present eight active members.

This brief exposition on the Speakers
Club I hope has made clear its organization
and what it is doing for Maine.

R. H. V.

SPEAKERS CLUB ALUMNI

A short time ago a circular letter was
sent to those alumni who were eligible
for membership, stating that upon the
receipt of one dollar their name would be
placed on the alumni role. This mem-
bership fee was to be used for prizes or
some other suitable object. To date the
following alumni have become members.
Gov. W. T. Haines, Augusta, Maine.
C. E. Putnam, Roxbury, Mass.

L. R. Folsom, Norridgewock, Me.
George Thompson, Bangor, Me.

Frank G. Gould, Bangor, Me.
Henry M. Brown, Colby College.

H. E. Cole, Pittsburg Penn.
Philip Garland, New York City.

MAINE WINS LAST GAME

Maine won the last intercollegiate
game from New Hampshire on Tuesday.
As in the two preceding games Driscoll
had the visitors at his mercy and had not
two errors been coupled with one of the
three hits New Hampshire would not have
scored. He was steady as a clock and
struck out ten men. Had the season been
earlier so that he could have been in his
present form in the first games of the
State Series the standing would without
doubt be different today.

Maine scored the first run in the sixth
An error by Brackett at short put Hackett
on second. Baber sacrificed and Gilman
laced out a pretty three bagger and
Hackett scored.

New Hampshire tied it up in the
seventh. After two were out Fernald hit
a hot grounder to Cobb. The ball was a
hard one to get just skimming the ground
and bounded quick and high just before
it reached "Ty" going through him.
Fernald stole and Abbott's throw got
away from Mangan in center, Fernald
going to third. Hazen hit safely and the
visitor only score came across.

Maine batted all the way round in the
seventh and three runs came in. Three
bases on balls three hits and a sacrifice
were responsible for all this.

Lawry was hurt in the shoulder when
he went in to first in the first inning but
Cobb filled his position in a creditable
manner while Mangan made three fine
hits just over the infield. Dave Baker
pulled off the only spectacular play by

turning round with his back almost to the
plate and spared a line from W. Brackett's
bat in the second inning.

MAINE	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Lawry, 2b...	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mangan, cfs...	4	1	3	2	0	1
Cobb, cf, 2b...	4	0	0	3	3	1
Hackett, lf...	4	2	1	0	0	0
Baker, 1b...	1	0	0	10	0	0
Abbott, c...	4	0	1	9	2	0
Gilman, 3b...	2	0	1	2	1	2
Chase, rf...	3	0	0	0	0	0
Pendleton, ss...	3	1	0	1	3	0
Driscoll, p...	3	0	1	0	1	0

N. HAMPSHIRE	ab	r	h	po	a	e
W. Brackett ss...	4	0	0	0	0	2
Miller, rf...	4	0	0	1	0	0
Welch, c...	4	0	1	2	2	0
Brackett, 3b...	4	0	0	6	0	0
Fernald, cf...	4	1	0	5	0	0
Hazen, 3b...	4	0	1	8	0	1
Reardon, lf...	3	0	0	1	0	0
Graham, 2b...	3	0	0	0	4	0
Bissel, p...	3	0	1	0	4	0

33 1 3 *23 10 3
*Baker out, leaving third before ball
was caught.

By innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Maine.....0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 4
New Hampshire.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0

Struck out by Driscoll 10. By Bissel 2.
Sacrifice hits, Baker, Driscoll, Cobb.
Stolen bases, Mangan, 2, Welch, Fernald.
Two base hit, Driscoll, three base hit,
Gilman. Hit by pitcher Chase. Bases
on balls by Bissel, 4. Un prie, Bragg.

It won't leak
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THE ORIGINAL
NON-LEAKABLE
FOUNTAIN PEN

ready when you want it, and will do its work faithfully without
causing you the slightest trouble. Once you become acquaint-
ed with a Moore's you will find it an indispensable companion.

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**A Familiar sight
the world over**

Enough "Bull" Dur-
ham is sold in a year
to roll approximately
**32,000,000 ciga-
rettes every day.**

"Bull" Dur-
ham is distin-
guished from all
other tobaccos by
a wonderful, sweet,
mellow flavor and
fragrance, irresistibly attractive and
satisfying. No other tobacco prod-
uct can have this "Bull" Durham
flavor and fragrance. They are produced by a
generations-old process known only to the manu-
facturers of "Bull" Durham.

Every visitor who approaches Durham, N. C.,
where "Bull" Durham is manufactured, is impressed
with this delightful, distinctive fragrance that envelopes
the whole city. There is nothing else like it in the
whole world.

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO
(Enough for forty hand-made cigarettes in each 5-cent sack)

Enough "Bull" Durham is sold in a year to make
approximately **12 BILLION** cigarettes—as many as all
brands of ready-made cigarettes in this country com-
bined—and the sales are steadily growing. Proof that
millions of smokers prefer the cigarettes they roll for
themselves from "Bull" Durham, to any ready-made
kind.

Get a sack of "Bull" today
and "roll your own" for com-
plete, healthful enjoyment and
lasting satisfaction.

FREE An illustrated Booklet, show-
ing correct way to "Roll
Your Own" Cigarettes, and Book of ciga-
rette papers, will both be mailed to you, free,
anywhere in U.S. on postal request. Address
"Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

Vol. XVI

HOPEFUL
IN V

Coach and
For M

SECOND

Coach Co-
Captain Bako-
men, all hope-
Manchester,
he played Sat-
trip are: Do-
son, Wark, Pu-
Ruffner, Ma-
McCobb, Re-
Trainer Smith
The second
Classical Ins-
day. The to-
year than in
scrimmaging
week and oth-
by Managers

From Ou-

Coach Stev-
stalwart Bost-
invaded Fort-
and Captain
group of exp-
successfully
cidentally er-
German Cav-
the Rheims
sheets of the
Football, Ma-
The Bosto-
their Captain
wounded in
were also de-
Doane, who n-
which convey-
the Hub to th-

The Maine
in every detai-
guard, Kirk,
Neendleman,
for the conf-
Infantry, per-
works, sweep-
peated losses
highest comm-
qualified for v-
national war
clever exhibit-
being on the
The melee in
rather loose a-
often in the
writers termin-
"too frequent
Captain B-
the engagem-
Kirk raised h-
there was a h-
Kiley picked
evading even
the same shell
Thus the 7 of
papers.

The Maine
the battle and
ton line of de-
peated battery
above, and th-
nant did the
several times
was unimpr-
assaults were
losses. Sever-
all stood the f-
Sergeant Guli-
service who v-
Red Cross Br-
ankle. Dono-
latter, in the
sidered seriou-
Several rem-
was placed on
that this will
of the Allies a-
attempt to ca-
expected that
be launched.
Kaiser Cohe-
tum of the U-
Saturday at M-
The game p-
Boston Co-
who picked it
line and ran
got him. M-
skin tackle pla-
C-