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THE MAINE CAMPUS

Vol. VIII

ORONO, MAINE, MARCH 5, 1907

No. 19

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.

A STATEMENT OF ITS HISTORY AND NEEDS— CRISIS IN ITS HISTORY AT PRESENT.

(New England Homestead.)

Much has appeared in the New England Homestead the past two years showing what a power for good is the State university at Orono. Repeated references have been noted showing how meagerly the State supports its agricultural college, which is doing so much for rural interests. The accompanying account is prepared by one who is in very close touch with the situation. Every farmer in Maine should read this article.—Editor New England Homestead.

There is occurring in Maine at the present time a movement in educational circles which is of great moment not alone to that State but to all of New England as well. For years, State universities have been the leading educational institutions in more than two-thirds of the States, but in New England tradition has clung so closely to the older forms of classical colleges that it has only been very recently that an educational institution of other than this type was counted at all. In the past 15 years, however, what was once a small, unknown institution at Orono in the Pine Tree State has come to the front, and is now one of the best known of the smaller institutions of learning in New England.

At the present time there is a decisive battle on in the legislature of that State which means either that the right of the State to provide higher education shall dominate in New England as well as in other sections of the United States, or that this flourishing, promising and useful institution shall be hampered by lack of funds and prevented from meeting the demands which are being made upon it by the people. The present situation is one of such grave importance that the New England Homestead presents to its readers a brief sketch of the history of the university, its growth and development and statements setting forth the sources of the opposition and the attitude taken by those most active in opposing the measure for its support.

LIBERAL SUPPORT NEVER GIVEN.

The institution has never received liberal support from the State, but the appropriations of ten years ago were far more adequate for the needs of the col-

lege than those of the last two years. In 1894-5 the Maine legislature made an appropriation of \$20,000 a year for two years. At that time the faculty numbered 25 and a total of 203 students were in attendance. In 1896-7 the legislature granted \$20,000 for the next ten years.

For the present year the catalogue shows an attendance of nearly 700, and a faculty roll, not counting foremen and office help, of 74. Two years ago it was found to be impossible to meet current bills with these added numbers of students and instructors so \$12,000 a year for two years, in addition to the \$20,000 was granted by that legislature. It will at once be evident to any fair-minded person that this appropriation must be totally inadequate to meet present needs. A visit to the university at the present time cannot fail to impress one with the crowded rooms, lack of apparatus, necessity for more buildings and much needed repairs on the plant already there.

Without any funds from the State at present and facing the ultimatum of either limiting very greatly its entering classes on account of lack of facilities, a thing unheard of in a State university in this country, or the giving of instruction much inferior to that of other institutions of a similar nature, the trustees of the University of Maine went before the legislature of the State asking for an appropriation amounting to two-fifths of a mill annually on the assessed valuation of the State, for the support of the State university; this would amount to about \$150,000 a year at the present time.

In the asking for this amount the president and trustees practically pledge themselves to expend one-half of this amount in the erection of much needed buildings, and the other half for maintenance. The friends of the university are all agreed that this amount is no larger than is absolutely necessary to carry the institution on its present basis and at its present size.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

In anticipation of the present bill, Senator Potter of Brunswick introduced a resolve into the last legislature asking that a joint committee of the house and senate be appointed to investigate and report to the present legislature on "what the just obligations of the State to the University of Maine should be," seven members were duly appointed, some of whom visited the university, others did not, and looked into the needs of the institution.

In May, 1906, part of the committee met in Portland, arranged for a public hearing, and to prepare a report. Friends of the university and of the three other colleges in Maine were much surprised to find at this hearing the three presidents of these colleges and to have them appear as the principal opponents of needed and proper support of the State university.

One of the men was particularly bitter in his attack on the university, and allowed himself to go so far as to make gross misstatements of facts in which even strong supporters of the institution which he represented could not uphold him. The other two representatives did not seem to be especially proud of the part they were playing and showed clearly that they had been drawn into a matter which they would much rather have kept out of.

Avowedly the objection on the part of the other colleges was chiefly that the University of Maine had no right to maintain departments which offered work leading to a B. A. degree. The public hearing had not progressed far when it became very evident that there was a very deep-seated feeling of jealousy on the part of the other colleges, which no doubt was the chief reason why the so-called Potter committee was appointed. One of the representatives even went so far in his closing remarks before the committee as to make a threat that if the university would abolish certain departments it might retain his eternal friendship, otherwise it would have nothing in the future but his everlasting opposition. President Fellows of the University of Maine, in a dignified and gentlemanly manner met all of the objections, and bitter and unwarranted attacks made by the presidents of the other colleges, with figures and facts disproving the misstatements which had been made.

One of the attacks made was that the work of the departments leading to the B. A. degree must necessarily be inferior, simply because they had not been established as long as at the other colleges. If there was the least strength in this argument, one would have to say that the work in these departments at Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Cornell, California, Leland Stanford and many others was inferior to Bowdoin, Bates and Colby in Maine. Other statements of about the same nature were not of infrequent occurrence at the public hearing.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

During the last week of January last, the report of the Potter committee was presented to the legislature. It consisted of a majority report signed by ex-Representatives H. E. Davis of Guilford, L. H. Newcomb of Eastport, Frederick Hale of Portland, and George E. Thompson of Orono. After a general discussion of the needs of the university, these

members of the committee concluded their report with the following statements.

Your committee found then that the obligations of the State toward the university are to care properly for the students who are in attendance, to secure competent faculty, an adequate equipment of apparatus and buildings, with a reasonable view to the present and future.

A minority report signed by ex-Senator Barrett Potter of Brunswick, ex-Senator L. C. Morse of Liberty, and ex-Representative B. E. Cousins of Limington was also presented. Those signing the minority report seemingly would strongly recommend that the State liberally support the University of Maine in its technical courses but recommend that all departments giving work leading to B. A. degree should be abolished. The personnel of those signing the minority report is interesting, Mr. Potter is a trustee of Bowdoin college and has been the (visible?) leader of the opposition from the start, one of those who signed the minority report never visited the university to ascertain its needs after his appointment on the committee, and the other was not present at the public hearing in Portland and it is said has recently publicly said that he signed the report under misrepresentation of fact, and wished his name off the same.

In the later official report of the Potter minority, not being content with previous misstatements, the committee are discourteous enough to say in referring to the denial of Pres. Fellows of the university that the B. A. course is either inferior in quantity of work or in instructors, make a further practically libelous charge that while he of course naturally denies it out of pride for his institution, yet it must necessarily be so. Certainly it is beneath the dignity of men purporting to represent institutions of learning to resort to such tactics, and with fair-minded people nothing is to be gained.

It is well that everyone should know just how the appropriations which Maine has been giving the university compare with those of other States. In order to be perfectly fair, all those States of greater valuation should be left out of consideration, and only those of nearly equal or of less valuation should be taken. Working on this basis we find the following to be true. The figures here given represent the amounts given for maintenance alone. Extra appropriations for buildings in no case counted in. The second column gives direct appropriation by States, the third the valuation and the last column the State appropriation annually.

Maine compares equally unfavorably with the larger and more wealthy States. Compared with the New England states, if Maine gave as much according to the number of students enrolled as Massachusetts does to her institution for higher

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education, she would give \$125,000. If as much as New Hampshire, the university would receive \$91,000. If as much as Connecticut she would receive \$90,208; and if as much as Rhode Island, the university would receive \$180,000.

SUPPORT GIVEN COLLEGES.

| | Mill tax. | Valuation. | Annual Appro't's |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| Maine, | o | 394,000,000 | 32,000 |
| N. Dakota, | 3-5 | 195,000,000 | 110,776 |
| S. Dakota, | o | 219,000,000 | 124,100 |
| Montana, | o | 217,000,000 | 100,250 |
| Utah, | o | 145,000,000 | 188,488 |
| Colorado, | 4-5 | 350,000,000 | 280,000 |
| Nebraska, | 1 | 313,000,000 | 313,000 |

When these facts and figures are made known, it would not seem that Maine could afford to do less than at least as much according to valuation as any other State in the union. The University of Maine has a host of supporters, not only among its alumni but among those throughout the State who wish to see education advanced. Recently, the Aroostook Times, the leading paper of Houlton, Me., and whose editor is a graduate of Bowdoin college, had a strong editorial recommending the appropriation asked for.

Last December, the State grange strongly endorsed the work of the university in the State Master's report in the reports of the committees on agriculture, education; and the committee on resolutions had incorporated as a part of its report a resolve instructing legislative committee of that organization to use all power at its disposal to secure adequate and just appropriations for the institution.

The recommendations of this great order in Maine, representing 53,000 people, should carry with them much weight, and legislators cannot afford to pass such expressions lightly by. A prominent college man, not officially connected with a land grant college, recently said that "the future of education in this country rested with the State universities." Maine, and the rest of New England, for that matter, might just as well wake up to the need of an educational system, which trains for the work of today, now, as at any other time.

While no apprehension is felt that any measure will be passed curtailing the work of the university by the elimination of certain departments, yet, should such a thing occur, the results should be carefully noted. It would mean in this case, the abolishing of the departments of Latin and Greek and all they stand for in University life, the wiping out of the Law School, created in answer to demands from men high up in this profession, the department of education and a severing of all ties which makes

the university really and truly a part of the public school system of the State.

To anyone who takes the trouble to investigate, it will be evident that the University of Maine needs all the money it is now asking for, to build buildings which are an immediate need, employ additional professors and instructors, and pay them salaries equal to that received at other colleges, so that their services may be retained after they become valuable to the university, to relieve congested class rooms, to erect dormitories so that students may live under decent sanitary conditions, to provide apparatus, to make needed repairs on the plant already in existence, and to create new scientific departments.



APPROPRIATION.

Up to the present time, it has been considered unwise for the CAMPUS to print many facts relative to the appropriation now pending before the State Legislature, and even now, it would be unwise for this publication to attempt an accurate explanation of the situation. Two things seem rather certain, namely: That if the hard work of those interested in the University is continued, the B. A. degree will be retained, and the university will receive a larger appropriation than has been received in the past.

On Feb. 25, the Committee on Education submitted the following reports:

MAJORITY REPORT.

RESOLVE to provide for the maintenance of the University of Maine.

Resolved, That there be and is hereby appropriated for the use of the University of Maine the sum of forty-five thousand dollars during the year 1907 and forty-five thousand dollars during the year 1908 of which sum, forty thousand dollars shall be used for central heating, lighting and power plant and fifty thousand dollars for an agricultural building, and the further sum of forty thousand dollars during the year 1907 and forty thousand dollars during the year 1908 for the maintenance of the university.

In recognition of the power and duty of the state to determine, within the limitations of the act of congress, approved July 2, 1862, what shall be the character of the education at the University of Maine which it will aid with an

appropriation, and especially to determine whether it will so aid instruction in scientific and classical studies other than those related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, this appropriation is made on condition that after July 1, 1907, the university discontinue the duplication of the liberal arts courses of the other Maine colleges, and the conferring of the bachelor of arts degree. But this condition is not intended to exclude from the curriculum of the university any courses that are now or may be hereafter necessary to the adequate cultivation of its special field of work.

MINORITY REPORT

AN ACT to provide an annual appropriation for the maintenance of the University of Maine.

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

SECTION 1. The University of Maine shall be entitled to receive from, and there shall be paid to it by the treasurer of state, for its maintenance during the year one thousand nine hundred and seven, and for such purpose during each and every year thereafter, a sum of money which shall be equal in amount to one-fifth of a mill upon the dollar of the valuation of all the property subject to taxation in the state, as such valuation is fixed and determined from time to time for the assessment of the state tax, and the aforesaid sum and sums of money are hereby annually appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 2. Each of said annual appropriations shall be paid to the said university in equal quarterly installments, payment of the first of such installments to be made on the first day of April next.

SECTION 3. It is further enacted that there shall be appropriated for the purpose of erecting and equipping at the University of Maine a heating and power plant, the sum of forty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting and equipping a building for the departments of agriculture, horticulture and animal industry the sum of fifty thousand dollars in the year nineteen hundred eight.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect when approved.

Last Thursday, the two reports were taken from the table by Rep. Davies of Yarmouth, and a very animated discussion was the result.

Rep. Davies said that the bill as originally presented provided for the support of the university by a fractional mill tax, which possibly the zealous friends of the university might have made rather larger than would meet the ideas of the tax payers, but that this was not the chief question now before the house, but rather that of the elimination of the A. B. degree from the university courses.

Mr. Davies then spoke of the Morrill act, told how the university came into being and how it had met with a severe loss in the sale of its lands. He stated that the terms of the Morrill act were plain in the intent to have courses of liberal arts at the university; that all objection to the policy of the University of Maine in this particular practically emanated from the same source or sources.

He stated that in 1862, Bates college had made an attempt to establish an agricultural school and did not object to having a liberal arts course in connection therewith; that in 1863, Colby university had asked to have the name changed to Waterville University and Agricultural college, while Bowdoin college offered to come in under the land grant act according to the requirements thereto. He thought it would hardly seem that these institutions could raise any valid objections to the University of Maine maintaining the A. B. degree.

Mr. Davies then read extended extracts from the report of the special committee of the legislature of 1905 showing the requirements of the institution and stating that more dormitories and more laboratories are needed and that the chapel is far too small.

The committee found the work well done considering the lack of facilities. The majority of the committee favored the continuance of the A. B. degree, believing that the trustees in establishing the same nine years ago, had acted fully within the scope of its rights and wisely.

Ten years ago, he said, an appropriation of \$20,000 for ten years was granted to the university. The time has now expired for which this appropriation was granted. Mr. Davies then spoke of the salaries paid the professors which are the lowest of any paid at the land grant colleges in New

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England. The average salary paid to the professors of the University of Maine was less than \$1100. He said that while the salaries have been the lowest, the expense of living had been increased and he felt that notwithstanding the low salaries now paid at the university, the affairs of the institution have been administered in a most economical manner.

"I am," said Mr. Davies, "for the University of Maine because I believe it is the people's college. I do not believe the legislature is going to restrict it. What sort of a position would it put the students in who are studying for the A. B. degree, or the alumni who have obtained that degree? The opponents say that competition with the other colleges ought not to be at the State's expense and why not? Why should not a young man go there if his parents can afford to keep him there?"

Continuing he said, "that 41 states maintained universities and confer the A. B. degree. The states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maryland do not." In closing, Dr. Davies said: "In the name of justice, of fair dealing and of the higher education of the 700 students now at the university, and of all the alumni, I ask you to stand by the university." Mr. Davies said he moved for the rejection of the majority report.

Rep. Dow of Brooks and McCluskie of Portland told of letters received opposing the elimination of the A. B. degree. Rep. Kendall of Bowdoinham spoke to some length against the maintenance of the liberal arts course at the university and in favor of giving agriculture a right of way. "They tell us," he said, "that there are 700 students at the University of Maine, that there are now taking the agricultural course only 26. The other 674 are taking other lines of study.

Mr. Kendall then said that the people of Maine had no knowledge of the cost of the hay crop to this State and he regarded it as a magnificent opportunity for the agriculturists in this state to give the state some expert knowledge regarding this and other agricultural matters.

"We are proud of the University of Maine," he said, "which turns out some very smart young men along scientific lines." He then spoke of patent leather shoes, white neckties, hay, horses and alfalfa and several other matters not to the subject under

discussion. In closing Mr. Kendall said that a compromise had been suggested so that the University of Maine should without further controversy receive more money than has been suggested in the majority report, providing they would annul voluntarily the A. B. degree, but the answer had come at once, "no compromise."

He thought that if the university had much interest in fostering the cause of agriculture, it would have accepted this compromise.

Rep. Smith of Patten made a brief but urgent appeal for the university.

He said that he had noticed that the gentleman from Bowdoinham had talked in a very interesting manner about crops, but that there is another crop in which the people of Maine are most interested, and that is the crop of young men.

He then spoke very enthusiastically on the work being done at the university, and in behalf of the young men of the state now at the high schools, academies and on the farms, he urged that no blow should be struck which would cripple the university. Mr. Smith read a communication from students in the mechanical and agricultural courses, asking the legislature not to eliminate the A. B. degree, as it lends a dignity not given by degrees in other courses.

Rep. Tolman of Portland spoke briefly in favor of the minority report, and was followed by Rep. Danforth of Skowhegan, who read a communication from students at the University of Maine. Mr. Danforth, who is one of the older graduates of the university, made a warm appeal for his alma mater.

Stover of Brunswick spoke in favor of the acceptance of the minority report, and was followed by Hill of Machias, who wished to know if there was to be an opportunity later on to discuss the question of assistance to the University of Maine. He was assured that there would be and that the present question is in regard to the acceptance of the majority report. Mr. Hill then argued that the vote of the committee which had carefully considered the matter ought to have weight with the house.

At this point a long and tiresome parliamentary debate arose, the difficulty being that some of the members who favored the retention of the A. B. degree did not speak.

Rep. Montgomery of Camden made the motion

to adjourn. The motion was lost and then Mr. Davies moved that a resolve be adopted to amend two paragraphs or everything below the ninth line of the majority report.

The amendment takes out of the act all the reference in regard to the dropping of the A. B. degree. Before the amendment could be adopted, McKenny of Bridgton moved that they adjourn until 4 p. m. A rising vote was taken to settle the question and the motion failed with a vote of 62 to 42.

Mr. Gleason of Mexico said there was no desire to prevent the other side from a fair discussion of the question and moved to lay the whole matter over until tomorrow, March 6, and it was so voted. Thus by special assignment, those in favor of the A. E. degree were given an extra opportunity to save the rights and demands of the alumni, faculty, students, university and even the state itself, for it is without question for the best interests of the State that their representative institution should retain the A. B. degree.



HONORS FOR UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.

A \$4500 PRIZE FOR SCHOLARSHIP, THE RHODES
SCHOLARSHIP FOR A JUNIOR AND A SOPHOMORE.

H. M. Ellis of Hingham, Mass., member of the junior class and B. T. Keith of Old Town of the sophomore class at the University of Maine have successfully passed the Oxford responsions which qualify them for appointment to a Rhodes scholarship. This scholarship is of the value of \$4,500 in money which is to be devoted to the cost of three years' study at Oxford university and travel abroad. The examinations set are in Latin, Greek and mathematics, and are usually taken by seniors or college graduates. The fact that these candidates have passed them in their sophomore and junior years is a special distinction for them, as well as a proof of the high grade of work in classics and mathematics at the University of Maine.

They were the only University of Maine men to try the examinations.

LAW SCHOOL.

Chief Justice L. A. Emery gave his first two lectures on Probate Law at the Law School Monday afternoon. By way of introduction he showed how probate business had grown in Maine. Formerly one man in a hundred made a will, now over fifty make will. In Hancock County an estate of the value of one thousand dollars was considered a very fair estate; now owing to the general prosperity and the growth of Bar Harbor, estates of \$50,000 coming into probate are not uncommon. Formerly probate judges, outside of Bangor and Portland, were generally laymen; now they are all lawyers. The Chief Justice then dealt with the history of the Probate Law, showing the methods and views that had prevailed during the Roman and Feudal periods, and then described the spirit, that animates the modern period. The technical terms, such as heir, next of kin, distributors, ordinary, surrogate, registrars, executors and administrators, letters of administration, warrants of appraisal, citations, etc., etc., peculiar to probate practice, were explained from a historical point of view, as also the reasons for the various names given to probate courts, such as orphans' court in Maryland, court of ordinary in Georgia, surrogate court in New York, and prerogative court in New Jersey. The second lecture dealt with the jurisdiction of probate court in Maine and gave an outline of this subject, showing the mosaic and conglomerate character of probate jurisdiction and emphasized the absolute necessity of always consulting the statutes on any and every point that comes up in practice. Numerous illustrations were given from practice, and the case of Coolidge vs. Allen, 82 Maine, 23, decided in 1889, was referred to with considerable emphasis.

The balance of the lectures dealt with procedure, much stress being put on the requisite of following the statute exactly. The chief Justice cited many cases when attorneys had used phrases as they thought sufficient to convey the meaning of the statute but as they weren't the precise words of the statute, their cases were lost on appeal to the Supreme Probate court. He

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also urged on the students the necessity of following some form in making out their writs and never trust to their memories.

The lectures were as interesting as usual and greatly appreciated by the student body.

The University of Maine Law School five defeated Lincoln in a fast and clean game of basketball at Lincoln, on Feb. 21. At the end of the first half the score was 9-5 in favor of Lincoln but in the second half the Law School team walked away from them, the final score being 23-11.

The summary:

| U. OF M. | LINCOLN |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Bridgham, r f | 1 b, Scott, (5) |
| Riggs, l f 3, (1) | r b, Ganner |
| | c, Bryant, 1 |
| Sanders, c 3, (2) | 1 f, Whittier, 2 |
| Hammond, r b 1, | r f, Harding |
| Emery, l b 3, | |

Referee—Crafts and Keegan, alternating. Time, 20 and 25 minute halves.



TENNIS.

Last year we got second place in the annual inter-collegiate tennis tournament held at Waterville. This year the tournament will be held at Brunswick. We are handicapped this year by the loss of Lovett and Tabor, who were the two best men on last year's team. It will be necessary, therefore, to get in a lot of practice and to have a number of men out working for the team. An indoor court has been lined off in the gymnasium and regular practice takes place every day from 1.30 to 2.30, and all candidates for the team should come out at this hour if possible.



Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Holman, of Bangor Theological Seminary gave a short address before the meeting of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24, on "The Duty of a Christian."

Especial stress was laid on the duties of a college man as a Christian. Mr. Holman urged all pres-

ent to mould their characters after the pattern set by Christ. We, as Christians must show by our lives that we have in our hearts a factor for the right, not possessed by the world at large. Otherwise we can never expect to influence men to become Christians. It is a plain duty that all colleges should use their influence both in example and in word against the impure habits and customs which are such a temptation to many students. Let us, therefore, all strive to do our duties.

The Wednesday evening meeting was led by A. B. Patterson, '09. The attendance was good and the subject was well discussed.



DEUTSCHER VEREIN.

The regular meeting of the Deutscher Verein was held Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, at the home of Miss Bell C. Harris in Old Town. Three new members were initiated, F. A. Ringwall, and Misses A. M. Merrill and M. G. Knight. Officers for the spring term were elected as follows: President, Miss Molly Balentine; Vice President, L. R. Lord; Secretary, Miss Anne M. Merrill; Treasurer, D. A. Woodbury; Executive Committee, Professor Carr, Miss B. R. Estabrooke, and Lewis F. Pike. A talk on the Tyrolean poet, Pitcher, was given by Prof. Carr, after which refreshments were served and a program of German songs was enjoyed.



SECTIONAL CLUBS.

It will be impossible to give position in the 1908 *Prism*, to any sectional club whose list of officers and executive committee has not been sent to the *Prism* before March 8th. A call for this matter was made over two weeks ago, but the majority of the clubs have neglected to see that the matter was attended to. Secretaries of permanently organized clubs should give this matter their immediate attention.

THE 1908 PRISM.

THE MAINE CAMPUS

Published on Tuesday of each week during the college year by the students of the University of Maine.

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BANGOR CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING COMPANY

EDITORIALS

On the heels of the charge made by Mr. Potter that the liberal arts courses at the University of Maine are inferior to those of the other

Liberal Arts at the University of Maine

the news from England that a sophomore and a junior from the University of Maine have passed the Oxford examinations qualifying for appointment to the \$4500 Rhodes Scholarship. We remember a great cry was made a few years ago when Mr. Porter of

Bowdoin performed the same feat. That Mr. Porter was an exceptional student is proved by the fact that he has since taken graduate honors at Oxford. The University of Maine must have phenomenal students, or its classical and mathematical courses must be unusually good, or possibly both.—*Bangor Commercial*.



One hears more or less, now-a-days, about the old Maine spirit. It is said that the old college spirit is dying out. We

College Spirit

do not wish to believe this, but at times it almost seems as if such must be the fact. At the band concert, Friday, Feb. 22, there were perhaps thirty fellows from a student body of over six hundred! Does that look as if the student body was supporting the college organizations? Does that look as if the student body was very enthusiastic over the successes of its various enterprises? A few fellows alone can not do the whole thing in any undertaking unless they are encouraged and supported by the student body, and a college without any student organizations is a "dead one." Now then, fellows, let's wake up and show the various enterprises that we are not devoid of the true Maine spirit, and that we are standing behind them, ready to encourage and support them in any way possible.



It is most astonishing that the committee on education of the Maine legislature, representing

The Report on University of Maine

as it is supposed to, the higher intelligence of that body, should have had the effrontery to have presented as the majority report of that committee, a resolve which makes the very existence of the University of Maine contingent upon

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the elimination of those courses "duplicating the work of the other Maine colleges" and refraining from conferring the B. A. degree.

It is astonishing, indeed, when it is considered what elaborate and comprehensive efforts have been made by Pres. Fellows to set forth in a correct light the work done at the University and the demand of the people for a continuance of the broad line of work entered upon ten years ago.

It is very evident that certain influences have been at work upon members of the committee, the origin of which may be traced back to certain members of that committee of the last legislature authority for which was secured with the idea of legalizing the method of attack which certain ones connected with long established institutions desired to pursue—a method in which blind prejudice, not unmixed with jealousy, played an important part.

Under the circumstances, it seems almost inconceivable that the legislature will sustain the report presented by the majority of the committee. There may be a disposition among certain members of the legislature to curb the too rapid development of the institution now, it would seem, on the top wave of popularity but this disposition may be attributed to the desire to keep a tight hold on the purse strings of the state.

It is beyond comprehension that there should be in the legislature of this enlightened state of Maine, sufficient members, who by passage of the resolution reported by the majority would say: "We will have no more progress in Maine educational circles; we will go back to old days when the three R's in the educational world were sufficient; we will allow the institution at Orono to call itself a university, but we will make it a nondescript in the educational world and an object of ridicule and derision."

It is inconceivable, we say, that the legislature should take such action but those members who do record their votes for such a proposition may rest assured that they do not represent the feeling which prevails in the state at large and especially in this great eastern section that has fostered it from its infancy and supported it in its days of adversity. The people's university will sooner or later prevail. The common folks of Maine, not the aristocrats, are with this institution to the last.—*Bangor Commercial*.



To a friend, but more especially to a student, of the University, it was very gratifying that affairs in the House of the State Legislature took the trend which they did when the reports of the Committee on Education were brought up for discussion last Wednesday.

Anyone of the student body then present, knows the gratitude which he felt towards those who so loyally championed the cause of our Alma Mater.

Especially should every man in the University feel himself indebted to Rep. Davies of Yarmouth who opened the fight, and in an elegant and masterful speech presented the undeniable arguments against the removal of the A. B. degree. It was evident that when the friends of our institution entrusted the cause to this man it had been no idle choice.

To Representative Smith of Patten is due our honor and respect for the appeal he made in presenting the petition from those of the University enrolled in the Colleges of Agriculture and Technology remonstrating against the removal of the A. B. degree.

And now we come to another, a graduate of our beloved institution in its earlier days, Representative Danforth of Skowhegan. Like all true sons of the University of Maine, he loyally

stood by her in her hour of need and in a speech fraught with truth presented the petition signed by the entire student body in chapel assembled, pleading and almost demanding that we be allowed to retain the A. B. degree.

To the above men, to Representatives Dow of Brooks, Tolman, and McClusky, the CAMPUS extends the thanks of the student body of the University of Maine. Also we thank those who, although not getting the opportunity to express their views owing to the lack of time, were with us nevertheless. We, at the University, love her because she is the University of Maine; love her for the broadness of the training she gives; for the associations, many of them lifelong, which we made here, all of which we believe tend to make all of her graduates, men of wide understanding and high moral and physical character. Hence it is no more than natural that we are extremely grateful to all those who give their aid in furthering our success in our life-work, by opposing those measures aimed at the very center of her activities.

Like all questions, there is still another side to it and principally due to the reason that the facts in favor of this side have been grossly misrepresented by one or two individuals who through jealousy or prejudice have seen fit to aim at our best interest, a number of people have been led to take sides with the opposition to the issue. It is not, as some believe, any united effort of the faculty, of the student body, or of the alumni of any of the other institutions of learning in the state, to drag down our State University. That this is true can easily be believed when we find that many of the legislature who are on our side are graduates of these other colleges of the state. They are men of learning, of keen insight and with a knowledge of the point in question. And we believe it is safe to say that there are many others

who, if they but only knew the facts—notice we say facts—and not the falsehoods circulated by persons whose enthusiasm, backed by jealousy and prejudice, overcame their wisdom, would rally to our side and oppose any act destined to hurt the fair fame of the State of Maine, by wiping her University out of existence.



There seems to be some misunderstanding, or perhaps lack of understanding, among those entrusted with the future welfare of our University at the State House in Augusta, just how keenly, we of the student body, feel over the question of the A. B. degree. It should be borne forcibly in mind by the members of both the House and the Senate that our petitions read last Wednesday in the house were petitions in the ordinary sense of such, viz. — something that must be listened to and then dropped. Both those resolves and especially the last one were backed by the old indomitable "Maine" spirit that backs all concerted action at the University, a spirit that supports every move for the good of our Alma Mater but cries out loudly when any injustice is to be done her.

Most of us came to Maine because we believed it to be the best college for us, and we all have continued to maintain that idea. And we now have that so firmly fixed in our heads that any action which would in any way degrade or detract from the glory of the University of Maine meets an immediate protest. Such an action and one which at the outset was underhanded has been aimed at it by that section of the majority report of the Committee of Education providing for the abolition of the A. B. degree.

Besides aiming at the heart of the University, although it was doubtless unintentional, this action was aimed at the future success of each

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and every student. Take away the dignity of the University and much of what we have been striving for, would be taken away, and we would be obliged to seek for it elsewhere, and we would seek long before we could duplicate our work here. There is no other institution in the state that stands so pre-eminently symmetrical development as does the State University, and this development is along the right lines. We have no courses for snobs and hence there are none among us. Such can be said of very few institutions of learning today.

We feel confident that a collection of broad-minded men such as the State Legislature will not see fit to take away what we hold so dear, but will besides grant to the trustees such sums of money as will enable them to adequately direct the welfare of the University of Maine.

It is a singular reward of all men who work for the public good that they are bound to receive at the hands of some malignant, slanderous person or persons unjust criticisms as to their motives and endeavors. It was evident on the floor of the House last Wednesday that Presidents of higher institutions of learning are no exception to the above statement. The representative from Brunswick there accused the man who for two years has put his time and energy into getting the State to recognize for their own good, the needs of her University, of being a "freebooter" and a man whose "ignoble ambition was to be President of a University." Such words it is hard to believe were actuated by the mind of the gentleman from Brunswick.

Both the above terms in quotation are to the logical mind absurd. The former is very seldom applied to men in these civilized times and above all could never whit be applied to our President. Admitting that a man aspires

to the presidency of a great institution of learning, is it an "ignoble ambition?" President Roosevelt may some day be offered the presidency of Harvard University. Does the man who accepts this position yield to an "ignoble ambition?" Such statements against a man as those mentioned have no weight with fair minded men.

Thus it is that we take this opportunity to express the gratitude of the student body toward the man who has untiringly labored to uphold the honor of the State and of its University. We can never fully repay the debt we owe to our President, George Emory Fellows.



LECTURE BEFORE THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

Many of the students in the chemical department were treated to a most agreeable surprise on Tuesday morning, Feb. 26th, which came in the form of an informal talk on the prospects of the chemical student after graduation. The lecture was doubly interesting from the fact that the speaker was a graduate in the chemical course from the University of Maine.

Mr. Pritham was introduced to the class by Prof. Jackman who congratulated the students on being able to have with them an alumnus of the University of Maine, and a chemist in one of the largest analyst firms in the country. Mr. Pritham graduated from Maine in the class of 1901. He went first to The Park, Davis, Co. of Detroit, one of the largest drug concerns of the west. After remaining in their employ for a little over a year, he accepted an offer from the Robert Hunt Co., a steel manufacturing firm of Chicago. Mr. Pritham went from there to the Smith, Emery, Co. of San Francisco, where he is at the present time.

Mr. Pritham said in substance: The first thing that a man thinks of after graduation is what he is going to do. This problem is probably more difficult for the chemical student than

for a graduate from any other department. It is often claimed that the field of occupation for the chemist is broader than in any other technical course. This is true, and it is for this reason, that there are so many different branches to the science that it makes the choice of a job so difficult for the chemist.

The only thing for the man to do who is going into practical chemistry, is to specialize. Some of the more promising industries open to the chemist are: Metallurgy and assaying, food analysis, oil refining, sugar industry, pulp industry, manufacture of fertilizers, cement industries, glass manufacture, drug and chemical plants, electro-chemical industries and commercial chemistry. Any one of these different branches offers just as good an opportunity as another, and with the possible of the iron and steel industry, there is an equal demand for graduates in any of the branches. In short, one is just as good as another, and it remains with the man only to consult his tastes in regard to the nature of the work which he is to pursue. Do not, however, look for too good a job on graduation. The principle thing is to get started. A man learns more in his first two years of work, than in four years in college.

The speaker laid great stress on the importance of the training that a man gets in college. The large chemical and business firms are complaining that college graduates are not fitted for the laboratory. Chemists must not be afraid to take off their coats and do a little dirty work. They must not depend upon the cut and dried methods which are given in the text books, but must learn to work out results for themselves. Do not take too much for granted, develop originality. Another great fault of college graduates is that they do not use apparatus carefully or advantageously.

Not only must a man be accurate and exact in his work, but he must be thoroughly well acquainted with his apparatus, and must get all out of it that he can. The student should be able to use the balance with great accuracy and rapidity. He should also thoroughly acquaint himself with the use of the filter-pump. He

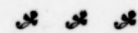
must be able to standardize for himself. The secret of success for the chemist lies in rapidity, combined with care and accuracy.

Mr. Pritham told of the great difference in men from the foreign and the American universities, and spoke in general on the quality of the work of men from small universities, as compared with that of the graduates of the greater technical institutions. He spoke with pride of the work which is being done by chemists from the University of Maine, and of the very high standing which our institution has among chemical men.



CHEMICAL CLUB.

The members of the Chemical Club had the pleasure of listening last Thursday to an informal talk on "Microscopes," by Professor Aubert. The first part of the hour was devoted to explaining what each part of the instrument and what it was called, the explanations being illustrated by several microscopes on the table. This was followed by suggestions on the buying of microscopes, giving the uses of each part and the particular characteristics of each as found in the best instruments. The talk was extremely interesting and of great benefit to all, particularly those intending to enter some branch of microscopic work. This week the club hopes to have a talk by Prof. Jackman.



NEW COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM.

The board of curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, decided by unanimous vote to establish a college of journalism. Heretofore journalism has been taught in the university only by occasional lectures.

It was decided that the college should have adequate equipment for practical journalistic training; that the course of study be at least four years, and that the entrance requirements be equal to those of the academic department.

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SERVICES FOR WALES R. BARTLETT

The funeral services for Wales R. Bartlett, principal of Hardwick high school, was from the home of Fred E. Crawford at five o'clock this afternoon. Rev. Henry S. Snyder, pastor of the Congregational church, officiated.

The house was filled with people and many had to stand outside. It is estimated that there were 400 people present, including nearly all the town officials and business men, and all the pupils of the high schools, with many of their parents.

There were many flowers. The high school pupils gave a large wreath of carnations. A large pillow of callas was sent by business men. There were many small designs and bouquets.

The bearers were Charles N. Walcott, C. O. Flagg, C. A. Curran, the Hardwick school committee; F. E. Crawford, Thomas W. Sheehan, principal of Gilbertville grammar school, and Joseph P. Callahan.

After the services the body was taken to the Boston & Maine train, to be sent to Brooks, Me. The high school pupils marched as escort.

In Boston a delegation of Mr. Bartlett's classmates in the University of Maine, will meet the body, and go with it to Maine, where there will be a funeral service Tuesday. Burial will be in Center Montville cemetery. Rev. William A. Hickey of St. Aloysius Catholic church, Rev. Henry S. Snyder of the Congregational church, and Rev. Harlan Page of Hardwick Congregational church, all spoke in eulogy of Mr. Bartlett and his work at the services in their respective churches this afternoon.

The flag in the high school building in Gilbertville will be at half mast until after the funeral in Maine Tuesday. The school committee has decided to have no session of the school tomorrow or Tuesday. A substitute will be secured by Wednesday to teach until permanent arrangements can be made. The committee also voted to draw up resolutions of sorrow and sympathy to be sent to the parents.

Mr. Bartlett fell upon an icy sidewalk Friday, sustaining injuries from which he died yesterday—*Hartford Telegram*.

U. OF M. 3; BOWDOIN, 2.

The University of Maine hockey team played its first home game on the university rink, Friday afternoon, Feb. 22, defeating Bowdoin by the score of 3 to 2. The Maine men were in bad condition not having expected to play until a week from Friday; but they, as well as their opponents, held out surprisingly well considering the extreme length of the second half. The attendance was good, and owing to the fact that the members of the Bowdoin Musical clubs were in Bangor, Bowdoin, was well represented in the cheering as well as Maine.

The game was very interesting to watch; but much of the interest was removed for the spectators by the intensely cold wind which swept down across the ice throughout the entire game.

Bowdoin began the game with a rush, taking the puck into Maine's half of the ice and keeping it there the most of the time. Bowdoin's team work and passing seemed to surpass Maine's somewhat in the first half, and they seemed to cover more territory than the local team. Hamburger shot the only goal of the half for Bowdoin after about 10 minutes of play. The water on one side of the rink greatly discommoded both sides, and slowed the game up a great deal. The half ended with the score Bowdoin 1, Maine 0.

In the second half the Maine boys went into it with the old Maine spirit of winning, and while there was nothing alarmingly scientific about their playing, the Bowdoin men had to hustle to keep up with them. Maine's captain, "Rex" Lambe, awoke a cheer when he got the puck past Bowdoin's goal tender and tied the score. The playing then became faster than ever on both sides as each was determined to get the next point, which, it would seem, meant the game. One of Bowdoin's best men, Hamburger, was injured during this half, receiving a bad cut under the eye, as a result of getting hit by the point of a skate while down. As Bowdoin had no substitute to play in his place, his opponent on the Maine team, E. Lambe, left the game, making only six men on each team. When time was called at the end of the half the score stood, Maine, 1; Bowdoin, 1.

As it was the desire of both teams to play it out another ten-minute period was added, in which,

however, neither side scored. Then after this three five-minute periods were added in succession in the third five-minute period the men having played over 40 minutes, began to get tired out, and there was a little better chance of getting a goal. The period had scarcely begun when Bowdoin's captain, Dresser, shot a pretty goal, while Maine's hopes went up in smoke and her chances looked very uncertain. However the team buckled down and R. Lambe with some skilful team work managed to tie the score. It now began to look like an all-day's job for either team to win, but Hosmer made himself the hero of the game by putting the puck between the Bowdoin's goal posts and winning the game for Maine.

The line-up and summary:

| MAINE | BOWDOIN |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| R. Lamb, Capt. forwards..... | Abbott |
| E. Lamb..... | Hamburger |
| Hosmer..... | Cleaves |
| Milliken..... | Dresser, Captain |
| Miner..... cover point | Hughes |
| Chase..... point | Bower |
| Bagg..... goal..... | Smith |

Score, Moine 3, Bowdoin 2. Goals, R. Lambe 2, Hosmer 1, Dresser 1, Hamburger 1. Referee, Dr. Reynolds. Time, 20 and 45-minute halves.



BASEBALL PROSPECTS.

Now that the baseball work has commenced in the cage, attention is being directed toward this form of sport and various conjectures are being made as to what kind of a team Maine will be able to put on the diamond this spring. Last year the team was particularly unfortunate, winning only one out of the six games played with the Maine colleges. However, there is in some measure an excuse for this, as the weather conditions were very adverse the men getting but very little practice on their own diamond until the latter part of the season.

This year, while, of course, it is impossible to predict the weather conditions and the state of the baseball field, other prospects with one exception, are more favorable than they were last year. There are now ten men in college who made their letter in

baseball last spring. Only one man was lost by graduation, last year's captain "Jack" Frost, who did most of the pitching last season.

The other pitcher, Hall, '09, left at the end of the fall term, so that, while Maine has the same team to start with as she had all last season, with the exception of these two men, these are the very men who would be missed the most. Frost and Hall together did the majority of the pitching and with them gone, Maine is going to be up a stump for a new twirler, unless something new shows up in the near future. There are plenty of candidates for the box in college, but as yet no stars have shown up for the position.

Among some of the men now in college who are available for this position are Quint, '07, MacDonald, '07, Dow, '08, Lynch, '09, Hinkley, '09, and Clemens, '09. Quint was unable to do any pitching last season on account of a badly injured finger; but before this, he has done good work in the box and should be one of the strongest candidates in college for the position.

Mayo, '09, held down first base last season, and although new at college ball, he handled his position very creditably. Burns, '07, was shifted over from short stop to second base last year where he played the whole season. He has played two years on the team, and should make a strong bid for his position this year. Scales, '09, at short stop and Higgins, '09, at third completed the infield. While both were first year men, they had had considerable experience and will make hard men to beat out this spring.

Captain Gordon was behind the bat a portion of the season until he was obliged to retire from the game because of severe injuries, and his place was taken by blossom, '08, of the Law School. Gordon does not wish to catch this year on account of his injured fingers, if he can find enough good material for catchers out of the new candidates. The outfield was unsettled all of last spring; but those who played there for the greater part of the season were Quint, '07, MacDonald, '07, Chase, '08, and Sawyer, '08. There is a lot of good material in the three upper classes, besides the men already mentioned, among whom are Smith, '08, Dixon, '08, Farwell, '09, Edgcomb, '09, Gardner, '09, Long, '09, Pray, '09, and Hardy, '09.



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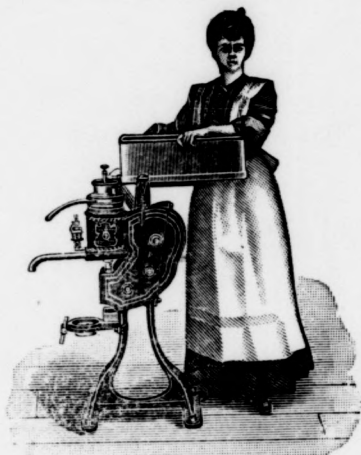
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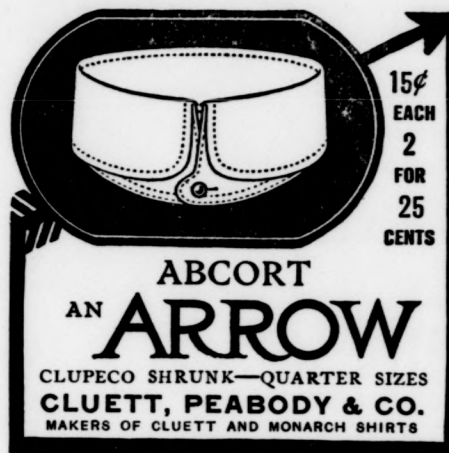
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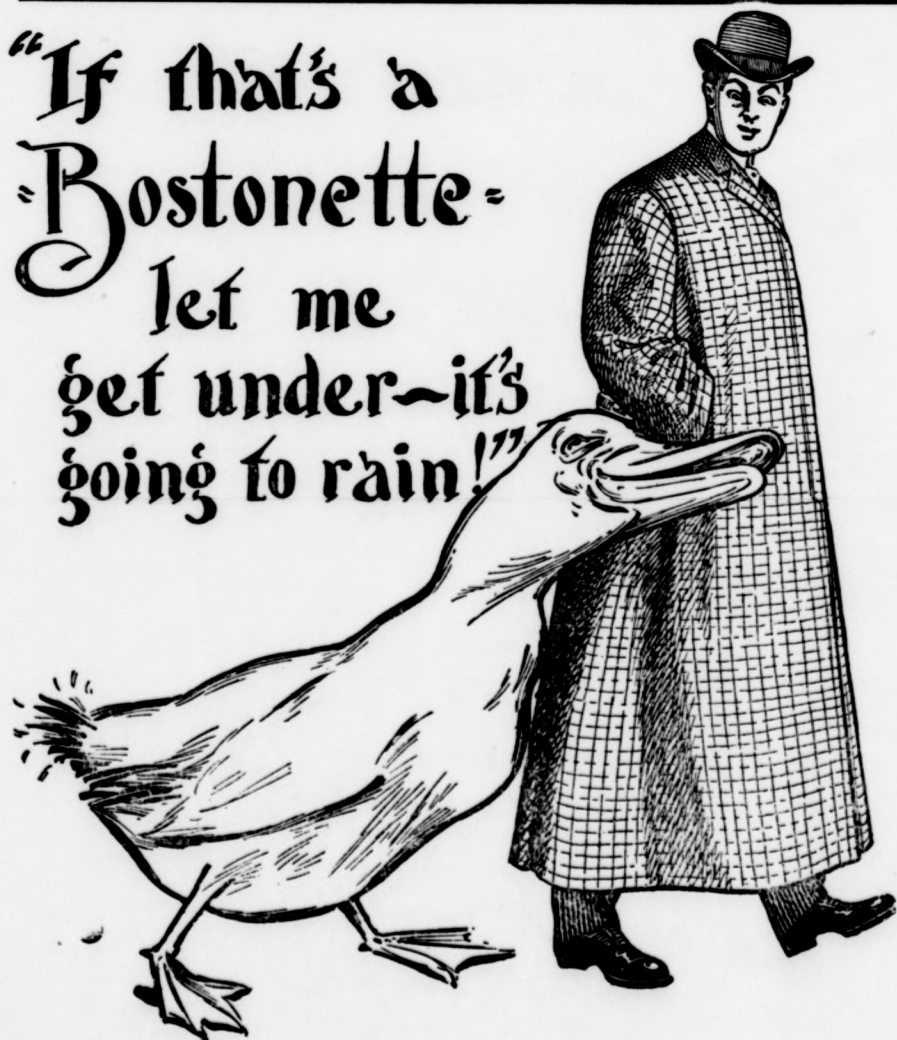


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