

Fall 12-21-1909

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THE MAINE CAMPUS

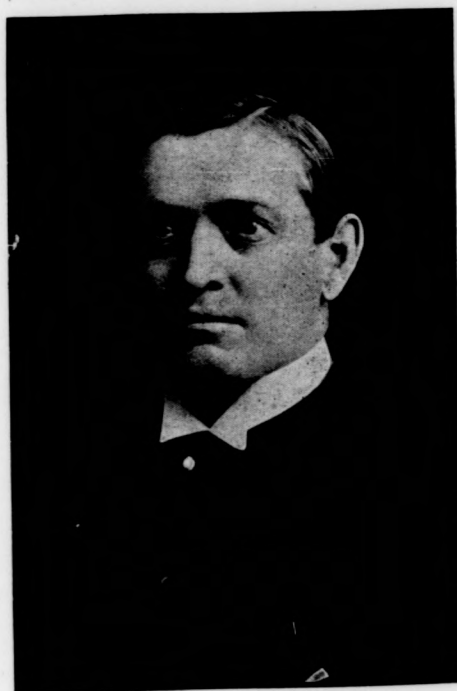
Vol. XI

BANGOR, MAINE, DECEMBER 21, 1909

No. 12

TRAINER FARRELL RESIGNS.

Mr. S. J. Farrell surprised the student body last week by tendering his resignation as track coach and trainer to the Athletic Association and to the University authorities. This action on his part confirms the rumors which have been floating about the campus all the year and which have been occasionally fed by remarks dropped by Mr. Farrell. His resignation just at this time



TRAINER S. J. FARRELL.

to take effect the first of January was entirely unlooked for, however, and meets with universal regret on the part of the students.

Mr. Farrell is now considering an offer from the Ohio State University to go there as coach and trainer and he expects to assume his new position very shortly. His departure so soon will necessitate prompt action on the part of the track management to secure a coach for the B. A. A. relay squad.

Mr. Farrell has done very successful work here as track coach for five years, during which time

he has tackled many obstacles to the development of winning track teams, and has turned out two championship teams. With the student body he has attained a degree of popularity rarely surpassed by a coach in any college and he has always modestly borne this as something which he could not help.

During his lifetime he has been a prominent track athlete and has worked as a trainer under Murphy at Yale. He came to the University five years ago last spring and has been here the year round ever since in the capacity of trainer for all the teams. For the past two summers he has successfully coached the track team of the Montreal Amateur A. A.

THE COLONIAL PERIOD IN SOUTH AMERICA

The second of the series of lectures on Spanish South America was given in the Library by Professor Colvin, Wednesday afternoon, December 5th. In this lecture the discovery and settlement of the region around Buenos Ayres was touched upon, the Spanish system of colonial government was outlined, and the restrictions upon immigration pointed out. Professor Colvin said in part:

A study of the colonial history of South America is very necessary for a good understanding of the conditions which have existed and do exist there now. This part of South American history extended over a much longer period than the corresponding period in North America and lasted over three hundred years. The government of the Spanish colonies was more general in power, more uniform in effect, and contained more transplanted European ideas than did that of the English colonies. All the territory controlled by Spain in the new world was blocked out within a hundred years after

Columbus had made his first voyage; and the system of government was worked out before there were any settlements at all in what is now the United States.

When grants in the territory were given, their boundaries were surveyed with great pains. The person receiving such a grant had to establish within the grant three cities. These cities were all carefully laid out before they were settled. In each city, around the plaza, or public square, were grouped the four principal buildings, the cathedral, town hall, school, and prison, these being the buildings deemed necessary in every Spanish city. A governor held control over these cities and also over the outlying districts and the Indian villages.

Religious instruction had to be given to the Indians. All through Spanish colonial history efforts were made toward the conversion of the natives to Christianity. The governors were appointed for life, and under general conditions the rank and file had no voice in the government. The viceroys who governed the country were appointed by the king of Spain and were responsible only to him. All laws for the ruling of the colonies were made in Spain and then sent out to the viceroys. A very complex code of laws was in effect, covering even such minor things as dealings between the people and questions of etiquette. In many cases these decrees were superseded by other decrees of the kings before they reached the colonies. Such a system resulted in endless confusion.

In general the Spanish policy towards the Indians was humane for the times. Occasionally there were cases of cruelty but these occurred mainly in the rougher parts of the country, such as the mining districts. Hard and self-sacrificing efforts on the part of the priests, especially those of the Jesuit order, were made for the purpose of converting the natives to Christianity. These priests made long journeys into the interior and lived among the Indians, studying their customs and doing everything possible for their welfare.

There was a sharp contrast in the methods used in providing settlers for the English colonies of North America, and the methods prevailing in the Spanish colonies. Grants were freely

given in England and emigration to the colonies was aided by the crown. In Spain the opposite extreme existed. Emigration was discouraged and great care was used in selecting the settlers. Few grants were given to foreigners. As a result of the difficulty of obtaining settlers smuggling was prevalent, especially along the northern coast.

THE SOPHOMORE CALENDAR.

The sophomore calendars for the year of 1910 were placed on sale Saturday, December 11. The calendar is an article of the very best quality and of the latest style, such as is being published by several of the larger colleges and universities this year. It is particularly well arranged and reflects great credit upon the sophomore class and the whole University. The front cover is of Russian beaver, hot pressed, and is stamped with a simple but artistic design which includes the Maine seal. The pages are of the latest India tint, and the cuts and printing in brown give a very pleasing effect.

The calendar contains fifteen cuts in all. The first page is taken up with a full length picture of George H. Schildmiller, the coach of the football team the past season, to whom the calendar is dedicated. There are the usual number of cuts of the athletic teams, the musical clubs, the Dramatic Club, and various buildings and bits of scenery about the campus. Two of the pictures are real innovations. One of them is a cut of "Bolivar," the elephant which figured so actively in the past football season, while the other is a view of the standpipe with the sophomore numerals upon it. The calendar also contains the words of the Maine Stein Song in full and a complete programme of the important college events for the year of 1910.

The committee from the sophomore class to whom the credit for the work belongs is P. R. Hussey of Patten, C. S. Cleaves of Bar Harbor, C. A. Batty, of Worcester, Mass., L. A. McKenney of Saco, and B. C. Kent of Stillwater. The committee has placed the calendars on sale not only in Bangor, Orono, and Oldtown, but also in several of the larger cities and towns over the state.

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JUNIOR CIVIL SMOKER.

The Junior Civil Society held a smoker Wednesday evening, December 15, in the club room of the Library. Prof. Boardman outlined the general civil engineering course at the University and took up the hydraulics branch in particular. Prof. Brown spoke on the railroad course. These talks were very helpful, as all juniors must choose between these branches at the beginning of the spring semester. Sidney M. Jones, '11, gave an account of the lake work of the United States Geological Survey, and D. P. Oak, '11, described the work of the Reclamation Service in Oklahoma.

It is the purpose of the club, this year, to have papers read by the members covering their experience in engineering. A large number of the men have had more or less practical work and these papers should prove very interesting and instructive.

DR. FENN VESPER SPEAKER.

The second vesper service of the year was held Sunday afternoon, Dec. 12. The address was given by W. W. Fenn, D. D., dean of the Harvard Divinity School. Dr. Fenn is a well-known speaker and his audience listened to his talk with appreciative interest.

Dr. Fenn had as a text, "Thy Will be Done." He said in part, that this clause of the Lord's Prayer should be spoken not with submission but with energy and will. Many bow to God's will only because there is no other way, and say, with sorrow rather than with gladness, "Thy Will be Done." The young man who leaves college for the busy thoroughfares of life should think of this one phrase not with resignation and grief but with determination; to accept it as a bugle call to press into the fray and take what the world metes out to each one, and say with the never-die spirit, "Thy Will be Done." The address was well delivered and the audience was so impressed with this new and forceful interpretation that for several seconds after the last words there was perfect silence.

The music, which has become a very important

feature of the vespers under the direction of Professor G. W. Thompson, was furnished by a quartette consisting of Miss Mabel Hanson of Bangor, Miss Margaret Ross of Bangor, M. E. Fassett, '10, and G. E. Springer, '10. The selection rendered was Shelley's "The King of Love My Shepherd Is."

Last Sunday the Right Reverend Robert C. Codman, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Maine, gave a very interesting and instructive address. Bishop Codman has spoken here upon several occasions. Music was furnished by the same quartette as on the previous Sunday.

The first vesper service after the recess will be held January 9, when Rev. F. W. Padeford, D. D., general secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society, will be the speaker.

CHANGE IN JUNIOR WEEK.

At a meeting of the junior class last week the change in the time of Junior Week, which has been made by the action of the Faculty, was discussed. Most of the discussion centered upon two plans, to have the exercises either just before Commencement or at some time during the winter, although a few favored the time set by the Faculty two weeks earlier than the former date.

The sentiment of the class seemed to lean toward the week before Commencement and so the Junior Week Committee waited upon the Faculty at the latter's meeting that afternoon and asked to have the examinations set forward two days in order that the class may have its festivities on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of that week. The Faculty took the request under consideration.

To complete the list of Junior Week officers, Harold G. Wood of Hallowell, was elected curator. Merton R. Sumner of South Paris and George I. Bearce of Auburn, were chosen as the class representatives on the Student Council.

An Anti-Homesick Club has been formed among freshmen women at Minnesota. It gave a banquet recently.

THE MAINE CAMPUS

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of Maine

Box 138, Bangor, Me.

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BANGOR CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING COMPANY

EDITORIALS.

THE student body learns with the deepest
disappointment of Mr. Farrell's resigna-
tion as trainer and track coach in the University.
Mr. Farrell holds a unique place in the heart of
every Maine man and of every alumnus who has
ever worked under him. Though his successful
work as track coach here may have aided his
popularity, it is, after all, not only his ability as a

coach, but the man himself that the students
admire and respect. Mr. Farrell has his faults
like the rest of us, but he has all those qualities
which go to make a man popular.

Yet, the fact that a person is popular does not
prove that he is worthy, unless this popularity
is permanent. Fluctuating popularity is not
particularly desirable, as it often shows up a
man's character in a poor light. It shows that
he stands in popular favor only momentarily
through a small act, perhaps, and that he may be
dashed as quickly from his place of favor with the
public as he was raised to it. Permanent
popularity on the other hand, does not come with
a leap; it comes only when a man exhibits the
qualities which command respect and emulation.
When a man once gains popularity by such a
path he holds it. Mr. Farrell has gained it and
he has held it, which fact speaks for itself.

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THE junior class is now facing the most
momentous question that has confronted
it since it entered the University. That is the
time of Junior Week, that greatest social occasion
of the year, which comes only once in the lifetime
of a class. Through the action of the Faculty,
Junior Week was set forward two weeks. The
alteration in the date seems most advisable and
perhaps the time suggested by the Faculty is
the most practicable. Weather conditions, how-
ever, are almost sure to be disagreeable at that
time of year and two other dates have met with
more favor among the juniors.

These are either the week before Commence-
ment or some time in mid-winter. Each of these
dates would not have the disadvantage of coming
at the close of one season and the beginning of
another. The winter date would be a decided
innovation, though, and would offer the juniors a
problem which they would scarcely like to tackle

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on such short notice. There is no doubt, however, that, with careful planning and perhaps a year or two of experience, a carnival week in February or March could be arranged which would be as brilliant and attractive as one in June.

The June date, on the other hand, would allow the carrying out of a program similar to those of former years, which have been tested and have proved most satisfactory. The objection has been raised that the success of Commencement would be endangered. It is hardly possible to say whether it would or not without a trial. Junior Week at that time would influence most upperclassmen to remain after examinations, and many of these would no doubt prolong their stay a few days. This would do away with one great hinderance to the success of Commencement, the small percentage of students present. This date would also afford a double attraction to the alumni.

If the Faculty believe that this week is most desirable and are willing to change the time of the finals, it seems almost worth while to try the June date this year and be sure of having a fine Junior Week with small chance of interfering with Commencement, rather than to run the risk of arranging a completely different program on two months' notice, which might prove a failure.

FORESTRY LECTURES BY S. T. DANA.

On Monday and Tuesday of last week Mr. S. T. Dana, of the United States Forestry Service, whose headquarters are at Washington, D. C., gave a series of interesting lectures on Forestry, in Agricultural Hall. The first talk was Monday forenoon at eleven o'clock, on the Forestry Service, and more especially as it is carried on in the West; on the six districts in the West; and on the problems with which the service has to contend.

His second lecture was delivered in the afternoon. At this time he spoke of the "free-usage"

system and the granting of permits, allowing the holder to cut timber to a certain limit. The amount to be cut is determined by the nature of the regions, and the character of the growth. By leasing part of the land for grazing the Forestry Bureau realizes a considerable sum, which aids materially in the furtherance of the forestry work.

On Tuesday, Mr. Dana discussed marking and cutting and the rules drawn up in each district. He concluded his remarks by speaking of the need for Forestry Experiment Stations in this Country.

A JOINT SMOKER.

The Economics and Massachusetts Clubs held a joint smoker in the club room of the Library last Thursday evening. While the members were engaged in filling the room with rings of blue smoke they were entertained with a talk on Investments by Mr. Tyler of Tyler, Fogg, and Company, bankers, of Bangor. He gave them many valuable suggestions about gaining knowledge of the stability of investments and the best way in which to proceed to secure one's money.

FACULTY DURING HOLIDAYS.

Several members of the Faculty will attend various educational meetings which will be held in New York during the Christmas recess. Dr. Fellows and Professor Colvin will attend the session of The American Historical Association Tuesday, December 28. Professor Craig will attend the meetings of The Philosophical Association at New Haven. Professor Sprague will attend the joint meetings of The Economic Association, the Sociological Society, the American Statistical Society, the American Society for Labor Association and the American Political Science Association, which will hold their meetings from December 27 to 31 inclusive. Mr. Jones will attend the sessions of the American Library Association in Boston.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The executive committee of the Athletic Association held an important meeting in the Library last Tuesday evening.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has invited the University of Maine to hold a dual meet on Tech Field next spring, provided Maine will hold another on Alumni Field the following year. After a long discussion the matter was referred to the committee on track for final decision.

George A. Phillips, '11, of Westbrook and Winslow A. Gooch, '11, of Alfred, were elected assistant managers of basketball for this season. The sub-committee on his branch of athletics was given power to engage a coach for this year. It is probable that the team will be furnished with both blue and white basketball shirts in order that they may always have a change of uniform between the halves.

The election of William Parker as captain of football for 1910 was ratified. Philip S. Strout, '11, of South Portland was elected manager for next season.

A board track for outdoor practice was talked about but nothing definite was decided upon. The date of the interscholastic meet was changed to the Saturday following the State meet.

Numerals were awarded to 60 sophomores and freshmen for work done on class teams this fall.

The honorary "M" for football was officially awarded to the following men: Captain H. J. Cook, '10, of Waterville; V. R. Ray, '10, of Sabattus; H. W. Wright, '10, of Reading Mass.; C. O. Pratt, '10, of Revere, Mass.; L. L. Conlogue, '10, of Houlton; F. R. Bigney, '10, of Greenville, G. L. Hosmer, '11, of Rockland; W. E. Parker, '12, of Harrington; Charles A. Batty, '12, of Worcester, Mass.; L. M. Smiley, '12, of Skowhegan; C. S. Cleaves, '12, of Bar Harbor; R. W. Buck, '11, of Monticello; E. T. Bigelow, '12, of Presque Isle; F. A. Eales, '13, of Vanceboro; A. F. Sawyer, '13, of Milbridge; and Manager Chester C. Johnson, '10, of Portland.

Nearly \$14,000 for the Yale Mission College in China was contributed by Yale men last year.

LOCALS.

Dancing parties were held Friday evening by the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Chi, and Theta Chi fraternities.

President Fellows called the Student Council together Friday afternoon for the first meeting of the year. Various matters closely relating to student interests were touched upon though no conclusions were reached upon any subject.

The executive committee of the Athletic Association met in special session Friday, and accepted Mr. Farrell's resignation. It also appointed a committee to draw up resolutions, which were presented to him today at the meeting of the Association. Mr. Farrell made a very appropriate response.

The seniors held a smoker last evening at the club house of the Kenduskeag Canoe Club at Hampden. The custom was instituted last year by the '09 class and proved such a success that it has doubtless become permanent. The committee in charge of the affair last night consisted of H. W. Wright, A. S. Moore, and A. L. Maddox,

The College of Arts and Sciences will publish a bulletin this year after the catalogue is issued, which will contain several cuts and will give a full statement of the advantages for students in this department. A bulletin describing the courses of this department is also being prepared.

Prof. W. A. Brown was at Portland last week attending the poultry exhibition. He took with him an exhibit of the poultry of the Agricultural department.

The young ladies of the Mount Vernon House held a banner sale in Coburn Hall this afternoon.

Miss Monro, assistant in the Library, has been obliged to take a few week's rest from her work. Miss Helen Tobie of Waterville is taking her place.

An informal house party was held Saturday, the 11th, by the Phi Eta Kappa fraternity.

The State Grange, which opened its session last evening, December 20, in Bangor City Hall, was addressed briefly by President Fellows, who cordially invited the members to visit the campus during the session of the Association.

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Portland,

A. E. Libby, '10, attended the initiation banquet of the Dartmouth chapter of Kappa Sigma fraternity at Hanover last week.

A reception in honor of Mrs. J. A. Harrington, the matron at the Phi Gamma Delta house, was held Friday evening, the 10th.

The following changes are to be made in subjects at the beginning of the spring semester: English 4, from three to two hours; English 2a, from one to two hours; Chemistry 2a, from three to two hours; and laboratory chemistry, from two to four hours.

During the past two weeks Prof. G. W. Thompson has been directing the efforts of the orchestra in perfecting several new selections. A trip is now being planned for February.

C. C. Johnson, '10, attended at Auburndale, Mass., the joint initiation banquet of the chapters of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity which are situated near Boston.

The Department of Agriculture is now actively engaged in presenting to the granges, breeders' associations, and institutes throughout the State, the results of experiments and scientific research in this department. Professors Campbell, Gardner, and Simmons have just returned from a lecture tour in Franklin and Oxford counties.

The Agricultural Club held its regular meeting last Wednesday evening, in Agricultural hall, with a good attendance. After the business of the evening was taken up, which consisted of voting in a list of new members, the Club listened to a very interesting talk by Prof. Russell on the "Horse of New England."

Prof. Colvin addressed the student body at chapel Friday morning, on the present conditions in Nicaragua, which have called for the intervention of the United States.

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ALUMNI NOTES.

F. O. White, '05, is engaged in civil engineering at Rockville, Conn.

'06.

E. D. Gulliver, is assistant city engineer at Portland, Maine.

James Page, is Superintendent of the American Optical Machine Company, which is located at Southbridge, Mass.

E. D. Brown, is principal of the High School at Ponce, Porto Rico.

'07.

A. T. Barrows, is at Wilson Mills, Me., in charge of the construction of a large concrete dam at that place.

T. M. Findlin is proprietor of the Van Buren Drug Company at Van Buren, Maine.

T. A. Maloy is inspector of concrete work on a large dam at Lisbon Falls, Me.

Clarence Mathews is married and is engaged in the automobile business at Cleveland, Ohio. His address is 3 Bailey Terrace, Cleveland.

'08.

J. P. Farnsworth is employed by the General Electric Company at Lynn, Mass. His address is 13 Park St. Lynn.

W. S. McNamara is principal of the New Portland High School, New Portland, Me.

R. R. Seamon is sales manager of the National Electric Company, of Boston Mass. His address is 21 Bromfield St., Boston.

'09.

J. W. Gerrity, who has been visiting at his home, in Bangor was a visitor on the campus recently.

F. G. Wadsworth is superintendent of schools at Mexico, Me.

S. W. Clemons, is with the Draper Manufacturing Company at Hopedale, Mass.

J. P. Littlefield, who is at his home in Ogunquit, was a recent visitor on the campus.

G. P. Deering is engaged in civil engineering work, at Quonochontaug, R. I.

W. L. Farnham is working for the Edison Light Company at Boston, Mass.

W. O. Harvey is doing drafting work with the American Woolen Co. of Lawrence, Mass. His address is 81 Saunders St., Lawrence.

D. S. Thomas is teaching English at the Leominster High School, Leominster, Mass. His address is 44 Boutelle St.

G. H. Williams is doing engineering work with the Missouri Pacific Railroad in Kansas and Oklahoma. :

Warren Carter, who is sub-master at the Ricker Classical Institute, was a visitor on the campus last week.

George V. Nauman has accepted a position with the N. E. Telephone Co. at Boston.

Ex-'09.

H. L. Farnham is working for the Edison Light Company at Boston, Mass.

Guy Albee is in a drug store in City Square, Charleston, Mass.

Ex-'10.

Hugh E. Shaw and Miss Helen Treat of Bangor, were married in Boston, Sunday, Dec. 12. The ceremony was very simple, only a few relatives of the bride being present. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Shaw departed for Pasadena, California, where they will pass the winter.

N. H. Sawyer is in California this winter.

H. P. Carle is working for the Portland Street Railway Co. at Portland, Maine.

Lewis R. Moore recently sailed from New York for Germany. Mr. Moore is one of the party of the Biltmore Forestry School. The course consists of six months of study abroad and a similar period in practical work in the United States.

Ex-'11.

L. F. Hayes is with the Custogis Chimney Company at Saybrook, Conn.

C. A. Maguire is working for his father, who is a building contractor. At present he is working on the new court house at New Bedford, Mass.

R. J. Noyes is attending the Sheffield Scientific School.

Arthur Houghton is working in Boston for the New England Telephone Company.

T. E. Houghton is a prosperous farmer at Fort Fairfield, Me. He visited the campus recently.

W. H. Johnson is located at Halifax, Mass., and is working for the Idland Water Survey.

Stanley B. Atwood is reporting for the Lewiston Sun.

Ex-12.

J. H. Mills is attending the Biltmore School of Forestry in Germany.

L. G. Stone is working in his father's grocery store at Limestone, Me.

Thomas Cassey is employed by the General Electric Company of Lynn, Mass.

E. W. Brundin is living an outdoor life for his health. His address is Chapman Cottage, Loomis, N. Y.

Dana T. Sanborn is working for an electrical contractor in Augusta.

Alton A. McPheters is at Schenectady, N. Y., engaged in civil engineering work.

Walter Hanson, is in a real estate office at Bangor.

L. C. Catheron is a student in the forestry course at Harvard University.

A. A. Hammond is taking a course in forestry at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Law School '02.

W. W. Buckley, is town clerk of Southbridge, Mass.

—◆◆—
Y. M. C. A.

James A. Gannett, '08, was the speaker at the Y. M. C. A. meeting last week. His subject was "What Is Worth While."

This is a financial age, he said, and everyone is judged by the salary which he draws or the amount of money which he controls. Such a condition is wrong. Money should never be the standard of measure of character or of a man's standing in a community. The rich man is not always the happy man; many of our wealthiest men have no one with whom to share their wealth. The greatest part of any joy that comes to us is the privilege of sharing it with others. Life is not an easy thing but "Pluck wins"—and success comes to him "who waits and watches and who always works."

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LETTER FROM DR. FERNALD.

To the Alumni of the University of Maine :

As you are already aware, during the last summer Mrs. Fernald and I had the pleasure of a visit to several of the European Countries.

Very generously in advance you shared with us the expenses of the journey, otherwise it might not have been undertaken, and now, if you care to follow the record, you may share in some of the satisfactions of our wanderings as they present themselves again to mind.

The record in the main can be but little more than an itinerary, with points here and there expanded to the degree admissible in a letter but not to the degree admissible in a document of more pretentious nature.

After a period of preparation including a study of the countries to be visited, we sailed at 5 P. M. June 12, 1909, from Boston, Mass., in the S. S. Canopic of the White Star Line. Our first halting place, six days from land, was at Ponta Delgada, a town of about 20,000 inhabitants on the island of San Miguel, or St. Michaels, one of the group of the Azores.

The water of its harbor is not deep enough to allow large ocean steamers to make a landing. In a rather turbulent sea, the cabin passengers of the Canopic to the number of three hundred or more were taken to shore, a half mile distant, in small boats, and the return to the steamer was made in a similar way.

The inhabitants of Ponta Delgada are largely of Portuguese origin, with some mixture of Flemish and Moorish blood. The town is of the walled type and the vegetation, which is remarkably rich, semi-tropical in character.

Three days later we called at Gibraltar, the British fortification in southwest Spain at the entrance of the Mediterranean.

The Rock of Gibraltar is given in the books consulted as rising to the height of 1408 feet, as three miles long and three-fourths of a mile in average width. It bristles with artillery. The town has a population of about 30,000, including the garrison of more than 5,000 men.

The sailing on the Atlantic, for the most part, had been enjoyable and generally free from incident. At Ponta Delgada our steamer took on board 114 of the crew of the wrecked "Slavonia" and carried them forward to Naples. The steamer list consisted of 350 cabin passengers, about 350 Italian and Portuguese in the steerage, about 280 officers, crew and other working force, and in addition the 114 from the "Slavonia" or a little more than a thousand in all.

The sail of 960 miles, made in the next two and a half days on the Mediterranean, was simply delightful, so smooth was the sea and so bland the air.

On the morning of June 24th, the twelfth day from Boston, now distant 4050 miles, the Canopic steamed past beautiful islands and headlands into the charming Bay of Naples.

In the city of Naples where we landed we soon realized

that we were in an environment strangely odd, and in contact with a civilization very different from our own. The events of the first day which come back with special vividness, you may be interested to share with us. After making a slight acquaintance with the plan of the city, enough for safety on our return, we set out for Pompeii distant perhaps twenty miles from Naples, and but a few miles from Vesuvius, the source of its destruction, which we passed on the way.

From the excavations that have been made one gets an impressive idea of the devastation wrought by the eruption of the volcano in 79 A. D.

The city, two miles in circumference, is now largely restored but the work of excavation and restoration still goes on. It was our privilege to see removed ashes and debris in which buildings had been buried for more than eighteen centuries, and mural decorations disclosed, perfectly preserved, and apparently as bright in color as before the destruction of the city.

The streets of Pompeii which one traverses today are real streets as they existed in the first Christian century. In a way, one can hardly fail to enter into the life of the people who then inhabited it. The city seems no longer mystical and vague but substantial and real like any town or city known to us in our own land.

At Naples our room overlooked from a considerable height not only a good part of the city but the whole of the beautiful bay with the island of Capri at the right, the shore of Sorrento in front, and at the left, fifteen miles away, Vesuvius.

Returning late from Pompeii, it was about eleven o'clock when we were ready to retire for the night. Then occurred a phenomenon on which we had not counted.

When Mrs. Fernald was taking for that day a last look upon the panorama presented by the bay and the city, her attention was attracted by what appeared to be myriads of small electric lights in the eastern horizon—lights which almost immediately disappeared. Getting the direction more exactly she decided that the lights proceeded from Vesuvius, and called me to her side.

In a moment, we observed a lurid lighting up of the horizon in the direction of the volcano followed by vivid lightning flashes from the crater. These, in turn, were followed a minute later by heavy detonations and an outpour of large masses of sparks and other material.

These phenomena in the order given were repeated three times in the next ten or fifteen minutes, then ceased, and there was no recurrence that we witnessed during the remainder of our stay in Naples. At first we hardly knew whether to be elated or terrified, but as no harm followed, we decided to deem ourselves fortunate in that this display of the volcano seemed to be timed for the special entertainment of the new comers to the city.

From Naples to Rome, the ride is one of but a few hours. If in the former city, conditions impress one as novel, in the latter they impress him as complex.

In Rome, are the remains, so to speak, of several civiliza-

tions, prehistoric, republican, imperial, Christian, medieval, and superimposed upon all, the impress of modern art, modern culture, and modern life. Without entering upon description it is sufficient for our present purpose to say of this city that rich as it is in the treasures of the distant past, it reflects as no other city can reflect the life and genius and spirit of all the Christian centuries.

For ourselves Rome possessed an especially melancholy interest. In a beautiful cemetery just outside the walls, we visited the spot where a brother of Mrs. Fernald and his wife lie buried. They had lived in Rome twenty four years, sharing the life of the modern city.

In our recollections of Rome where there was so much to challenge our admiration or our wonder, perhaps there was no incident that left a more vivid impression on our minds than that made by a visit to the vatican and a reception in audience by Pope Pius X. Whatever one's religious views, he cannot fail of the reverential spirit in bearing a part in a ceremony to Catholics so significant, and to Protestants and Catholics alike so impressive.

After Rome, we visited Florence, Pisa, Venice and Milan as among the more attractive and important cities of Italy. Each has a history peculiar to itself and each has a wealth of painting or sculpture or architecture or all combined, such as can hardly be found anywhere else in the world.

One is impressed in Italy with the richness of the soil, its intensive cultivation, and an economy of land areas which leads to the culture of the vine or of fruit trees high up on the sides of mountains. So noticeable is this feature not only in Italy but in Switzerland, that one is not surprised by the comment of Mark Twain to the effect that the farms in these countries stand on edge.

Our Fourth of July was passed in Venice. The Day (Sunday) received certain recognition of the Venetians in honor of the Americans visiting in the city.

From Italy, the party with which we were connected made its way into Switzerland by a carriage drive over the Simplon Pass, 6,595 feet above the sea—a drive of about forty miles.

Mrs. Fernald and I went into Switzerland through the Simplon Tunnel, (twelve and one-fourth miles long) and thus saved a day for a visit by a side trip to the charming village of Zermatt, near the base of the Matterhorn.

In Tyndall's "Hours of Exercise in the Alps," the endurance required and the perils involved in ascending this mighty peak are vividly set forth. For the hardy Alpine climber, this mountain still holds an unwonted fascination. We were content to view it from the vantage ground of high altitude and safe distance. It was a memorable day that we passed in its neighborhood.

Returning to our party a day later, our ride was through the beautiful Rhone valley, bordered by Alpine scenery that beggars description: followed by a steamer sail across Lake Geneva and a quiet ride by rail through fertile fields and past thrifty country homes to the city of Berne, the capital of Switzerland. In the mountain regions of this country one can but be impressed with

the stern conflicts with nature which must be the daily experience of the inhabitants and with the hardy life which these mountaineers must undergo.

After a few days at Interlaken, wonderful for situation between Lake Thun and Lake Brienz, with mountains for guard, and after a short stay at Lucerne, we were ready to leave the land of the Swiss for the broader fields and forests and the renowned cities of Germany.

We visited the university cities of Strassburg and Heidelberg, finding much in them of absorbing interest, and then the quaint medieval city of Nuremberg still surrounded by ancient feudal walls and with seventy or more of its watch towers still in place.

Thence we journeyed to Bayreuth where preparations were in progress for the Wagner Festival to begin two days later. Here was pointed out to us the house in which Jean Paul Friedrich Richter lived and died. The residents very naturally take great pride in their town which Richter and Wagner contributed to make famous.

Dresden, often called the "German Florence" was next visited. This fine city of nearly a half million in population is "noted for its artistic, literary and scientific collections."

Berlin marked the eastern limit of our travels in Europe. It impressed us as one of the finest of European capitals. As would be expected everything about it is of substantial character. Emperor William II. has done much to beautify the city, especially by the free use of statuary along stately avenues. A visit to the Royal Palace was one of the events of interest while in this metropolis of the German Empire. Nowhere else, not even in Paris did we see automobiles in such numbers, and nowhere else did we see so scrupulously kept avenues and boulevards on which to run them.

The automobile ride to the neighboring Charlottenburg, where we visited the Mausoleum of King Frederic William III, Queen Louise, Kaiser Wilhelm I, and Empress Augusta, was an experience which for its varied moods will not soon be forgotten. Berlin was one of the cities that more than met our expectations in the blending of the substantial and practical with the artistic and esthetic.

From Berlin an all day's ride brought us to Amsterdam, Holland, a city which impresses one as all length and little breadth, built as it is on an arm of the Zuyder Zee, and yet its population in the census of 1900 was above 520,000. On Sunday at Amsterdam, we attended service in an old historic church where some of our pilgrim fathers worshipped when they had fled from England to Holland. The day following, we visited the Island of Marken where one finds the primitive costumes and the primitive customs of the Dutch people still continued. A visit to the Hague and later to Antwerp and Brussels in Belgium served to heighten our favorable impressions of these interesting countries, (Holland and Belgium) and of the people who inhabit them.

Leaving these low countries bordering on the North Sea, we journeyed again into German territory, to Cologne,

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the chief city of Rhenish Prussia, noted for its cathedral which is said to be "one of the finest and purest monuments of Gothic architecture in Europe."

From Cologne, a steamer ride up "the Castled Rhine" as far as Bingen gave us one of the most memorable days in our European experience.

A day's ride by rail now brought us to the beautiful city of Paris. On arrival we were met by our youngest son who was passing his summer vacation as a temporary secretary to Consul General Mason at the French Capital, and who contributed to make our stay in Paris one of peculiar interest.

With no attempt at description, a few of the places and objects visited may be mentioned: Church of the Madeleine for Sunday service, Versailles with its extensive and costly Palace built by Louis XIV, Town Hall, Palace of Justice, Pantheon, Gallery of the Luxembourg, Tomb of Napoleon, a mausoleum in keeping with the idolatry of the French people for Napoleon I, Chamber of Deputies, Cathedral of Notre Dame, Eiffel Tower, from the summit of which a magnificent view of the city rewards the visitor, and the Louvre and again the Louvre. This Palace, as you will recall was formerly part of the Tuileries but is now an Art Museum with extensive galleries of paintings, sculpture and other collections on a scale worthy of the great city of which it is an attractive feature.

One is not disappointed in the fine avenues, the architecture, the statuary, the varied monuments of art and their esthetic arrangement which have united to make Paris one of the most interesting and fascinating centres in all the world.

The ride from Paris to Havre was on the afternoon of the hottest day we encountered, and was one of discomfort. From Havre the night sail by steamer across the English Channel so Southampton was in quiet waters.

England is justly characterized as a great park and this Sunday morning ride from Southampton to London was through a beautiful section of this park. We were too late for morning services but nearly all our party found their way to Westminster Abbey for the evening service.

Although we had greatly enjoyed our visit on the continent, it was refreshing to find ourselves in a land where English was the prevailing language spoken and heard.

It would be idle to attempt to name the points of interest which claimed our attention in England's great metropolis. The Parliament Buildings, Westminster, The Tower, British Museum, Kensington Palace and Buckingham Palace are among the points of interest that the visitor cannot afford to miss. London impressed us as no longer the London made known to us in history and story, but rather, while retaining many of the ancient and characteristic land-marks, as really, for the most part, a progressive and modern city.

The readers of this letter, being valued friends, may be interested to follow the account of a single personal incident.

For many years, I have desired to be present at at least a session of the English Parliament or more particularly of the House of Commons in order to compare from personal observation the legislative methods of this body with those of our own National Congress.

Before leaving home, I had seen statements to the effect that the English Parliament would adjourn in July, and as our visit to London was to be in August I dismissed all thought of attendance upon one or more sessions from my mind.

While in Paris, however, I learned that the proposed land tax or perhaps I ought to say "The Budget" introduced in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Honorable David Lloyd-George, had aroused so much opposition, especially of the Lords, that the debate would go on, at least, through August and September.

Here was my opportunity, but in order to avail myself of it, letters of introduction to a member or members of the House of Commons would be needed.

I have already referred to the American Consulate General in Paris where I had become somewhat acquainted. From this office I received a letter of introduction to our Consul General in London. Arriving in London and presenting this letter, Consul General Griffiths gave me letters of introduction to three members of the House of Commons, one of whom was Hon. T. P. O'Connor now in the United States in the interest of the Cause of Home Rule for Ireland. From another source I received a fourth letter to another member of the House.

Equipped with these letters, I proceeded to the Parliament Buildings. The time of the opening of the session is 2 or 2-30 P. M. and the session usually continues till midnight, and often when the topic for discussion is exciting, until morning. It chanced that the session of the night before was an all-night session, following which many members are likely to be late the next afternoon. On sending in my letters, it was found that no one of the members to whom they were addressed was present, and the letters came back to me. Armed with these, however, through the courtesy of other members I soon obtained the desired admission to the Chamber of the House of Commons.

The debate on the "Budget" was carried on with great earnestness but with entire courtesy on the part of the speakers. The comparisons which I desired to make proved of great interest to myself, but cannot be entered upon here without leading too far astray from the purpose of this letter. Among the prominent speakers to whom I listened were J. A. Simon, K. C. member from Walthamstow, the second largest district in England, Lord Robert Cecil, son of the Late Earl of Salisbury, Premier, and Sir William Robson, Attorney General.

Among the prominent members on the front benches were H. A. Balfour, late Prime Minister of England, Mr. Asquith, the present Prime Minister, Mr. Louis Harcourt, Sidney Buxton, Postmaster General, John Burns, Presi-

dent Local Government Board, Herbert Gladstone, Home Secretary, son of the late W. E. Gladstone, Austen Chamberlain, son of the former Colonial Secretary, and Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War.

It may be of interest to note that as I write these lines now more than three months later, the discussion of the "Budget" in the House of Commons has been completed, and that the bill has passed in that body by the unexpected majority of 379 to 149. In the House of Lords the debate upon it began on Nov. 22nd. The result *will be awaited with anxiety by King Edward and by the English people and may have an important bearing upon the future history of England.

On the way to Oxford from London, our party stopped at Windsor long enough to visit the Castle which for many centuries has been the chief residence of English sovereigns, and which today is the principal residence of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

At Oxford, population about 50,000, one is impressed with the large place that the university holds in all that pertains to the life of this renowned city.

It was our privilege to attend here a Sunday service in Christ Church Cathedral. The sermon was by Rev. Dr. Sandy, Lady Margaret Professor. It was noticeable that the pronunciation of English which we heard in this service (others besides Dr. Sandy took part) was not so much like what one hears generally in England as like that which one hears by the most cultivated speakers in the United States. It was a satisfaction to observe that the best English at home is also the best English at this great centre of learning abroad.

At the time of our visit a summer school at the university was in progress. The number in attendance was reported to be about two thousand.

After leaving Oxford, a drive from Leamington to Kenilworth, Warwick, Shotton and Stratford-on-Avon was an event long to be remembered, not only from the attractive region passed through but from its historic associations.

We were now at the home of Shakespeare, idolized not only throughout England but wherever the English language is spoken.

The borough of Stratford-on-Avon derives its chief importance from the fact that it was the birth-place of the gifted dramatist and poet. Everything about the town seems to take form from the one supreme event or fact. Like all pilgrims to this spot, we visited the house in which Shakespeare was born, the house in which Anne Hathaway lived, and the church in which both, side by side, lie buried.

From Stratford, a ride of four hours brought us to Chester, "the only city of England that still possesses its walls perfect in their entire circuit of two miles." Among objects of interest visible from these walls is Hawarden Castle, formerly occupied by Gladstone and still held by his son, Herbert Gladstone, recently appointed Viceroy of Africa.

Leaving Chester we passed through Liverpool *en route*

for Edinburgh. Melrose Abbey and Abbotsford were objects of special interest on the way.

The ancient Capital of Scotland, often called the "modern Athens" is a most attractive city not only from its location and buildings but more especially from its literary and historical associations. It has a population of about a third of a million of people.

Edinburgh was our point of departure for the "Trossachs Tour" through a region made famous by the genius of Sir Walter Scott.

Almost in the period of childhood we made acquaintance with this region through Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and now to sail on Loch Katrine, visit Ellen's Isle and look upon the "bold cliffs of Benvenue," was to transform early day dreams into reality.

The varied and typically Scottish character of this day's tour is indicated by our route from Edinburgh to Glasgow as copied from the tickets used for the trip. They read thus: Edinburgh to Aberfoyle, via Forth Bridge, Sterling and Bucklyrie by rail. Aberfoyle through Trossachs by coach. Trossachs to Stronachlachar by steamer (on Loch Katrine.) Stronachlachar to Inversnaid by coach. Inversnaid to Glasgow, by steamer on Loch Lomond to Balloch, then by rail via Dunbarton to Glasgow." We arrived in Glasgow at 4.30 P. M., August 19, and before sailing we had only time to make a slight acquaintance with this second largest city in Great Britain. At 2 P. M. August 20, on board the S. S. Laurentian of the Allan Line, we commenced our return voyage.

The sail down the River Clyde was delightful and that along the north coast of Ireland was enjoyable also, but when our steamer was fairly out on the Atlantic, we encountered a choppy sea and rough weather which soon drove passengers from the deck in large numbers.

These conditions prevailed for the first half of the voyage but the second half was in nearly untroubled waters. The landing was made in Boston on August 30, and two days later we found ourselves in the midst of old associates, friends, and neighbors, and in the enjoyment of our own home.

This record would be incomplete if I did not mention the fact, learned with deep regret, that in less than a week from the date of our landing, the S. S. Laurentian on the return voyage from Boston to Glasgow was wrecked by running upon rocks in a dense fog off the coast of Newfoundland. Fortunately all the passengers and crew were saved, but the steamer itself was a total loss.

As we reflect upon what might have been, we realize that we have occasion for great thankfulness that our European journey was made without accident, that we enjoyed a fair measure of health while away, and that we were finally brought in reasonable comfort and in safety to our own land and, as indicated before, to the sacred spot which we call "our home".

Rich and satisfying in its experiences, our summer abroad will always remain for us both a most grateful remembrance.

* The bill was defeated in the House of Lords by a vote of 350 to 75.

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ANOTHER COLLEGE SING.

A large body of the students gathered in the Chapel at 6.45, Thursday evening, for the second college sing. The first one, held about six weeks ago, proved quite successful and so Prof. G. W. Thompson called the students together again to practice some songs and stimulate their interest in the song-book which it is hoped will be published next month.

LATE BLIGHT AND ROT OF POTATOES.

The Maine Experiment Station is now mailing Bulletin 169, entitled Two Recent Epidemics of Late Blight and Rot of Potatoes in Aroostook County. This Bulletin contains the results of spraying experiments and investigations conducted during the outbreaks of the disease in question, which occurred in 1907 and 1909, giving particular attention to the factors responsible for the large amount of tuber decay experienced in the latter season.

LAW SCHOOL NOTES.

At a class meeting held Wednesday of last week the senior class elected the following officers: president, I. W. Caplan, Portland; vice-president, E. J. Grady, Bangor; secretary and treasurer, Astor Elmassian, Bangor.

William R. Roix, Esq., '06, of Limestone, was in town Wednesday calling on friends.

A reprint of an article written by Dean Walz entitled, "Some Aspects of Legal Education in Germany" which appeared in the November and December numbers of the Maine Law Review has been made, and is being sent out by the managing editor of the Law Review to all the lawyers of Maine and to the leading law libraries of the United States.

"Abolish the office of captain of football and the demoralization of the team through his loss or injury will be eliminated, says S. B. Newton, coach at Williams.

INTERCOLLEGIATE NOTES.

H. L. Hillman, Jr., a member of the American Olympia teams, succeeds W. C. Dole, resigned, as track coach at Dartmouth.

Syracuse is building the largest gymnasium of its kind in the world at a cost of \$300,000.

A Chinese student at Yale, a junior, won the Ten Eyck prize for speaking. His subject was "America and the Far East." The award carries with it the income of a fund of \$2,600.

Frank Smith, '12, has been elected captain of the Bowdoin football team for 1910.

The Colby dramatic club has selected for the season of 1909-10 the play, "One of the Eight."

The *Tech* management is to put out special issues of the paper from time to time covering the courses given at the Institute. A copy of the first special issue may be seen on the exchange table at the Library. It treats of the civil and sanitary engineering departments and of such subjects as what the course stands for at present; what opportunities it offers; the kind of life a civil engineer leads; how the course trains for this life; and what is left for the life work to develop.

Columbia University has 13,730 living graduates. Of these 13,367 live in the United States and one-half reside in Greater New York.

Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania has been elected chairman of the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation.

A Chinese scholar, asked to render an educational report on a certain American college, wrote to Pekin: "They have an athletic club here which they call a University. On the days when it rains, the students read books."

New York City's Board of Education has voted to abolish interscholastic football.

A. J. DURGIN

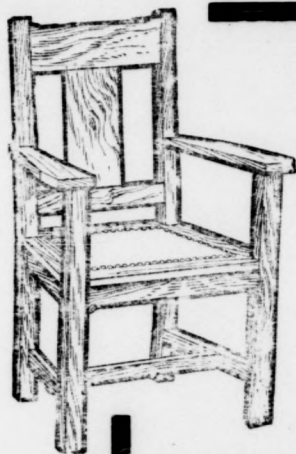
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