

Spring 4-1-1903

# Maine Campus April 01 1903

Maine Campus Staff

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# THE CAMPUS

Vol. IV

ORONO, ME., APRIL 1, 1903

No. 12

## Machine Shop and Mechanical Laboratory.



BY the recent vote of the legislature of the State the much needed mechanical laboratory is assured to the university. Although it was not thought advisable to grant enough money for a heating plant, yet enough money was given to make a start on the mechanical laboratory which is so much needed.

A resolve was introduced to amend the bill granting the appropriation under the condition that the courses in Latin and Greek should be discontinued. This resolve was introduced by Mr. Potter, who delivered a speech in its favor. Mr. Thompson of Orono defended the position of the university in a very able and conclusive manner.

Mr. Potter spoke as follows :

Mr. Speaker : I wish to address the House on my amendment to this resolve. The matter is important enough to be thoroughly discussed but it is so late in the session and so late in the morning that I shall be as brief as possible, and confine myself strictly to the question raised by the amendment.

To begin with, I want to define the scope of the amendment. The University of Maine is receiving from the State \$20,000 a year. The amendment does not effect that appropriation at all. The amendment does not antagonize the proposition that the State is under obligation to help support the university. It will be remembered that in 1897 a committee of Governor Cleaves' Council made a report to the legislature and showed that the university was established mainly for the benefit that was expected to accure

to the farming interests of the State. The committee showed that those early expectations had not been realized. They showed that the university had become a college of technology and science, and the committee claimed that, as such, the institution was not entitled to support from the State. The amendment I have introduced does not by any means go to the extent of that declaration of the committee. The amendment assumes that it is proper for the State to help support the University of Maine, even though it has become a college of technology and science.

The amendment, however, wants the institution to remain an institution of technology and science ; it wants to confine it to its sphere ; and the very moderate proposition of the amendment is that the special appropriation of \$10,000 recommended by the committee on financial affairs, be accepted, if accepted, by the university on condition that it discontinue the courses in Latin and Greek, and the degrees to which those courses lead. Now, very briefly, what does that mean? A Latin course was established in 1896. Ten students out of about 500 are taking it. That department has one instructor out of 54 which the university employs. The Greek course was established in 1899. Seven students only out of about 500 take that course, very likely those seven are a part of the 10. That department of the university has one, only, of the 54 instructors. In 1901 only three of the graduates took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Only three took the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. It does not seem to me that this amendment would work a revolution in the curriculum

of the university, especially when it is considered what would be left if Latin and Greek were stricken out of the university courses. Let me read to the House the list of courses that would be left if Latin and Greek be discontinued: English, including rhetoric, logic and English literature; French; Spanish; Italian; German; mental and moral philosophy; history; constitutional and international law; political economy; mathematics; astronomy; physics; chemistry; mineralogy; biology, including botany, geology, physiology and zoology; agriculture; horticulture; civil engineering; mechanical engineering; electrical engineering; drawing; pharmacy; military science and law. I submit to the House whether or not that great and growing field, if properly covered, would not, in the language of my amendment, be likely to absorb all the aid which the State can afford to give, especially when it is considered that the institutions in Massachusetts, in Connecticut, in Rhode Island and in New Hampshire, which correspond to the University of Maine, have nothing but agricultural courses?

Now in view of the tremendous list of courses that would be left, it is a very slight change indeed which is suggested by my amendment. And still, if the original change had never been made, if Latin had not been introduced so recently as 1896, if Greek had not been added in 1899, only four years ago, remembering that there are only two instructors for those departments out of 54 in the university—more than \$20,000 would have been saved by the university in salaries alone, and it would not have been necessary to appropriate, this year, a dollar from the State treasury.

Now it is claimed, and gentlemen who are connected with the university have suggested it to me, that we have no power to attach this condition, that it is not a question of expediency, that we have no right to do so, that somehow the State has been restrained from attaching any such condition; and I wondered whether the general government by any act had imposed any such restraint on the State, and so I looked to the Morrill act of 1862. I find that according to that act it was optional with the university

whether it should teach Latin and Greek. It was allowed, but not required to do so. The stress and emphasis of the Morrill act of 1862 was placed upon the agricultural and mechanical courses, although the classics were not excluded. By the Morrill act a large amount of land was given to the State for the benefit of the college. That land was sold and resulted in a fund of \$116,000, from which I assume the university receives now \$4000 or \$5000 a year, and there is nothing in the Morrill act to restrain us from imposing this condition. On August 30th, 1890, Congress passed an amendment to the Morrill act. It gives a very large sum to the university. The university now receives \$25,000 a year under the act of 1890, and that act provided that it was to be applied only to instruction in agriculture and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science. Not a dollar of that \$25,000 can be appropriated to teach Latin and Greek. I find that that condition is not stated in any of the university catalogues. In 1887 the Experiment Station was founded, and \$15,000 a year was appropriated by the general government for that department of the university, every dollar of which must be used strictly for agricultural purposes, so that the university is now receiving from the general government \$40,000 a year, not a dollar of which can be appropriated to instruction in the ancient languages. That shows what the policy of the general government has been. Under the original Morrill act instruction was optional in the classics, not required. The act since, giving \$40,000 a year, prohibits the university from applying a single dollar of it to instruction in Latin and Greek. So that, if there is a lack of power to impose this condition, it is not because the general government has restrained the State.

Now, I inquire very briefly whether the State is obliged to give its money to the university without conditions, and I have examined the precedents a little on that point. I find that in 1895 the legislature of Maine gave to the university \$40,000, \$20,000 a year, and imposed the condition that no part of it should be used for instruction. The university accepted the \$40,-

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ooo on that condition. The result is, gentlemen, that today the university is receiving \$60,000 a year from the general government and the State, not a dollar of which can be appropriated to instruction in the ancient languages. I submit that the trustees of the university might well have hesitated to establish those courses at all, in view of those facts.

Now, in 1897, as everybody knows, the legislature pledged the State to appropriate \$200,000 for the benefit of that university. It imposed a condition then that tuition be charged, and the university accepted \$200,000, payable at the rate of \$20,000 a year, on that condition; so that the precedents, at any rate the recent precedents, are against the proposition that we have no power to attach a condition to an appropriation.

Now, very briefly, what was the obligation which the State assumed in the resolve of 1863, assenting to the provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862? Because I admit, of course, as we all must admit, that the State of Maine did assume some obligation by reason of that resolve. The State agreed to do these four things—to establish a college within five years, to replace all losses to the fund, to use the interest wholly in support of the college and not for buildings; and, fourth, to repair and preserve the original buildings given by the State. The State has done these things. There is no law, National or State, that requires it to do any more. I do not say it is not proper that the State should do more—I think it is proper that the State should do more; but there is no binding obligation upon it as the result of an enactment of Congress or of the Legislature of this State that requires us to do any more than that.

Now, what has the State done? It being optional with the State what it should do, what has the State done and what is it doing for this university? I asked the State treasurer to furnish me with a statement showing the appropriations for the four Maine colleges during the life of the University of Maine, including, of course, the college of agriculture and mechanic arts, and I have here the statement from the treasurer's office. Beginning with 1867, and

closing with 1902, the State has appropriated \$477,218 for the University of Maine. Adding the \$20,000 which the university will receive this year, it becomes \$497,218. If this resolve has a passage, with or without my amendment, the amount will exceed half a million dollars that the university will have received in 37 years. On the basis of the assessed valuation of the State, this sum is two and one-half times as much as the commonwealth of Massachusetts has done for the two institutions of similar character which it supports or helps to support. It is three and one-half times as much as Vermont does for the agricultural department of the university, which is assisted by the general government. The commonwealth of Massachusetts has given to Harvard University during the 37 years of its corporate existence the sum of \$216,000, a good deal less than half of what the State of Maine has given to this institution in 37 years. During that period, while \$477,000 have been devoted to the University of Maine not a dollar has been given to Bates, Colby or to Bowdoin, notwithstanding the fact that the University of Maine receives \$40,000 a year from the general government, including that department known as the Experiment Station, notwithstanding the university has a fund exceeding \$200,000 and receives money from students, of course, and from miscellaneous sources, and notwithstanding the fact that the other three colleges of the State receive nothing, of course, from the general government.

Now, my point is this: That if it is optional with the university, as it is, whether there shall be instruction in the classics, and if it is optional with us, as it is, to give this money to the university, why have we not a right to give it on consideration that this slight change suggested by my amendment shall be accepted by the university? If it is said by the gentleman from Orono, or by any other gentleman who follows me, that this appropriation is for the purpose of buildings for the university, and the State is obliged to furnish buildings, then I suggest, without knowing definitely myself, that when President Harris in 1897 induced the legislature of that year to pledge \$200,000 it was with some kind of an as-



insurance, I am informed, that the sum of \$200,000 would be regarded as a fulfillment of all obligations of the State to the university during the period of 10 years. If during that period the university needed buildings and needed assistance from the State, it should have saved something out of the \$200,000 instead of expending it as it has recently done. In that connection let me read a line or two of what the committee in 1897 said: "The trustees and faculty have heretofore used the increased income of the college to broaden its courses of study; and the tendency will always be in that direction." That tendency was illustrated by the establishment of the Latin course in 1896, and by the establishment of the Greek course in 1899; and if those things had not been done, as I have stated, more than the amount covered by this appropriation would have been saved to the State and this resolve would have been unnecessary. If the State thinks, as the general government thinks, that this tendency referred to by this committee should be restrained as to Latin and Greek, I ask the House again what law there is that prevents us from imposing that moderate and reasonable condition? I remind the House that in the Act of 1885, which established the college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, the State reserved to itself some power over the university. Section 18, Chapter 532, of the Private and Special Laws of that year, says: "The legislature shall have the right to grant any further powers, to alter, limit or restrain any of the powers aforesaid in the trustees of the college established by this Act, as shall be judged necessary, to promote the best interests thereof." It is clear that there is power enough, and the question is simply one of expediency, whether we shall exercise the power.

Now, that proposition, it seems to me, argues itself. I shall state my position as briefly as I can. The purpose of the amendment in the first place is to save money that would otherwise go to the University of Maine. To support a college of agriculture and mechanic arts is one thing. To support a college of technology and science is a different thing. To support a general university covering the special field of a

technical college and the field of every other college in the State is a very different thing. It is contrary to the established policy of the State. And it is expensive. If the State has expended half a million dollars in the last 37 years for this university, perhaps it is unwise that we should expend half a million dollars in the next 37 years. This tendency referred to by the committee needs some restraint. I submit that the restraint that will be imposed by the amendment I have offered is a reasonable one.

Now, there is another reason on economic grounds for the passage of this amendment. I submit that it would save money that would otherwise go to the three other colleges of the State. It may be fair, and I believe it is, that this university as a technical and professional school should be assisted by the State. It is doing a great work. But when the university undertakes to compete with the other colleges in their special field and asks the State to help pay the bills at the expense of the State, at the expense of the other three colleges, I submit that it is not fair. And we are in this dilemma. We must do one of two things—either we must impose some slight restraint such as is contemplated in this amendment, or we must provide for the other three colleges also. Why is it that Bates and Colby were here asking for appropriations, this year? I do not know, but I imagine neither of them would have been here if the University of Maine had not been asking for \$60,000 in addition to the \$20,000 a year which it is now receiving. Unless some restraint is imposed upon the university, the State will have to help support all the colleges. It will be a question of \$100,000 a year instead of \$20,000 for the university. Now Bowdoin College has not come here for aid. I do not know that Bowdoin will ever come. I do know this, that under the most rigid economy and under the most conservative management, Bowdoin has been obliged every year of late to appropriate more than its income. I know it has some magnificent buildings with no funds to run them. I know that it needs a gymnasium, with no money in sight for it. I know that everything which the distinguished president of Bates College said with eloquence

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and force to the committee on education about the needs of that institution, could be duplicated by the representatives of Bowdoin College. I do know that they need money. And say that sometime, if the University of Maine is allowed to compete with the other colleges in their field at the expense of the State, the time will come when the other colleges will knock at the door of the treasury of this State and the door will be opened.

There is a distinction between the agricultural college of the East and the agricultural college of the West. Agricultural colleges have been founded in Western states where the institution was the first institution in the state representing higher education, no other institution teaching Latin and Greek. It was perfectly proper in such a case that the new institution should give instruction in the classics at the expense of the State. Here in Maine the field of the classics was occupied by three colleges already in existence; and I submit again that it is not fair for the University of Maine at the expense of the State and at the expense of the other colleges in the State, to be allowed to compete in their own field.

Now, I submit to the House that this amendment is not an attack upon the University of Maine. A day or two after I offered the amendment, I received a letter from a distinguished alumnus of the University of Maine and one of its loyal friends. He wrote with great earnestness about the great work which the university is doing and the need of State aid, and he said that in his judgment one of the best things that could happen to the university was to have this amendment adopted, because he wanted the institution to put stress upon its technical and engineering courses, and wanted the institution to be in the State of Maine what the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is in that commonwealth; and he said that if the institution gives the degree of Bachelor of Arts, it will have to raise its standard of admission, the boys will be older when they go in, older when they come out, older in getting to work. On that account he thought it was objectional that the institution should teach the classics and give the degree of

Bachelor of Arts. Of course I have no right to speak for the University of Maine here, but I understand, and I think I may say that I know, that the trustees of the university were themselves in doubt as to the establishment of these courses. They differed about that. I am informed that officers of the university are now not in favor of the continuance of those courses. I may of course be wrong about that. I say, let the University of Maine confine herself to the tremendous field that belongs to her, that is growing every year, and there will be no jealousy on the part of the other colleges of the State, and no demands from them on the State treasury. Otherwise, we may have to pay \$100,000 a year instead of \$20,000, to the four colleges instead of to one. This amendment, if it has any consequence at all, is more important as a declaration of the educational policy of the State than as merely lopping off two minor courses in the curriculum of the university. If the amendment were incorporated with the resolve and were not accepted by the university, the State would save the amount of the appropriation. If as I hope, it should be accepted by the university, the State would indirectly save more than the amount of this appropriation.

I think I will not take the time of the House any longer. Perhaps I should not have spoken so long. As Tom Reed said about the matter of his nomination to the Presidency, I prefer that the vote in favor of this amendment should be unanimous. (Applause).

Mr. Thompson of Orono: Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to speak at any length, but I only wish to say a few words in reply to the gentleman from Brunswick (Mr. Potter). He has said that Dr. Harris came here in 1897 and said at that time that if the appropriation of \$20,000 per year was given to the University of Maine, they would not come here again for any more. If you will examine the reports of Dr. Harris to the trustees you will find that he put in a proviso to the effect that from time to time they would need more for new buildings. We want the new building, and hence we are living exactly up to the words of Dr. Harris as given in the report of the trustees.



Now the gentleman has proposed by his amendment to exempt Latin and Greek from the university. He has enumerated to you several courses which are open to the students, and he has cited different studies which students may take at that institution. Among others he has cited the pharmacy course and medicine. Now, I submit, as a fair proposition, how can any student prepare himself for medicine and not understand Latin? How can a person be a teacher and not understand Latin? In other words, the gentleman from Brunswick by his amendment proposes this—that no student can accept the benefits of the United States government and the State of Maine if he desires to take Latin and Greek. In other words, they are forced, absolutely forced, to go to another institution, either Bowdoin, Colby or Bates to get that Latin or Greek. Now I submit that is not a fair proposition. I submit this as a fair proposition, that there is not a college in the United States, today, that has accepted the Morrill act, and acting under it, that does not teach Latin. I think it is true that there are a few colleges in the New England States that have accepted the Morrill act that do not teach Greek, but there are absolutely none that does not teach Latin. Boston University, as you all know, has accepted this, and it teaches Latin and Greek both. Absolutely all the colleges throughout the Western States teach Latin and Greek, and absolutely all of them in New England teach Latin, and nearly all of them Greek. In other words there isn't an institution that has accepted this Morrill act and is acting under it, that does not teach classics.

This proposition of the gentleman from Brunswick is not by any means a new one. It has been before this House before. Twenty-three years ago, in 1880, a gentleman connected with Bowdoin College, I think, at that time either an instructor or a professor, came here and introduced almost the identical thing. At that time it was voted down almost unanimously. Is there any reason why this college should not grow? Why should the gentleman desire, or anybody desire, to put a damper on this institution? Why not let it go along as it will? If

you have a boy and you desire him to take civil, mechanical or electrical engineering and at the same time you desire him to take one or two or three years in Latin or Greek, why should he be deprived of doing so? Why shouldn't he be allowed to have the same rights as the boy who goes to any other institution? For my part, I did not study much Latin, or much Greek. It was not taught at the institution when I was there. If it had been I certainly would have taken it, because now I see in my profession that I lost a great deal by not taking it, and I regret very much that the Latin and Greek was not taught there at the time I was a student.

Now the hour is getting late, but there is just one other matter to which I wish to call attention. The gentleman has referred to the Morrill act. If you will remember, the Morrill act was first introduced into Congress in 1858 by Senator Justin Morrill of Vermont. It was vetoed by President Buchanan. It again came before Congress in 1862, and at that time it was signed by President Lincoln and became a law. Now the Morrill act provided that 30,000 acres of land should be granted to each representative and each senator. That gave us 180,000 acres of land. Those funds were invested and a permanent fund established; and the act says that, "the interest of which shall be appropriated by each state which may take and claim the benefit of the act to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be—" then it says "without excluding other scientific and classical studies." Without excluding classical and scientific studies. Now that to my mind means this, that that act by providing that we shall not exclude Latin and scientific studies, means that we must include them. It is true that we receive from the general government \$40,000 a year, but we received that under the Morrill act, we received that by virtue of the charter under which we are working. The State of Maine accepted that in 1865. Now, then, if we are to receive the bounty of the State or rather of the general government, why must we not in all respects live up exactly and identically to the guide as laid down in the Morrill act? That it says, "with-

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out excluding scientific and classical studies;" and by inference at least, that means that we shall include them.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that this amendment will not prevail. It has been brought upon this House rather suddenly. There are but few days left for us to stay here, and it seems to me that there has not been time enough given to the legislators to investigate the matter fully, thoroughly, and to make up their minds what they shall do in the matter; and hence I sincerely hope that the amendment will not be adopted. (Applause).

#### RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.

*Resolved*, That the trustees of the University of Maine are hereby authorized and directed to erect and equip at said university such machine, wood, and iron working shops and laboratories as may be required for the use of the departments of mechanical and electrical engineering, and that there be, and hereby is, appropriated for this purpose the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, of which sum fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid to said trustees during the current year and the balance during the year 1904.

An Act to amend chapter 215 of the Resolves of the State of Maine of 1897 relating to tuition of students in agriculture at the University of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in legislature assembled, as follows:

That said chapter 215 of the Resolves of the State of Maine of 1897, is hereby amended by adding to the same the words "and to students pursuing the courses in agriculture" so that the said section amended shall read as follows:

That said trustees are hereby directed to charge all students a reasonable tuition but they may abate said tuition to such worthy pupils resident in the State as may be financially unable to pay the same and to students pursuing the courses in agriculture.

#### STATE OF MAINE.

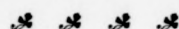
In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three.

An Act conferring certain power on the trustees of the University of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in legislature assembled, as follows:

Section 1. The trustees of the University of Maine are hereby empowered to guarantee loans for the construction, upon the grounds of said university, of society houses, which shall serve as student dormitories.

Section 2. This act shall take effect when approved. This act was amended so as to prohibit the trustees ever calling for direct appropriation by the State.



#### SENIOR THESES.

Many of the seniors have chosen their theses. Among the civil engineering students there is a large increase in the number of those interested in hydrographic work. A partial list is given below:

##### CIVIL ENGINEERING.

R. F. Chandler, B. W. Goodwin, System of Sewerage.

W. L. Cole, W. N. Dyer, R. E. Mullaney, Measurement of Flow of River.

F. Collins, E. A. Porter, Measurement of Flow of Penobscot at Montague.

R. M. Conner, H. V. Sheahan, Measurement of Flow of St. Croix at Sprague's Falls.

R. C. Davis, M. C. Wiley, Measurement of Flow of Androscoggin at Dixfield.

F. L. Douglass, O. L. Goodridge, Measurement of Flow from Springs.

G. L. Freeman, Bridge Design.

A. W. Gage, W. C. Loud, Computation of Rainfall.

E. G. Hartford, A. R. Towse, Measurement of Flow of Piscataquis above Dover.

P. D. Simpson, Bridge Design.

V. E. Ellstrom, Bridge Design.

C. S. Everett, Bridge Design.

##### MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

S. E. Patrick, Engine Design.

R. H. White, Engine Design.

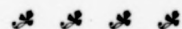
##### ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

P. H. Harris, C. A. Kittredge, J. H. McCready, Test of Apparatus of the Portland Railway Co.

A. R. Benner, Transformer Testing.

H. A. Smith, Ground Return for Power Circuit.

H. K. Rogers, Test of Recording Meters.



The legislature of the State of Missouri appropriated \$675,000 for the State University in addition to the regular amount.



## THE CAMPUS

Published on the first and fifteenth of each month during the college year by the students of the University of Maine.

### MANAGING EDITOR.

RALPH M. CONNER, 1903.

### LAW SCHOOL.

CHAS. H. REID, 1903.

### ATHLETIC EDITOR.

ROY H. FLYNT, 1904.

FRANK L. FLANDERS, 1905.

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THOMAS E. LEARY, 1903.

CHAS. L. LANG, 1905.

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### AMONG THE COLLEGES.

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IRA M. BEARCE, 1904,

Asst. Business Mgr.

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## STUDENTS' DIRECTORY.

Football Manager, C. G. Chase; Captain, C. L. Bailey.

Baseball Manager, T. C. Herbert; Captain, L. C. Mitchell.

Track Team Manager, R. S. Hopkins; Captain, P. H. Harris.

Basket Ball Manager, R. M. Conner; Captain, V. E. Ellstrom.

Campus Business Manager, I. E. Treworgy; Managing Editor, R. M. Conner.

Prism Business Manager, J. H. Sawyer; Managing Editor, R. H. Flynt.

Glee Club Manager, A. D. Case; Leader, C. A. Kittredge.

TRAINS—Leave Orono for Bangor at 6.46, 8.57, 9.57, 10.52, A. M.; 12.45, 1.42, 2.46, 4.02, 7.12, 11.49 P. M.

Leave Orono for points north of Old Town at 4.05, 7.06, A. M.; 3.35, 5.14, 6.43, P. M.

Leave Bangor for Orono at 3.45, 6.45, 8.30, 11.32 A. M.; 1.15, 2.20, 3.15, 4.50, 5.30, 6.20, 11.00 P. M.

Leave Bangor for the south and west at 7.15 A. M.; 1.35, 4.40, 8.00, 12.25 P. M.

Leave Bangor for Bar Harbor at 6.00, 10.00 A. M.; 4.55, 6.00, P. M.

ELECTRICS—Cars leave Bangor at 5.30 A. M. and each half hour until 9.00 P. M.; after 9.00 P. M. on the hour until 11.00 P. M. Cars arrive at U. of M. fifty minutes after leaving Bangor. Cars pass the campus going north, 10m. of and 20m. past the hour; going south, 20m. of and 10m. past the hour.

The college library is open from 8.00 to 12.00 A. M. and from 1.30 to 5.30 P. M. but only matters of special importance should be submitted during the latter hours.

## EDITORIALS.

THE only way in which it is possible to keep posted in regard to progress along technical, scientific and literary lines is by following current periodical literature. A number of the departments of the University have clubs which meet regularly in which different members report on the contents of various journals. This results not only in keeping the members posted as to current developments, but also teaches them the habit of journal reading, a habit not only valuable in itself but also one which will prove to be of direct financial benefit, for the professional man who is a leader and not a follower is one who knows all the time what other men are doing along the lines in which his own work lies. There are several departments in which this is not yet done where it might be carried on to advantage.

Classified lists are given in another column of the periodicals received regularly in the library and reading room. It will doubtless be a surprise to many to learn that there are over 290 of these, and in addition to this number over 100 are received at the Experiment Station and over fifteen legal periodicals at the School of Law.

The periodical list is one with which every student and friend of the University may well feel pleased, and is a good illustration of the varied work which is being carried on here. Make it a point to familiarize yourself with all the periodicals in the line of your major subject and with such others as you have opportunity.



**S**PRING is here. Reviving nature about us together with the warm sunshine tempt us to neglect our books for the more pleasurable amusements. Our interest becomes centered in baseball. Soon, and only too soon, will the games have been played and we will be looking back on Maine's record. What is it to be? A record of victory or defeat? This is not for us to tell now. Our duty is to back the team, and in a most hearty manner. Of all the four classes, the *freshmen* should be out and see that the players selected from their class get cheered on. The attitude of each entering class, towards athletics, indicates whether or not the standard is to be raised in our university.

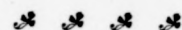


**O**N April 8th the Easter vacation will begin and a large number of the students will undoubtedly go home. It may not be out of place at this time to say a word in regard to our outlook for next year for new students. The prospect for a large entering class at all the Maine colleges is very good and all possible means are being employed to influence valuable men to go to the various colleges. The choice of a college is a choice of a life time and upon it depends to a marked degree the future success and happiness of the individual. To influence one to pursue a course for which he is not adapted is both detrimental and unwise.

The university offers a large number of courses

and the average son of Maine can find much among the engineering and scientific branches to satisfy his demands for an education. On our visit home we have a good opportunity to make the prospective students acquainted with the college and the opportunities it offers. It is true that in the past some have been ignorant of the advantages offered here but such is no longer the case. A few years ago only the agricultural course was supposed to be taught, but now the various engineering and scientific courses together with the agricultural are fast becoming popular throughout the State.

Every student should bear in mind the needs of the college and during their vacation use their influence to advertise the university.



#### RETROSPECTION.

When the college graduate has fought the battle of life for several years after leaving his beloved alma mater, he should be able to look back over the events of college life without having judgment warped or swayed by the innumerable passions and prejudices which beset a student's mind on every side. He can then respect those instructors who insisted that every task should be performed in the proper way, and who, regardless of student popularity, demanded orderly conduct in the classroom and obliged a certain standard of work as a condition of attaining passing rank in the given studies.

It is often the case that the very subjects which are most unwillingly grasped by student minds are those which prove most serviceable in after years, and for which fervent mental thanks are later given to the former instructors who in student days were known as "Old Grinds," "Cobblestones," or "White Tape" and to whose insistence was due the knowledge of these very subjects.

Retrospection also brings to mind those instructors who gave the students a certain amount of apparatus or a few books and by these means allowed them to work out their own salvation,

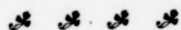


neither knowing or caring what the students were accomplishing so long as the said instructors got through the duties of the day with the very least possible amount of mental worry and bodily exertion.

A few instructors can be recalled who seem to have always been able to hit the happy medium, knowing just what the students in their charge were doing, requesting thorough honest work from all, and aiding all at just the time when needed. Men of this kind, loved and respected by all who know them, are few.

Students, fellow alumni that are to be, you will find these three classes of instructors in every school, college and university of this country. Try to do your best under those instructors whom you may deem to exacting or fussy, but whatever you do see that you demand, exact, force from those careless instructors the attention which is your just due as you will surely find in after life that you will need much which you should have learned from these instructors, and owing to their ignorance or laziness did not.

O. W. K. '95.



### DANCING PARTY AND BANQUET.

March 20th was the occasion of another very pleasant dancing party in the gymnasium. The affair was given by the Alpha Delta chapter of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity and was a most enjoyable occasion. The hall was very prettily decorated and numerous cozy corners added to the beauty of the room. Music was furnished by six pieces of Pullen's orchestra which was at its best. The reception committee consisted of Mrs. N. C. Grover, Mrs. E. A. Ballentine, Mrs. J. N. Hart, Mr. N. A. Chase and Mr. A. L. Grover.

On Saturday a banquet was held at the Penobscot Exchange. A good number of the alumni were back and the occasion was much enjoyed. After the banquet numerous speeches were given and the boys retired well satisfied with the evening.

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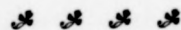
#### MENU.

	Blue Point on Half Shell	
	Consomme a la Rosyle	
Celery	Cucumbers	Dressed Lettuce
	Boiled Columbia Salmon	
Saratoga Chips		French Peas
	Roast Vermont Turkey—Sage Dressing	
	Cranberry Sauce	
	Oyster Patties—Bechamel	
	Chicken Salad—Cream Dressing	
	Marmalade Fritters—aux Margaux	
Mashed Potato	Spinach Greens	Hubbard Squash
	Tapioca Fruit Pudding—Cream Sauce	
Apple Pie		Washington Pie
	Coffee Ice Cream—Sponge Cake	
	Whiskey Jelly	
Cream Puffs		Crackers and Cheese
	Apples and Oranges	
	Coffee Noir	

#### TOASTS.

TOASTMASTER—F. W. SAWTELLE.

The Present Occasion.....	N. A. Chase
My Experience at Dancing School ..	G. K. Huntington
"Phi Kap." Spirit .....	R. C. Davis
U. of M. Advancement .....	M. C. Wiley
My Pull with the Faculty .....	E. M. Breed
The Convention .....	R. M. Snell
The Faculty .....	H. E. Cole
Brewer Girls .....	R. W. E. Kingsbury
Athletics .....	A. L. Grover
Our Alumni.....	H. M. Lincoln
Orono Society .....	A. G. Bennett
My Colby Friends .....	V. H. Robinson
Phi Kappa Sigma .....	C. E. Abbott



Mark B. Wiley of New York, will be at 25 Cumberland street, Boston, Mass., from 9 to 12 every day, from April 6th to April 11 inclusive, to explain to any college man who may be in the city at the time, the methods of Hapgoods in securing high grade positions for 1903 graduates. The men who are unable to call and see him at the above time and place, may arrange interviews to suit their convenience by writing at once.

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Library Economy: Library Journal, Public Libraries. (2)

General Periodicals: Arena, Athenaeum, Atlantic, Blackwood's, Bookman, Book News, Century, Chautauquan, Contemporary, Cosmopolitan, Country Life in America, Critic, Current Literature, Dial, Edinburgh Review, Everybody's, Fortnightly, Forum, Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Illustrated London News, Independent, International Quarterly, Judge, Lamp, Life, Lippincott's, Literary Digest, Literary News, Literary World, McClure's, Munsey's, Nation, National Magazine, New England Magazine, Nineteenth Century, North American Review, Outlook, Public Opinion, Puck, Quarterly Review, Review of Reviews, Scribner's, Success, Westminster, World's Events, World's Work. (47)

Newspapers: Daily Kennebec Journal, Bangor Daily News, Bangor Daily Commercial, Lewiston Evening Journal, Daily Evening Argus, Portland Daily Press, Portland Evening Express, Waterville Evening Mail, Boston Evening Transcript, Boston Globe, Boston Herald, Springfield Daily Republican, New York Herald, Bangor Semi-weekly News, Rockland Courier-Gazette, Aroostook Republican, Bar Harbor Record, Bath Independent, Berlin Independent, Berlin Reporter, Eastport Sentinel, Ellsworth American, Fort Fairfield Review, Lewiston Weekly Journal, Mechanic Falls Ledger, Old Town Enterprise, Oxford Democrat, Piscataquis Observer, Portland Transcript, Somerset Reporter, Springvale Advocate, Weekly Eastern Argus. (32)

Philosophy (including Metaphysics, Psychology and Ethics): Mind, Philosophical Review,

Journal Society Psychical Research, Proceedings Society Psychical Research, Monist, American Journal Psychology, International Journal Ethics, Advocate of Peace, Maine Temperance Record, Animal's Defender, Our Dumb Animals, Journal of Zoophily. (12)

Religion: Bibliotheca Sacra, Living Church, Salvation, Universalist Leader, Zion's Herald. (5)

Sociology (including Political Science and Economy, Administration): American Journal Sociology, Annals American Academy, Journal Political Science, Political Science Quarterly, Congressional Record, Quarterly Journal Economies, Yale Review, American Economist, Bulletin Department Labor, Mass. Labor Bulletin, Bulletin N. Y. Department Labor, National Reciprocity, Journal Military Service Institution, Charities, Girls' Home, Monthly Summary Commerce and Finance, Consular Reports. (17)

Education: Education, Educational Review, Normal Instructor, Bates Student, Bowdoin Orient, Bowdoin Quill, Colby Echo, Campus, Dartmouth, N. H., College Monthly, Reveille, University Cynic, Tuftonian, Tufts Student, Tech, Technology Review, Holy Cross Purple, Trinity Tablet, Pennsylvanian, University Pennsylvania Alumni Register, Maroon, Vanderbilt University Quarterly. (22)

Philology: American Journal Philology, Literaturblatt Germanische und Romanische Philologie, Modern Language Notes Proceedings Modern Language Association, Classical Review, Wochenschrift Klassische Philologie. (6)

Natural Science (general): American Journal Science, American Naturalist, Comptes Rendus, Nature, Popular Science Monthly, Science, Proceedings American Philosophical Society, Bulletin U. S. National Museum. (8)

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Chemistry: American Chemical Journal,

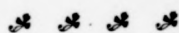


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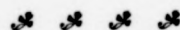
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	Chicken Salad—Cream Dressing	
	Marmalade Fritters—aux Margaux	
Mashed Potato	Spinach Greens	Hubbard Squash
	Tapioca Fruit Pudding—Cream Sauce	
Apple Pie		Washington Pie
	Coffee Ice Cream—Sponge Cake	
	Whiskey Jelly	
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	Apples and Oranges	
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Mathematics and Astronomy: American Mathematical Monthly, Bulletin Lick Observatory, Observatory, Astrophysical Journal, Popular Astronomy. (5)

Physics: Philosophical Magazine, Physical Review, Science Abstracts, Terrestrial Magnetism, Journal Physical Chemistry. (5)

Chemistry: American Chemical Journal,



Chemical News, Journal American Chemical Society, Journal London Chemical Society, Analyst, Electro-Chemical Industry, Journal Society Chemical Industry (7)

Geology (including Meteorology): American Geologist, Bulletin U. S. Geological Survey, Journal of Geology, Monthly Weather Review. (4)

Biology: Zeitschrift, Biologie, Journal Applied Microscopy, Journal Royal Microscopical Society, Quarterly Journal Microscopical Science. (4)

Botany (including Horticulture and Forestry): Annals of Botany, Botanical Gazette, Bulletin Torrey Botanical Club, Rhodora, American Gardening, Gardeners' Chronicle, Gardening, Gardening Illustrated, Canadian Horticulturist, Rivue Horticole, Journal Royal Horticultural Society, Arboriculture, Forestry and Irrigation. (13)

Zoology: Zoologischer Anzeiger Zoologische Centralblatt, Canadian Entomologist, Entomological News, Journal Maine Ornithological Society. (5)

Useful Arts (including Medicine and Sanitary Science): Journal Official Gazette U. S. Patent Office, Franklin Institute, World's Fair Bulletin, Industrial Journal, Science and Industry, Journal Comparative Medicine, Journal Medicine and Science, Bulletin Medical Science, British Food Journal, Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, Zeitschrift Hygiene, Herald Golden Age, Annales l'Institute Pasteur, Centralblatt Bakteriologie, Veterinarin, Veterinary Journal, American Kitchen Magazine. (17)

Pharmacy: American Journal Pharmacy, Bulletin Pharmacy, Canadian Druggist, Druggists' Circular, Eastern Drug Market, Merck's Report, New England Druggist, Pharmaceutical Archives, Pharmaceutical Era, Pharmaceutical Review, Practical Druggist, Spatula, Western Druggist. (13)

Engineering: American Engineer, Cassier's Engineer (Cleveland), Engineer (London), Engineering, Engineering Magazine, Engineering News, Engineering Record, Municipal Engineering, Journal Western Society Engineers, Power, Steam Engineering, Locomotive Engi-

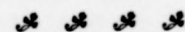
neering, American Machinist, (engineering ed.), American Electrician, Bulletin General Electric Company, Electrical World and Engineer, Electrician, Science Abstracts, Transactions American Institute Electrical Engineers, Western Electrician, Gas Engine, Marine Engineer, Engineering and Mining Journal, Good Roads Magazine, Water Supply and Irrigation Papers, Journal New England Water Works Association. (28)

Agriculture: Experiment Station Record, Landwirtschaftlichen Versuchs-stationen, Agricultural Gazette, Agricultural Journal, American Agriculturist, Chronique Agricole, Country Gentleman, Crop Reporter, Journal Khediyal Agricultural Society, Journal Royal Agricultural Society, Journal Landwirtschaft, Maritime Farmer, Maine Farmer, Rural New Yorker, Turf, Farm and Home, Bulletin Maine Department Agriculture, American Fertilizer, Piedermaann's Centralblatt Agrikultur-chemie, Laiterie Belge. (19) [Over 100 agricultural publications are on file in the Experiment Station where they are accessible to students and others desiring to consult them.]

Fine Arts: Art Interchange, Art Journal, Art Student, Philharmonic, Outing. (5)

Literature: [Included in General, except the following] Beilage Allgemeinen Zeitung, Kunstwart, Literarisches Centralblatt, Literarische Echo, Schone Literatur, Zukunft. (6)

History (including archaeology and geography): American Antiquarian, American Journal of Archaeology, English Historical Review, Revue Historique, American Historical Review, Geographical Journal. (6)



### COLLEGE MEN WANTED.

College men are greatly interested in the work of Hapgoods, of 256-257 Broadway, New York—a concern which makes a business of finding right men for right places and right places for right men. It has many calls for young college men and is anxious to get in touch with all members of the class of 1903, who wish to enter commercial or technical work. A postal card request will bring plan and booklet promptly.

## Athletics

### BASKETBALL.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE, 27; HEBRON, 20;

One of the fastest games of basketball ever played here was seen on Saturday night, March 14, between Hebron and the University. The game was close and exciting throughout and the outcome was in doubt until the end of the game. Hebron had the advantage of weight in her favor and while unaccustomed to the large floor, yet they took advantage of the wide space and gave a fine exhibition of scientific basketball. One of the good features of the game was the clean playing of both teams, although it was fierce and hard yet both teams kept within the bounds of the rule book and few fouls were called.

The first-half was as exciting a contest as is very often witnessed. During the half the score changed four times from one team's favor to the other and at the end it looked as if Maine was to meet her first defeat on her home floor. The score was 15 to 4 in Hebron's favor.

In the second half the battle began again and both teams played harder and faster than before. The numerous Hebron fellows among the students got together and did some enthusiastic cheering for Hebron and it was followed by yells for Maine. Things began to warm up and for once the cool, conservative students who never found their voices at a basketball game began to shout. Maine began to warm up and by a series of plays during the half she succeeded in winning out by a small margin. Maine was unable to use her plays as in the other game. For once Ellstrom found a man nearly as tall as he and a good amount larger in Newman, Hebron's center, whose work at center caused no end of difficulty for the home players. Rawley, alone, scored in the second half for Hebron.

For Maine, Huntington played the star game, throwing some very difficult goals from the field.

In the second half Haley played a fast game, breaking up a good many of Hebron's plays. The work for Hebron was very evenly divided, Rawley playing perhaps the better game.

Following is the line-up:

HEBRON.	MAINE.
Rawley, (Capt.) lb.....	rb, Aborn
Halford, rb.....	lb, Haley
Newman, c.....	c, Ellstrom, (Capt.)
Kalloch, lf.....	rf, Soderstrom
Shurtleff, rf.....	lf, Huntington

Score. Goals from the field, Huntington 4, Shurtleff 1, Ellstrom 3, Rawley 3, Halford 1, Kalloch, Newman 1, Haley 1, Soderstrom 1, Aborn 1. Goals from foul line, Rawley 6, Ellstrom 5. Referee, Chas. E. Fogg; Umpire, A. L. Grover; Timekeeper, Harris, U. of M.; Scorers, Merriam, Hebron, and Colcord, U. of M. Time, 20 minute halves.



### INDOOR MEET.

The second annual indoor meet of the University of Maine Athletic Association was held in the gymnasium Saturday evening, March 28. Nothing brilliant occurred and no records were broken, but in spite of this the meet was very successful. The most satisfactory thing about the affair was the showing made by the freshmen, both in regard to winning points and cheering their men. They have some good track material in their class and the fact that their dormant spirit seems to be arousing itself is looked upon with satisfaction by all who have the best interests of the college at heart.

The first thing to come off was the bar bell drill by a squad of sixteen freshmen. The movements were exceedingly well executed and the effect was very pretty. After this came the pole vault, shot put, 25-yard dash, 25-yard low hurdle, high jump and 25-yard high hurdle, in the order named.

The features of the track events were the pole vaulting of Parker and Shaw, who were tied for first place at 10 ft. and the high jumping of Shaw and Goodwin. Libbey showed good form in the shot put. The point went as follows—Pole vault: Parker '04, Shaw '05, 1st; McClure '05, 3d. Height 10 ft.

Shot put: Libbey '06, 1st; Bearce '06, 2nd; Wood; '05, 3d. Distance 32 ft 7in.

25-yard dash: Parker '04, 1st; Harris '03, 2nd; Thatcher '05, 3d.



25-yd. low hurdle: Rogers '06, 1st; McClure '05, 2nd; Thatcher '05, 3d.

High jumps: Shaw '05, Goodwin '06, tied for 1st; Smith '04, 3d. Height 5ft. 3in.

25-yard high hurdle: Currier '06, 1st; McClure '05, 2nd; Wilson '06, 3d.

Parker '04, was individual champion with a total of 9 points and Shaw '05, next with eight. The officials were: Referee, T. F. Keene. Judges, Frank F. Rudderham, T. F. Keene. Starter, A. L. Grover. Scorer, Luther Bradford.

After these events came the diving, tumbling and pyramids under the direction of A. L. Grover and then followed the sophomore-freshman basketball game. This was hotly contested and resulted in a final score of 10-9 in favor of the freshmen. During first-half the freshmen had the better of the argument owing to the inability of the sophomores to throw goals. In the second-half, however, the sophomores put in some good work and succeeded in bringing the score up to the danger point. Throughout the game there was great enthusiasm and the teams were repeatedly cheered by their respective classes.

The last event of the evening was the relay race between the sophomores and freshmen teams which was won by the freshmen. The distance was 652 yds., each man running 163 yds. (i. e. two laps.) The men ran in the following order: Sophomores—McClure, Crowe, Sweetser, Thatcher.

Freshmen: Bailey, Rogers, Porter, Currier.

Time, 1 minute, 18 1-2 sec.

The attendance was large, the audience thoroughly appreciative, and while nothing of a sensational nature occurred there was a great deal of interest manifested in the several events. The work done, especially by the new men, reflects much credit on Coach Keene and Mr. Grover and the outlook for a good track team is not dark by any means.



H. L. Maddocks, '00, was on the campus last week.

Butterworth, '06, and Chaplin, '06, are at home sick.

Scudder, '06, has left college for the year on account of sickness.

All proofs of the short catalogue have been received so it will soon be out.

F. E. Weymouth, '96, was in town last week.

W. R. Howard was on the campus March 27.

C. S. Bickford, '82, has been re-elected to the Belfast School Board.

A. M. Watson, '02, visited friends on the campus last week.

The seniors are at work on their theses. Collins and Porter began work on Thursday at Montague, Hartford and Towse at Foxcroft, Conner and Sheahan at Sprague's Falls.

The cinder track is getting in good condition. Coach Keene had the men out several days last week doing some light work.

Prof. Webb gave a banquet to the members of the faculty on Friday night in The Commons.

At a recent meeting of the athletic association Vaughn Jones was elected manager of the track team to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hopkins.

At the sophomore class meeting it was voted to make the sophomore hop an informal affair. The committee on class calendars reported that about \$75.00 had been realized on the calendars.

They say the freshman banquet wasn't particularly exclusive. Everyone was there from a Bangor "cop" to senior.

Eben E. Small, ex-'03, has secured a position as conductor on the Brookline-Brighton division of the surface cars of the Boston Elevated Railway Co.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 21, '03. }  
SPECIAL ORDERS }  
No. 67. }

#### EXTRACT:

By direction of the President, Capt. Chas. Y. Simmonds, 12th Cavalry, is detailed by the Secretary of War as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Maine, Orono, Maine, and will report in person at the University for duty accordingly.

The travel enjoined is necessary for public service.

By command of LIEUT.-GEN. MILES.  
W. P. HALL,  
Acting Adj.-Gen.  
To the President of the University of Maine.



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'82.

W. R. Howard, whose resignation as principal of the Belfast high school was reported last week, will leave April 10 for Providence, R. I., to assume the duties of governor of the Friends school in that city. This school has been in existence more than 100 years, is well endowed, and has a corps of about 25 teachers. The salaries paid are said to be large. Mr. Howard is particularly fortunate in securing so fine a position and while Maine will be sorry to lose so capable an instructor and so esteemed a gentleman, all will unite in extending their best wishes for his successful administration of affairs there. Mr. Howard is a graduate of the University of Maine in the class of '82 and has been particularly interested in the promotion of athletic affairs at his alma mater and for the development of broad principles for the conduct of athletics among the colleges and fitting schools of the State. His loss will be most seriously felt in this direction.

'91.

J. C. Graves has gone on a six weeks' trip to the city of Mexico in the interests of the Otis Elevator Co. of New York.

'99.

W. E. Belcher has given up his position with the American Bridge Co., Pencoyd, Pa., and has accepted a position with the Niagara Falls Power Co. This company expects to erect a new power house on the Canadian side of the falls; the wheel pit is already complete. Address, Box 218, Niagara, New York.

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With only a few weeks left for the present board of editors, the attention of the alumni is called to the fact that *THE CAMPUS* needs their financial support and each one is earnestly re-

quested to remit their subscription on or before Apr. 10. Please give this your early attention.

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### A MAINE CLUB IN NEW YORK.

At a recent meeting in New York city of a number of men representing the Pine Tree State, it was decided that a Maine club should be organized which would renew the associations and cement the fraternal ties which bind together the sons of their native State.

An informal organization was effected, for the purpose of securing a list of founders commensurate with the dignity of the project and the honor of the State represented.

It is intended that the membership shall include: (a), natives of the State of Maine; (b), those, either of whose parents were natives of the State of Maine; (c), those for four or more consecutive years resident in the State of Maine; (d), those who have been graduated from any of the four colleges or universities within the State of Maine.

A notice will shortly be forwarded giving particulars of a meeting which it is intended to hold on or about Apr. 11, at which a more formal and permanent organization will be discussed.

Dr. J. S. Ferguson, of 330 West 28th street, was president pro tem of the preliminary meeting; F. S. Tolman, of 779 Tenth avenue, Long Island City, secretary pro tem, and Frank N. Patterson, M. D., Frank M. Hale, Mortimer Warren, M. D., William L. Flye, Frank H. Bartlett, M. D., and Charles H. Kilbourne, committee.

Of the foregoing list of temporary officers three at least are well known in this vicinity through their former connection with the University of Maine. Dr. Ferguson, who is a native of Searsport, graduated from the U. of M. in '89 and is now instructor in histology in the Cornell University Medical college as well as a practicing physician. Sec. Tolman is a native of Milo and a graduate of the U. of M. in the class of '92; he is now superintendent of the Oakes Manufacturing Co. in Long Island City. Charles H. Kilbourne graduated from Orono in 1891 and is a chemist in the Board of Health department of New York city.

There is already a large and prosperous organization of University of Maine alumni in New York but the Maine club proposes to include not only these but the large number of former natives of the State now resident in the city who hold feelings of strong allegiance to home ties and associations.—*Bangor Commercial*.



## Among the Colleges.

Yale has at last dropped the 225 rule by which athletes were obliged to obtain a standing of 25 points higher than the ordinary students.

Manhattan College baseball schedule shows that they are to play forty-one games, including five games with professional league teams.

Andrew Carnegie has invited President Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to assume the Presidency of the proposed Pittsburg Institute of Technology.

Wm. W. Coe, Jr., of Boston, the most remarkable amateur shot putter and hammer thrower in this country, will enter Yale next

fall. Coe won fame while at Oxford, England, in the international games last year.

An honorary athletic fraternity has been formed at the University of Iowa. Membership will be limited to those who have won the initial of the college or university in which the chapter is located.—*Maroon*.

W. C. Foster, '03 of Harvard, is the strongest man in college. Under the new tests his strength and endurance registered 1620.7, and the foot pounds per second were 7672.3. The test lasted thirty minutes.

Some of the baseball captains for this year: Harvard, Clarkson, p.; Yale, Winslow, c.; Princeton, Pearson; Dartmouth, Hobbs; Tufts, Saunders, s. s.; Manhattan, Duff; Williams, C. M. Turell; Bowdoin, Havey, s. s.; Bates, Stowe; Colby, Cowing; Maine, Mitchell, p.



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