

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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THE
BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Volume X



June, 1909 to May, 1910

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Brown Alumni Magazine Co.
BROWN UNIVERSITY

1910

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



BROWN CLASS DAY, 1909

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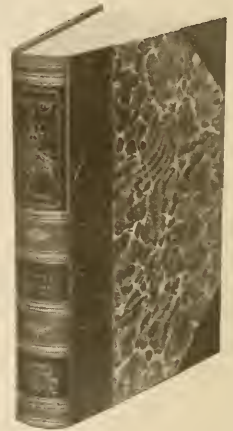
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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. X

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JULY, 1909

No. 2

The Charter Report

WE print below the preliminary report of the committee appointed by the corporation to consider such changes in the charter of Brown University as would eliminate all sectarian tests. This report is the most notable document ever emanating from the corporation of Brown. The nobility of its spirit and of its diction is worthy of the great cause at issue. Its liberality and completeness make it the Magna Charta of the liberties of the sons of Brown. It proposes to remove all sectarian restrictions imposed by charter with reference to the position of president, member of the corporation or member of the faculty, leaving only the supreme tests of qualification, character and loyalty; but it does more than this: it enfranchises every recipient of a Brown degree regardless of the race or creed to which he may claim allegiance. Certainly the Baptist denomination has redeemed itself. This great corps of five million militant Christians, this great bulwark of the modest Christian virtues against the luxuries and folly of the day, has stretched forth its hand and blessed Brown University, saying "We consecrate you to a higher service, which shall be more religious without bonds than it ever was when fettered." There was no need of any statement that Brown would still be a Christian college. The example and precepts of Jesus Christ are today accepted by all religions as the guiding principles of a noble, helpful life, and Brown must rest on these or forfeit our devotion and support: bearing in mind always that the true Christianizing process is indi-

vidual and voluntary, and not corporate and functional.

To be sure the report is preliminary, yet it has been received by the corporation and the committee continued. It is unthinkable that the corporation would reverse the carefully considered decision of nine of its selected members who unanimously presented it, especially as six of the nine are well-known representative Baptists. These six Baptists are Henry Kirke Porter of Pittsburgh, Pa., who represents the best traditions of the Western Baptists and is honored everywhere, a man of liberal views and generous acts and a champion of independence in politics; Charles E. Hughes, governor of the state of New York, of such integrity and devotion to the people's rights that all they ask of any issue is "Does Governor Hughes approve?"; Everett Colby, a representative of the New Jersey Baptists, and an intrepid fighter for the political redemption of the citizen from the tyranny of the bosses; Rev. George E. Horr, former editor of the well-known Baptist paper, the Watchman, now president of Newton Theological Institution, a Baptist of the Baptists, yet broad enough to honor those of opposite views; Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, whose whole life and thought is devoted to the weal of Brown with a fervency that appeals to the support of all Baptists and all Brown alumni, and Rev. Thomas S. Barbour, secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Society one of the contemporary leaders of the denomination, and a member of a family long affiliated with Brown.

The three members of the committee representing other denominations are Robert H. I. Goddard, Episcopalian, who stands for lofty political ideas and undeviating integrity in all things; Arnold Buffum Chace, Quaker, chancellor of the university, and Stephen O. Edwards, Congregationalist, a prominent barrister and leader in philanthropic efforts.

That such leadership should be ignored is as unimaginable as that Darwin and Huxley should be relegated to the limbo of vain and useless visionaries or that the signers of our Declaration of Independence should be stamped as mischief makers and rebels. No! the Rubicon is passed. This is no time for turning backward. Nations may become decadent, totter and fall and live in the dust, but the growth and expansion of human thought is continuous, the torch is caught and carried on to planes of loftier development of human freedom and emancipation. For this preliminary step towards Brown's advance to a freer atmosphere, we would pour out our songs of gratitude and sound the jubilee; asking pardon for any doubt or misgiving in the past.

It only remains now for every open-minded Baptist and every true son of Brown to use his influence towards the consummation of the committee's conclusions by persuading all whom he meets, and by his personal approval sent to the committee, in order that they may feel that the entire body which they represent are in accord with their views; thus may they hasten the day of Brown's entrance into the enlarged sphere of soul liberty through all parts of its governing charter.—*Robert P. Brown.*

The movement for the revision of the Brown University charter has been greatly stimulated by the unanimous preliminary report of the committee appointed a year ago by the corporation to take into consideration the proposed elimination of sectarian requirements. The committee is composed of nine members of the corporation, of whom no less than six are Baptists, and the unanimity of its findings is at once significant and conclu-

sive. From the unequivocal position in favor of the change taken by Baptists of the standing of President Faunce, Governor Hughes, Secretary Barbour of the American Baptist Missionary Union, ex-Congressman Henry Kirke Porter, ex-Senator Everett Colby and President Horr of the Newton Theological Institution it is inconceivable that the denomination as a whole will dissent.

A year ago when the question of charter revision was introduced into the corporation, it was a Baptist who moved the appointment of this committee; and the only difference of opinion regarding the question at issue arose from the courteous desire of the Baptists in the body that the committee should consist principally of non-Baptists, and by the counter—and equally courteous—desire of the non-Baptists that the Baptists should have the preponderance. This amicable divergence of judgment was composed in a satisfactory way by the selection of six Baptists, one Congregationalist, one Episcopalian and one Friend. Thus the Baptists, having taken the initiative, were placed in charge of the proposed inquiry. They had the power to check the contemplated change, for a time at least, but, after a mature consideration of the case in all its bearings, they have put themselves on record in favor of it without a dissenting voice and with unanswerable logic. The proposal now comes before the wider circle of Brown alumni, therefore, with all the added moral force of a voluntary endorsement in behalf of the denomination chiefly in interest.

If the proposed change is to be put into effect—and there can be no doubt that it will be—it is desirable that no disharmony or friction shall occur. And every true friend of Brown will rejoice that the danger of this has been reduced to a minimum. Baptists, as well as non-Baptists, have looked the facts in the face, and the disposition of both is simply to do what is best for the future of the university. So far as we know, the attitude of all parties is mutually friendly. The one vital question that everyone asks is this: "What effect will the amending of the charter have on Brown?"

We do not believe that the change

will alienate any of our old friends, but we are sure that many new friends will be drawn to us. Those who have been excluded on sectarian grounds from participating in the college government will appreciate their future eligibility, while those who have been included in the charmed circle will have nothing but good will for the new arrangement, since the historic past can never be effaced, and the corporation doors will be as open to them as ever.

Brown will not forget her origins, nor would any intelligently loyal son of hers wish that she might do so. All honor to the self-sacrificing men who struggled for her establishment and enrichment! All honor to the freedom and tolerance that have characterized the Baptist denomination from the beginning! There is no other branch of the Christian

Church in which the fire of democracy and equality has burned more brightly; there is probably no other that would have been capable, in 1764, of agreeing to a college charter so liberal as ours. Every friend and graduate of Brown must be gratified to know that at this turning point in the university's history the denomination has risen not only unselfishly and gracefully to the emergency, but in accordance with its oldtime doctrine of altruism. The report of this corporation committee proves that there still survives among the Baptists of the present day the fraternal spirit of the Baptists of the eighteenth century who opened to every sect and creed their liberal and catholic college on the shores of Narragansett Bay.—*Henry R. Palmer.*

FOR THE ELIMINATION OF SECTARIAN REQUIREMENTS AT BROWN UNIVERSITY

Corporation Committee on Charter Revision Unanimous
for the Change



YEAR ago the Brown University corporation authorized, for the motion of a Baptist member, a committee of nine of its number to report on the advisability of changing the charter—the understanding being that the changes in question had to do simply with the existing sectarian limitations in the university government. The committee has held frequent and prolonged meetings, and after a year of earnest thought and deliberation has presented to the corporation a preliminary report, strongly recommending the entire elimination of all denominational restrictions. Six of the nine members of the committee are Baptists.

After rehearsing the methods and purposes of its work, the committee says:

As a result of these investigations and after patient consideration of the ques-

tions involved, your committee believe that the purposes of the founders in the light of present conditions would be best fulfilled by the removal of specific denominational requirements from the charter, and that harmonious action to this end, with due consideration of all interests affected, would greatly promote the welfare of the university.

Your committee came to this inquiry with open minds and without conscious bias or prejudice. They have arrived at this result only after long and thorough investigation and discussion. It is proper that they state the reasons which have influenced them to favor a change in this ancient and time-honored instrument.

The change is desirable.

1. Not because the university is now sectarian in administration or atmosphere. On the contrary, Brown Univer-

sity is as free today from sectarianism as any college in America. No trace of sectarian influence is ever seen in the assembly of the trustees or fellows, in the meeting of the faculty or in the instruction of the class room.

2. Not because of a purpose to make the university less distinctly religious or less positively Christian. On the contrary, we earnestly desire Christian ideals to penetrate more and more deeply the entire life and work of the institution.

3. Not only or chiefly because we desire to secure the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation for our faculty. Earnest discussion as to the advisability of changing the charter has been carried on since the days of Francis Wayland, and the idea is in no sense novel. We frankly acknowledge that the Carnegie Foundation has brought the issue of charter revision again to the front, and that we do desire, not for the corporation, but for our faculty, the benefits of that foundation. Nevertheless, the reasons for change existed fifty years ago and would remain if the Carnegie Foundation should vanish.

But it is desirable because :

1. A change in the letter of the charter is necessary if we would preserve its spirit and intention. A document which was extraordinarily liberal for 1764 is no longer so in 1909. It is no longer consistent with the spirit of the founders or with its own declared purpose. Intended to secure in the governing body a comprehensive representation of the great branches of the Christian church, it excludes all churches save those four which were prominent in New England in 1764. Intended to produce and nourish a "liberal and catholic institution," it now, if interpreted literally, surrounds the corporation and faculty with restrictions which are antiquated and out of harmony with the spirit of the present age and the desire of the founders. No man supposes that if the founders were now establishing a college they would advocate all the restrictive clauses now found in the charter. In the endeavor to preserve in the administration of the university the liberal spirit of the founders, we have strained the letter of the charter as far as conscience will permit, and

can go no further. Yet the difficulty of literal adherence to the venerable document increases with every decade as religious conditions change. No other college charter in America apportions so explicitly a fixed number of trustees among a limited number of churches, and thereby implicitly excludes all other churches. In 1764 it was easy to ascertain and pronounce on the ecclesiastical principles and relations of every man in the community. In the present age it is often impossible to do this without inquisition and cross-examination. Frequently men whose denomin-



TWO CHARTER REVISIONISTS

Hon. Everett Colby, '97, and Gov. Charles E. Hughes, '81, of the Charter Committee, at Commencement, on left of the picture

ational eligibility is questioned are nominated for trustees. That eligibility cannot be determined without an investigation from which all of us shrink, and the results of which might lead different men to different conclusions. The question as to what constitutes membership in a given denomination has never been answered, and that question will inevitably grow more difficult as the years advance. Denominational barriers are falling, and denominational lines are not as sharp and clear as in the 18th century. If it be said that actual church membership should be required of every

candidate for the board of trustees, we must remember that Nicholas Brown, for whom our university was named, was not a church member: John Carter Brown, one of our most distinguished trustees, never joined any church, and a number of our most useful and honored trustees have not been members of any church. Indeed, it may be questioned whether the Friends wish to be regarded as a church or denomination at all, or to formulate sharply-defined conditions of membership. But even under the most liberal construction of our charter, the provisions which exclude from our governing board the great majority of Christian men in America seem strangely at variance with the original design of the founders and the "liberal and catholic" spirit which they possessed....

2. Even if denominational qualifications could be determined to the satisfaction of all, it is unfortunate that sectarian differences should be thus constantly forced to the front in university affairs. When any man is mentioned as a possible trustee, the first question necessarily is not regarding his fitness for trusteeship, not concerning his knowledge or mental ability, or power to render the university service, not even concerning his character, but concerning his denominational relations. This is both unfortunate for the university and unjust to the individual.

3. The charter now by inference excludes all non-Protestants from the faculty. The faculty is open to "any and all denominations of Protestants." This phraseology may have been used with deliberate intention to exclude non-Protestants, or, as seems more likely, it may be that the founders failed to mention non-Protestants merely because there were so few of them in New England. In the latter case, the letter of the charter prohibits us from being true to its spirit.

4. The present charter excludes from the board of trustees a large and increasing section of the alumni. No matter how able and influential an alumnus may be, no matter what devotion he may have shown or what sacrifice he may have made for the university, he is excluded forever from the governing body unless he belongs to one of the four denominations mentioned

in the charter.

Here many questions of casuistry are constantly arising. Is a member of the Christian body called Disciples eligible? Is a Baptist eligible who has been for many years a member of a Congregational church? Would George L. Littlefield of Pawtucket, the largest single benefactor in the history of the university, have been eligible as a trustee? He was immersed as a boy on confession of faith, and attended all his life a Baptist church, but did not become a member of that local church. Is a Friend eligible whose affiliation with the Friends is merely a matter of ancestry and tradition, and who himself never attends a Quaker meeting? Is a Unitarian eligible as a Congregationalist?

Even if these questions could be answered, the fact would remain that a large part of our graduates are prohibited from any share in the government of the university. While these men were undergraduates they were treated with equal justice, and all distinctions of creed were ignored. But the moment they become graduates, their creed becomes of greater importance, and if they fail to belong to one of four denominations they are as stepsons to their Alma Mater. Thus the university is steadily creating a constituency which cannot sympathize with its position.

5. Another reason for the change is that Brown University may be relieved from the misconstruction to which it is now unjustly subjected. Every graduate is aware that there is not the slightest attempt at denominational propaganda within the walls of the university. The atmosphere is as free as that of any university in the land. Yet it is impossible to persuade the public of this fact so long as we have charter requirements more specific in denominational restrictions than can be found in the charter of any other American college. In no other New England college, so far as we know, is the president required to belong to a specified denomination. In no other New England college are certain denominations excluded, by charter, from the government. In no other New England college is a certain religious faith requisite for a position on the teaching staff. In

no other is the entire body of trustees parceled out among a certain number of denominations. Our exclusion from the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation has called public attention to this fact in a most striking manner. Our university, therefore, does not clearly appear as it should in the class of institutions to which it properly belongs. . .

It is useless for any institution to pretend that in changing its charter, as we propose, it has no reference whatever to the standards of the Carnegie Foundation. On the contrary, we freely acknowledge that the desire to secure retiring allowance for our teaching staff is one of the objects we desire—though by no means the chief object. If we were as a corporation seeking pensions for ourselves, our motive would indeed be selfish or sordid. We want these pensions for the self-sacrificing men who are toiling, in many cases, on a meagre salary, and for the wives and children. If we were parting with any principle, or ignoring any obligation in order to secure such pensions, we should indeed be selling our birthright for a mess of pottage. But in simply asserting our birthright more clearly, and adhering more closely to the purpose and spirit of the founders of the university, we should be sacrificing no principle, and should be gaining much for the men who make the university. We should be merely throwing aside the fetters that impede us, avoiding misconstructions that pain us, and making clear to the world the real temper and spirit of the university.

It is only by making as generous provision for our faculty as other like institutions that we can expect to draw and hold the best men. The life and success of the university depends upon the men who constitute the teaching force. Their experience, ability and reputation constitute the best asset of the university. Only by securing and retaining men of the highest scholarship and teaching power, can we carry out the noble purposes of the founders and make Brown an institution of first rank. If we cannot offer as ample rewards to teachers as other institutions, then we cannot compete successfully for teachers of highest ability, and we must lose our best men to institutions which are free

from denominational restrictions. The inevitable consequence must be that Brown will find it difficult, if not impossible, to hold the place it now holds among the colleges of the country.

We do not, however, for a moment contemplate that the severing of the rigid requirements which now bind us to four denominations and exclude all others would mean cutting loose from organized Christianity. We would have the university ever increasingly permeated by Christian forces and ideals. We are not content with professors of mere moral and religious aspiration. For us the true and sufficient religion is Christianity. In case the present charter is changed, we would suggest that the corporation adopt some clear declaration of its attitude toward the Christian faith held by the founders, and its desire to cherish and promote that faith in all the life of the university. Furthermore, we would have the university ever cherish especially close and fraternal relations with the denomination which was chiefly responsible for its founding. By that denomination the seed was planted which has now become a mighty tree. Any failure to acknowledge our perpetual indebtedness to the heroic men who sacrificed and toiled for us in the day of small things would prove us lacking both in historic perspective and in moral sense.

In the infancy of an institution, as in the infancy of a human being, it must be tied closely and by external bonds to its mother. It cannot safely be allowed to assert any great degree of independence or trusted to guide itself. But as it grows, if it be worthy of its parents, it will develop a life of its own, will claim the right of self-control, self-guidance and self-defence. It then becomes the voluntary offering of its founders to the service of the republic. The colleges of America which are under strict denominational control to day are almost without exception the smaller and weaker colleges. They cannot yet be trusted to go alone.

For these five reasons we believe the removal of denominational provisions from our charter is desirable :

1. In order to preserve the spirit and fulfill the real purpose of the founders.
2. In order to avoid the necessity of

inquisition into the theological position and ecclesiastical relation of every candidate for the board of trustees.

3. In order to avoid all religious tests for members of the teaching staff.

4. In order to render eligible to the board of trustees the large section of the alumni which is now excluded.

5. In order to remove public misconception as to the truly "liberal and catholic" attitude of the university, and to secure for our faculty both the recognition to which they are entitled and the support for themselves in their old age, and their families, which such recognition involves.

With her charter thus liberalized and freed from the erroneous impression that she is a sectarian institution Brown will have a wider constituency and more loyal adherents. All denominations will then have a common interest in her welfare, and we may look for a wider sympathy and more generous support from the community which she serves.

The change involves so many considerations of justice and courtesy, of moral and legal obligation, of regard for our Baptist constituency and for the general public as to demand to an unusual degree deliberation in procedure and careful consultation of all the interests, educational and religious, which are immediately or remotely involved. It is the part of wisdom that action shall be taken only after full discussion, and it is highly desirable that all interests work

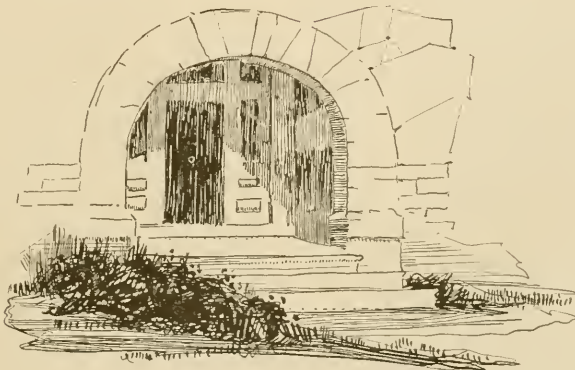
in harmony to the same end. Hasty and ill-considered action and disregard of the opinions and feelings of alumni and friends can only work disaster. The university was not founded yesterday and cannot be revolutionized to-morrow. It has been built up by 145 years of toil and sacrifice. Change should be made carefully, after sympathetic conference with those who represent the founders and all other interests. Any change should be preceded by a full presentation of the subject to those who form our constituency, that they may see the facts as your committee see them, and feel the force of the considerations which have brought us to our unanimous convictions.

For these reasons and because we are not yet prepared to submit a plan of revision and procedure in detail, your committee present this preliminary report and request that the committee be continued, with instruction to report at a later meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

EVERETT COLBY,
ARNOLD B. CHACE,
ROBERT H. I. GODDARD,
CHARLES E. HUGHES,
STEPHEN O. EDWARDS,
W. H. P. FAUNCE,
THOMAS S. BARBOUR,
GEORGE E. HERR,
HENRY KIRKE PORTER.

Providence, June 17, 1909.



CHARLES DARWIN AS A MODEL STUDENT OF NATURE*

By W. W. Keen, 1859, M. D., LL. D., Philadelphia



FIFTY years ago next September — for commencement was still held in September in those medieval days—my class graduated from Brown University. I well remember my own attitude at the commencement in 1855, (the first I ever attended,) towards the men who graduated in 1805—men whose birth almost reached back to the Revolution itself. I considered that they were taking up room and using up oxygen that belonged to us young fellows, and that they ought to hurry up, or rather hurry down, into the hospitable graves that were yawning for them. Yet Theron Metcalf of this very class of 1805, who was born only three years after Yorktown, had the audacity to live till 1875—two years after I had been deemed mature enough to become a member of the corporation itself!

I have no doubt that the freshmen of to-day look upon us of '59 as almost the contemporaries of the ichthyosaurus, but I can assure them that that is absolutely a fish story.

But in truth we must recognize the fact that our lives are fast ebbing away and that though the average human life is far longer than it was fifty years ago, we cannot expect an indefinite prolongation of existence. You remember the story told of Baron Rothschild—the founder of the house—whose physician was called to see him when he fell ill at 90 years of age. He assured the doctor that he could not survive. "Not a bit of it, Herr Baron," was the cheerful reply, "You'll live to be 100." "No, no," replied the veteran banker, I suspect with a twinkle in his eye, "do you suppose that when the Lord can get me at 90 he's going to wait till I go to par?"

But old as we unquestionably are, we still remember our college days with enthusiasm and have eagerly watched

the growth of the university in numbers and in power. In 1859 the faculty numbered only 10 and the students 225; now they number 142 and 993 respectively. The courses of instruction were few in number compared with the wealth of choice now provided. But the very meagreness of the number made our instruction more individual and, perhaps, more lasting, and our memories are still stocked with the facts learned in the classrooms of Lincoln and Harkness, Gammell and Chace, and their peers. We would even be willing, if it be not made to minute, to be quizzed offhand on the topography of Athens, and would not find ourselves in the position of the lady who, after hearing a lecture on the Parthenon, enthusiastically thanked the speaker, adding "I am so much obliged to you for settling one question that has long perplexed me—whether the Parthenon was on the Acropolis or the Acropolis on the Parthenon."

That the Providence girls of 50 years ago were the sweetest, best and prettiest mortal man ever saw is indisputable—the class of 1909 to the contrary notwithstanding. How well I recall the skating parties, the sailing parties, when Cupid and the propitious breezes often becalmed our boat and bestirred our hearts, the combined search for the stealthy fragrant arbutus and the brighter-hued laurel, and the occasional mildly extravagant drives into the surrounding country. On one of these I saw a wayside sign—but memory, after over a half century is often a sad traitor and it may be that I only heard of it—with the legend "Coffins made and repaired." Whether this was grim humor to attract custom or an exaggerated instance of New England thrift intended to establish the custom of bequeathing so inevitable a final luxury

* An after-dinner address on commencement day at Brown University, June 16, 1909.

along with the family plate and jewels I know not. But the bizarre idea long lingered in my mind until finally I beheld its realization in the museum at Constantinople. A sacrilegious wretch named Tabnit had opened an old sarcophagus, had incontinently tossed out the remains of his predecessor and provided that his own should be replaced in this second-hand coffin. He had not even directed the inscription recording the virtues of his predecessor to be erased, but his own name was inscribed below the first with the added caution "Do not open this sarcophagus as you will find nothing valuable in it." Suspecting, however, that one who thus besmirched his own bones would also lie, later explorers lifted the lid and found many jewels and much other pelf.

That *Annus Mirabilis* 1859 was remarkable for two things. We graduated and the "Origin of Species" was published. You may smile but I assure you that there is a subtle connection between the two events which does not appear on the surface. The struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest were two doctrines which occupy many pages in that memorable book. See now the final irrefutable proof of the truth of these doctrines after half a century! We have struggled to exist and lo! here we are! The fittest have survived! Naturally then we are all enthusiastic Darwinians.

But badinage aside, the past half-century has seen a wonderful thing. One book, scarcely larger than an ordinary novel, has changed the mental attitude of the whole race, not only in science, but practically in almost every realm of human thought. On its appearance it was greeted with scorn, vehement invective, fierce criticism and even with the thunder of ecclesiastical anathemas. Only those who lived, say from 1860 to 1875, can ever realize the extent and the violence of the controversy on the platform, in the pulpit, at the dinner-table—everywhere. Yet behold a miracle! After fifty years, though there are still a few feeble voices raised from time to time in protest and dissent, its doctrines are now the common truths of practically all thoughtful and intelligent men and the semi-centenary of its pub-

lication has been made the occasion of scores of celebrations in Europe and America—a tribute to the work and genius of one man which has no parallel in scientific annals. The addresses so far as I have read them have traced the influence of Darwin upon various phases of human knowledge and human thought, but few, if any of them have pointed to him as a model student of nature.

I propose, therefore, to ask you to look very briefly at this aspect of Darwin's life and to appreciate the lessons we may learn from it.

1. The first feature of his character was his infinite pains in collecting and verifying an immense mass of facts. No one can read the "Origin" without being deeply impressed with this. Portfolio after portfolio, 30 to 40 he says, of data on the many subjects he was investigating were his capital in trade—a "huge pile of notes," as he well calls those relating only to the "Transmutation of Species." "I worked," he says, "on true Baconian principles and without any theory"—observe these words "without any theory"—"collected facts on a wholesale scale . . . by printed enquiries, by conversation . . . and by extensive reading. . . . I have bought many books and at their ends I made an index of the facts that concern my work, or, if the book is not my own, write out a separate abstract, and of such abstracts I have a large drawer full."

He was fortunate in inheriting means sufficient for his personal and scientific needs, but *per contra* he lost years of his laborious life from ill health. His persistent industry in spite of almost constant daily suffering for 40 years may well amaze us all.

2. He was never content only to read, to inquire or even only to observe, but when possible always put everything to the test of experiment. Hence the constantly recurring experiments in plants, the evidence from breeders of animals, of pigeons, and other birds in which the experimental method could be used. No scientist should ever accept any new statement without thus verifying it by experiment if that is possible. In the last half-century the experi-

mental method has done more to forward science and to make it exact than all the speculations since the days of Aristotle.

3. Darwin's was an "open mind." While always challenging alleged new facts and requiring the most conclusive evidence of observation and experiment before accepting them, yet, even though they controverted his previous opinions and apparently well-established theories, he was not hostile to them because they were new. They must win a sure victory over former notions, but he would see that they had fair play.

I do not know any better illustration of this influence of scientific study on the minds of savants in general than our former and our present notions as to the constitution of matter.

The twentieth century has opened most auspiciously with a great and fundamental discovery—that of radioactivity. For the first time also in the history of science a woman—Madame Curie—has been foremost in the work. This discovery has thrown into confusion our fundamental concepts as to matter and the more we know, the more are we puzzled. The idea that there may be only one primordial substance has recently received a notable impulse in the apparent conversion of radium into helium and by the still later observations which seem to show that other substances have been transmuted into carbon so that the chemists and physicists seem to have discovered at least a fragment of the Philosopher's Stone.

This openness of mind, this willingness to give up a cherished theory should be one of the chief virtues of scientific men. Of course there are always conservatives "dyed in the wool" who reject every new idea simply because it is new. But the great bulk of savants may be said always to append to their statements of facts other than self-evident propositions a large interrogation mark, enclosed though it be in a bracket. That is to say there is no postulate so firmly established but that it may be modified or overturned by later discoveries. "By doubt they are established," says Huxley, "and open inquiry is their bosom friend." Honest doubts once solved are the foundation-

stones of robust faith. Experiment then. Take nothing on faith, except, of course, in the higher realms of thought. Love knows no "instruments of precision." Test everything else by the balance and the yard stick!

4. This openness of mind was especially shown by Darwin by his mental attitude towards his own theories. Most of us are quite content for other fellows' ideas to be upset, but few like Darwin welcome criticism of our own ideas or are willing that our own intellectual children shall be declared other than the smartest and best-looking. "Darwin," says Huxley, "may be trusted always to state the case against himself as strongly as possible." Listen to what he himself says: "During many years I had followed a golden rule, namely, that whenever a published fact, a new observation or thought came across me, which was opposed to my general results, to make a memorandum of it without fail and at once; for I had found by experience that such facts and thoughts were far more apt to escape from the memory than favorable ones. Owing to this habit very few objections were raised against my views which I had not at least noticed and attempted to answer."

Well may he call this "a golden rule" too often, I fear, more honored in the breach than the observance. Well would it be if it were observed not only in science but in every other department of thought.

Moreover he not only noted these unfavorable observations for his own private consideration and reflection, but fearlessly published them. The "Origin" is full of such instances. Never have I known a man so fair in discussion, of so limpid and transparent a mind.

5. Having collected, arranged, and digested his facts, then came the brilliant generalizations, the statement of great principles. While minutely observant, he never limited his vision to the dative case or the enclitic *de*. He saw not only the trees but the great forests. Reflecting upon his marshalled facts, seeking for the explanation of the often bewildering diversity of his observations, he was many times baffled, but never dismayed or discouraged.

Who does not share his delight when he writes of one problem, "I can remember the very spot in the road whilst in my carriage when to my joy the solution occurred to me." Who of us who have been teachers—a title beyond all other titles—cannot remember how our nerves have been set a-tingle to the very finger-tips, when by some happy phrase or apt illustration suddenly flashing into our minds, we have been able to explain to our pupils, or even to ourselves, a difficult problem, or have discovered a new truth. The joy of the miser at discovering a hidden treasure of gold shrinks into utter insignificance beside such a delight.

But these generalizations were never formulated in haste. Though flashes of deep insight sometimes came to him early, he waited and waited, patiently accumulating more evidence, and constantly reflecting, till he felt sure of his ground and then he published. Even after he believed he had really discovered the method by which new species were formed, he says "I was so anxious to avoid prejudice that I determined for some time not to write even the briefest sketch of it." The first brief sketch of 35 pages was not written till after four more busy thoughtful years had passed! The "Origin" was not printed till 22 years after his first note-book was opened and till he had written two condensed sketches and a third bulky work, of which the "Origin" as published was a condensation—and all this laboriously written out by hand. The "Descent of Man" was the result of 24 years of labor; the "Expression of the Emotion" of 33 years, and the work on "Earthworms" of more than 40 years

of thought. Were everyone as patient and self-restrained, I warrant that yonder John Hay Memorial Library would suffice for scores of years longer than we now anticipate.

6. One more trait in Darwin, unhappily not common among scientists, was his deliberate decision not to engage in controversy. Like Gamaliel, he believed that "if this work be of men it will come to naught, but if it be of God [that is to say of the truth,] ye cannot overthrow it." Time has vindicated his wisdom and his work, and his beautiful character is not besmirched by controversy, and the heated and unwise words which controversy begets.

7. One serious warning he gives us. "Up to the age of 30 or beyond it, poetry of many kinds, such as the works of Milton, Gray, Byron, Wordsworth, Coleridge and Shelley, gave me great pleasure and even as a schoolboy I took intense delight in Shakespeare." The same was true of pictures and of music. "But now," he goes on, "for many years, I cannot endure to read a line of poetry; I have tried lately to read Shakespeare and found it so intolerably dull that it nauseated me" and he had almost lost his taste for pictures and music. Well may he call this a "curious and lamentable loss of the higher aesthetic tastes," and say, "If I had to live my life again I would have made it a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once every week."

Looking back on the brief sketch I have drawn, how impressive is the noble character of this scientific giant. Humbly may we walk in his footsteps and copy his splendid example!





PLANTING THE CLASS TREE

TWO POEMS OF NINETY-NINE

(Read at the Decennial Reunion, West Side Club, Providence, June 15, 1909)

THE CROSS-ROADS

By Severance Johnson

Here at the cross-roads we again have met,
Like travellers who gather at the set
Of sun within some kindly hostelry;
At last, from all the long day's burdens, free.

Most blest are we, that Providence did trace
Our devious paths to this assembling place;
Where we may bind still stronger
friendships old

With many a new found clasp of lasting gold.

Too often, in the noisy money marts,
We count our gain in dollars, not in hearts;
Forgetful that one friend is worth far more
Than all that loveless wealth can ever store.

And so we leave behind the game of pelf,
Which each is prone to play for naught
but self;

That here again we may regain, forsooth,
The fairer inspirations of our youth.

The broker thus abandons the exchange,
Where fortunes crumble on a few points range.
The learned counsel quits his wrangling o'er
Some hair-fine point that keeps his client poor.

The doctor lets his patients convalesce.
The surgeon's victims must their own
wounds dress.

The editor now ceases to expose
Graft, license, crime and all our other woes.

Here false distinctions promptly disappear.
All boasts of sham success are futile here.
The only standard is of him who can
Be squared to the full measure of a man.

We all are brothers 'neath the mothering elms.
We all are equal in their hallowed realms.
Without is artificiality;
Within, fraternity, sincerity.

We feel as young as when we left Old Brown,
And down the hill we marched in cap
and gown;

But life looks different to us now, than then.
We have no longer studied books, but men.

And we have learned that wisdom counts
for naught,

If into worthy deeds it is not wrought;
That honesty of life avails far more
Than all the tomes of philosophic lore.

In these tense days of vast and deep unrest,
When Greed and Good have grappled in a test
Of might which strains the very roots of state,
Mere learning will not check disastrous fate.



LISTENING TO THE CLASS-DAY SPEAKERS

When we behold an oligarchic band
Of money barons seek to rule this land ;
That they may wring monopolistic toll
On everything man has, except his soul;

When we perceive the hand of avarice
Toss Senators and Congressmen, like dice;
Or rule great cities with a bar-room king
To whom e'en vice and crime their tribute bring;

Amid such evils, we have come to see
That intellect without integrity,
That education without honesty,
Lead only to more deep iniquity.

Here can we linger only for a day.
Upon the morrow each must go his way.
But from each other we have gained
 new strength
That will endure unto life's utmost length.

THOSE YEARS

By F. Putney, Jr.

Most of us, who are gathered here, couldn't
do an algebra sum,
And the Greek we'd write if we tried tonight
would strike an Athenian dumb.
We couldn't project a circle now and make
the projection fit;
We couldn't even pass an exam. in Pop's
American Lit.;
We don't know who was Caligula, nor what
did he do, nor why;
And we couldn't distinguish a trilobite from
a bite of custard pie.
It took us four years to learn those things,
and about four days to forget,
But we had those years of work and fun,
and we have the memory yet—
And that's the thought that checks the smile
And makes us know they were worth our while



THE
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take to return manuscripts sent to it for publi-
cation, unless they are accompanied by sufficient
postage stamps.*

EARLY ACTION DESIRABLE

For a number of reasons it is desira-
ble that there should be no unnecessary
delay in carrying through the proposed
charter amendment. The Rhode Island
legislature will be in session next win-
ter, and if the question could be settled
then and there it would be highly grati-
fying.

If on the other hand it is postponed,
the change cannot be brought about
until 1911 at the earliest.

To the ALUMNI MONTHLY the Car-
negie consideration has never appeared
to be the principal one involved, but it
is unquestionably important. And the
Carnegie fund, on which large inroads
are being made by the "accepted"
colleges, will not, according to trust-
worthy reports, hold out forever. If
Brown is to share in the income from

this great benefaction, it should not de-
lay its application a moment longer than
is required.

TWO VALUABLE VOLUMES

Attention is called to the advertise-
ment facing the first page of this issue
of the ALUMNI MONTHLY. An oppor-
tunity is now offered any graduate or
friend of Brown to secure "Memories of
Brown" and the Historical Catalogue
for little more than the price of the first.
The catalogue covers the period from
1764 to 1904 inclusive, and is a mine of
information about Brown men. It con-
tains 396 pages and should be on the
table of every Brown alumnus. For
three dollars both books will be sent to
any address in the United States ex-
press paid.

MRS. ALLINSON ON COLLE-
GIATE EDUCATION

Mrs. Allinson, formerly dean of the
Women's College, contributes to a re-
cent number of the *Nation* an extended
review of "The Present and Future of
Collegiate Education." She notes a
tendency to reopen the question of co-
education, which ten years ago was in
many parts of the country regarded as
settled in the affirmative. She calls
attention to coeducation as the most
economical method of educating the
two sexes, and remarks that whether or
not the boys are gainers by it, the girls
certainly are. Yet, under coeducation,
student life is less rich for the girls than
in separate colleges, and to some extent
for the boys. The association of the
two sexes, on the part of average
students, tends to triviality, and to a
certain hardening of the manners. It now
appears that in coeducational colleges a
repulsion between the sexes is springing
up. Each sex avoids these colleges, or,
in the same college, the classes pre-
ferred by the other. The state univer-

-ities, which ten years ago treated the sexes exactly alike, now have more or less of segregation.

Under these conditions the affiliated colleges would seem to have the advantage. But most of them have disabilities arising from financial limitations; and they suffer the disfavor of the champions of each extreme. Mrs. Allinson expresses the hope that some rich state university will take the lead in establishing separate undergraduate departments for men and women. Under such conditions the women and the men would be on an equal footing, yet they would not be getting in each other's way. Such an experiment, if successful, would set the fashion for higher education everywhere. She does not look for this ideal condition in the near future, but she is confident that it will finally be realized, and she closes with an expression of satisfaction over the

great results that have already been attained.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF BROWN

Brown graduates who wish to present the university in an attractive light to their home communities will find a suggestion in the University Club of Denver. Lieutenant George A. Taylor, '01, collected a group of college photographs, and had them handsomely framed, and they now hang on the walls of the club, offering a welcome greeting to every Brown man who visits the club and showing those who know little or nothing of Brown some of its pleasant external features.

Framed groups of photographs like this could appropriately be given to high schools and public libraries. Surely we should be "advertised by our loving friends."



CLASS DAY ON THE MIDDLE CAMPUS

BROWN UNIVERSITY BASEBALL TEAM, 1909



Top Row: ORCUTT,
Bottom Row:

WARNER, NASH,	BARROWS, BATES,	CAPT. RAYMOND, CAPT.-ELECT HENNESSEY,	GILES, REGNIER,	DENNIE, CLARKE	NOURSE	STAFF,
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The university baseball team closed the season with the following scores: June 12 at Amherst, Brown 1, Amherst 3. June 14 at Providence, Brown 4, Amherst 2. June 16 at Providence, Brown 4, Alumni 1. Record for the season: Games won 12; lost 9.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



COMMENCEMENT week was very nearly perfect, weather-wise. None of the exercises were marred by rain and the temperature was moderate. For the first time the class-day festivities were held on the middle campus and despite some drawbacks the general opinion was that the change is a good one. There is more room, the greater width permits a finer decorative scheme and the "floats" contributed an attractive new feature to the occasion. The portico of Rockefeller Hall proved a first-rate platform for the speakers at the afternoon exercises and in the evening the illuminations were more beautiful than ever before. The attendance was large and the many thousands seemed to be in the best of spirits.

Class of 1859 at Commencement The class met in response to the following postal-card notification: "After consultation the medical faculty of the class prescribe an informal breakfast at the Brown Union on commencement day. Be on hand, dear boys, and begin the day right. Fruit, cereal, chops or eggs, coffee, milk, rolls,



CLASS CANE, 1859

&c. (50c. a piece,) 8 1-2 A. M." They assembled in reduced numbers as might have been expected from the lapse of time, but with famous appetites, Mme. Annie Given and her faithful assistants will testify. The "dear boys" brought their old class canes with them.

Present at commencement: Ely, Holbrook, Judson, Keen, King, Plumer,

Porter, C. Morris Smith, H. H. Washburn and Whitney. Holbrook, although living in another state, has missed only two commencement days.

On commencement eve the class was entertained at dinner at the Hope Club by C. M. Smith of Providence, a member of the class. It was a most enjoyable occasion, enlivened by many reminiscences of college days which might well find a place in the second edition of "Memories of Brown."



A Bronze Bust of Professor Harkness

Mrs. Harkness presented to the university at commencement a fine portrait bust of the late Professor Harkness, which was modelled by William Manatt of Providence, about six months before the death of the famous Brunonian scholar. As in all of Mr. Manatt's work, the portraiture is marvellously accurate. The casting is a specimen of the best work of the Gorham Company. The bust was given with the intention that it should be placed on one of the reading room cases of the John Hay Library, and it is hoped that it may be the first of a series of such faculty portraits. A bronze bust costs no more than a good oil painting, and is in many ways more satisfactory, as well as more enduring.



Theta Delta Chi Leases a House

The Theta Delta Chi fraternity house at 81 Waterman street was opened on class day. This house, on land originally the property of the university, was purchased this spring from the D. A. Taylor estate, and was soon after leased by the university corporation to the body of students who compose the Zeta charge of Theta Delta Chi. The house differs from all the other chapter-houses at Brown excepting Delta Phi's rooms in Slater Hall, in that it is under the financial supervision of the college authorities as lessors. The lease is made directly with the students after the same method as obtains in the regular dormitories.

The Taylor house proved exceptionally well-adapted for use as a fraternity house. Four rooms of good size form

the first floor,—a large living-or reception-room with fireplace, a study or library, a lounging and card-room and a billiard room. The upper floors have pleasant sleeping-rooms for a dozen to fifteen men, and are equipped with ample baths, including a shower.

Of late years the building or leasing of fraternity houses by the local chapters at a distance more or less remote from the campus has forced a knotty problem on the corporation. Not only was the loss of personal supervision and authority over the students to be considered, but the loss in revenue from rent of dormitories bade fair to be serious.

North Slater. It is possible that other houses on Waterman street east of the Theta Delta Chi house and now owned by the university are adapted for similar use. It may not be a far cry to the day when several of the dormitories are remodelled into campus chapter-houses. Or will the university build on the campus a new combination fraternity house for some of the local chapters of the Greek-letter societies that are looking for homes of their own?

The nine fraternities now occupying chapter-houses are as follows: in the order of the establishment of the chapters at Brown:



THETA DELTA CHI HOUSE
On Waterman street, adjoining the campus

A year or so ago the north half of Slater Hall was leased to Delta Phi. The section was remodelled and made into an attractive chapter-house. The experiment has been very successful. Now comes the lease of the Waterman street house to Theta Delta Chi,—another step toward college control of chapter-houses which promises to be mutually advantageous to the college and to the fraternities.

Just what the university authorities have in mind as to the carrying out of the fraternity house idea will probably be unfolded in the near future. South Slater Hall can of course be leased as is

FRATERNITY	HOUSE	HOW HELD
Alpha Delta Phi	College street	Purchased by alumni
Delta Phi	No. Slater Hall	University lease
Psi Upsilon	Manning street	Built by alumni
Beta Theta Pi	George street	" " "
Delta Kappa Epsilon	College street	Purchased by alumni
Theta Delta Chi	Waterman street	University lease
Delta Upsilon	Waterman street	Private lease
Delta Tau Delta	Angell street	" "

Ten other fraternities are now established at Brown without chapter-houses:

Zeta Psi, Chi Phi, Phi Delta Theta, Alpha Tau Omega, Kappa Sigma, Phi Kappa, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Sigma Kappa and Sigma Delta Kappa.

Honorary Degrees Nine honorary degrees were conferred by Brown University on commencement day as follows :

CLARENCE SAUNDERS BRIGHAM, '99, A. M.—Historical student, secretary of American Antiquarian Society, conscientious explorer of the facts and principles on which our national life is built.

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS BARBOUR, '88, D. D.—For eighteen years minister and public teacher in Rochester, reaching by his message all creeds and parties, now entering great opportunity as director of religious work in all the Christian associations of America.

ARTHUR ROGERS, '86, D. D.—Preacher of the ancient faith in modern dialect, author of studies in biblical and English literature, uniting care for scholarship with care of souls.

GERALD BIRNEY SMITH, '91, D. D.—Professor of theology in the University of Chicago, broad-minded teacher, uniting reverence with candor, leading young men into the interpreter's house, and sending them forth with vision and devotion.

CHARLES VALUE CHAPIN, '76, Sc. D.—Formerly professor of physiology in Brown University, now professor in Harvard University and superintendent of health in Providence, whose published studies in municipal and social hygiene are known and prized in every modern city.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD GORGAS Sc. D.—Soldier and scientist, appointed colonel by special act of congress, member isthmian canal commission and chief sanitary officer of canal zone, who by the application of scientific knowledge has delivered the isthmus from yellow fever and thereby advanced western civilization.

JOHN BROWN FRANCIS HERRESHOFF,

'70, Sc. D.—Student of the uses of chemistry in the arts, formerly instructor in Brown University, recipient of the Rumford medal, leader in the application of science to the needs of humanity.

FREDERIC BYRON HALL, '67, LL.D.—Chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut, who by scholarly industry has risen to the recognition and gratitude of his own state, and by his learning and judicial temper has made his court respected at home and honored abroad.

JULIA WARD HOWE, LITT. D.—Author, philanthropist, mother, friend of the slave, the prisoner, and all who suffer, singer of the battle-hymn of freedom, allied with Brown University through her distinguished husband, allied with all educators through her faith that it is the last of life for which the first was made.



Degrees in Course At commencement, degrees in course were granted as follows: 80 bachelor of arts, 50 bachelor of philosophy, 29 bachelor of science, 28 master of arts, 5 doctor of philosophy. Total, 192.



Death of Judge F. A. Gaskill Judge Francis Almon Gaskill, '66, of Worcester, Mass., a member of the board of fellows and a judge of the Massachusetts superior court, died at York Beach, Me., July 16. Judge Gaskill was a loyal son of Brown and one of its most loved and valued advisers.

By his will, which was made public July 21, he leaves ten thousand dollars to the university, to become available upon the death of his wife.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

BOOKS BY BROWN MEN

COLLINS AND PRESTON'S NEW ENGLAND TREES

Under the title, "Key to New England Trees, Wild and Commonly Cultivated," Professor J. Franklin Collins and Mr. Howard W. Preston, '83, have issued a convenient guide, already in its second impression, for

determining the trees of the United States. It is a booklet of 42 pages, containing a key to genera and species, a glossary, and a list of New England trees arranged by families. The descriptions are based primarily on leaf-characters. It forms a pamphlet of convenient size for carrying in the pocket on walks in the country. It is sold by Preston and Rounds, Providence, for 40 cents.

DEALEY'S "DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE"

Silver, Burdett and Company have just issued "The Development of the State, its Governmental Organization and its Activities" by Professor James Quayle Dealey, Ph. D. The volume contains 343 pages and is equipped with index, bibliography, and special references. It consists of an application to the state of principles, elsewhere developed more broadly by the writer, and shows "that the state develops in accord with definite laws and principles, and that these are largely determined by the conditions of economic and intellectual life. Progress comes therefore by purposive modification of such conditions through a governmental policy based on scientific knowledge."

The author is an ardent champion of democracy, which he regards not merely as a



FREDERIC B. HALL, '66, LL.D.

Appointed Chief Justice, Connecticut Supreme Court

political system, but more essentially as a condition of human development responding to an ideal of social life and a mental conception of the larger interests of humanity. It therefore implies the possibility of attaining the higher civilization of which it dreams. He is sympathetic toward the radical humanitarian experiments of the newer democracy now being tried on the fringes of civilization. Of these advanced commonwealths, though they form but a petty fraction of human society, he holds that their "seemingly rash and well-nigh chimerical experiments in democracy may pass into history as the silver lining of the clouds that hide a brighter day for mankind." The book, however, is not utopian or speculative, but is a careful historical and critical study of governmental agencies and activities.

Alumni

1783

President James B. Angell, '49, remembers as a student seeing William Wilkinson, 1783, as a tall, thin old man walking about the streets of Providence. Mr. Wilkinson was born in 1760 and died in 1852. There may be other living graduates of Brown who remember him, but there is probably no person living who remembers an earlier graduate of Brown, since Mr. Wilkinson's college days were entirely included within the period of the Revolution. President Angell relates that Dr. Caswell used to tell how Mr. Wilkinson was accustomed to remark about a certain other old man: "Have you seen So-and-So lately? He is getting very old, but he does not seem willing to admit it." When Dr. Caswell met the other man he used to hear exactly the same remark about Mr. Wilkinson.

1849

At a recent meeting of the board of regents of the University of Michigan the position of president emeritus was tendered to President James B. Angell and accepted by him. The board had hoped that Dr. Angell would become chancellor of the university, but he expressed preference for the title of president emeritus, which is practically the same office. Dr. Angell feared that the office of chancellor carried a suggestion of offensive superiority.

The first memorial to be prepared for a place in the new memorial building at the University of Michigan will be a bronze bas-relief of President Angell, to be presented to the university by Regent Arthur Hill of Saginaw.

1854

A. G. Utley of Phoenix, Arizona, has been appointed by Governor Pothier as Rhode Island's representative at the annual session of the National Irrigational congress, to be held at Spokane, Wash., Aug. 9-14. Last year Mr. Utley represented the state in similar capacity at the convention held by the congress at Albuquerque, New Mexico, having been appointed by Governor Higgins. He is a former resident of Providence.

1858

Rev. Leander C. Manchester, D. D., closed his term of 36 years service as rector of St. John's Church, Lowell, Mass. on June 30. Dr. Manchester was rector of the Church of the Saviour, Providence, 1863-67; and of St. Mark's Church, Warren, R. I., 1867-73. He began his work at St. John's Church in Lowell, in 1873. His address will be 33 Prospect ave., Wollaston, Mass.

1859

Dr. W. W. Keen contributed to the Aesculapian for December, 1908, "An account of the festival held at Upsala, May, 1907, in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Carolus Linnaeus." Dr. Keen attended the festival as the delegate of the American Philosophical Society.

1860

The Washington address of Hon. Henry K. Porter is 1600 I street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

1862

The Boston Transcript said editorially April 20: "The death of Dr. Frank W. Draper takes from the medical profession of this city one of its most prominent and useful members, who from his official connection with city service and many professional societies was also one of our most widely known physicians. When the positions of medical examiner were created, superseding the old coroner system, he and Dr. Frank Harris were the first appointments made for Suffolk County, in 1877, and until his resignation two years ago Dr. Draper has been in continuous service. He was a faithful and most efficient official in a line of work not of a pleasant character, and during his term investigated eight thousand deaths and performed more than three thousand autopsies."

1864

The Gardner Savings Bank of Gardner, Mass., of which John D. Edgell has been treasurer since its organization in 1868, has recently moved its quarters into a fine new building. The Banker and Tradesman in its issue of June 5, gives a short historical sketch of the bank and says of Mr. Edgell: "John D. Edgell, the first treasurer, still occupies that position, and Mr. Edgell's ability, his untiring efforts and reputation for sterling integrity have been important factors in promoting the healthy, consistent growth in the bank's business which has made this new building both necessary and possible."

1868

William E. Lincoln of Pittsburgh, Penn., has been elected treasurer of the Northern Baptist Convention.

1869

On June 8, Calvary Baptist Church, Los Angeles, Cal., held a farewell reception in honor of Dr. and Mrs. David Downie and daughter, who will sail shortly for Nellore, India. Dr. Downie will be the foreign pastor of Calvary Church.

1870

Rev. Irving W. Coombs writes to the Franklin, N. H., Journal-Transcript to say that friends have united to make good in various ways the loss suffered by the burning of the parsonage a year ago. In money, \$275 was received, and wood enough was contributed to bring the total donation to \$300, three-fourths of the pastor's loss. A new parsonage has also been built.

1873

Bishop Frederick Burgess of Garden City, L. I., is a director of the new American Civic Alliance, incorporated at Albany, June 24, to secure co-operation among organizations working for civic betterment.

The 31st annual report of William E. Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library, shows a gratifying development in every phase of the activity of that important institution. The circulation has doubled since 1893, and the issuance of new borrowers' cards has doubled since 1900. The number of

volumes added is the largest in any year of the library's history. The expansion of the library is already beginning to press upon the capacity of the new building, and it will soon become necessary to make some of those extensions which were foreseen when the building was planned.

The address of William Emery Caldwell is now 510 Union Trust building, San Francisco, Cal.

1876

Dr. George E. Horr was inaugurated president of Newton Theological Institution on June 9.

1880

Rev. Charles E. Burdett of Springfield, Mass., is acting as supply of the Central church, Chicopee. This pastorate was left vacant some weeks ago by the resignation of Rev. Harry G. Mohl. Mr. Burdett was graduated at Brown University, and at Newton in 1883. Until about four years ago he was a missionary of the Baptist Missionary Union, employed in the work in Assam. From 1900 to 1904 he was president of the Assam Baptist mission conference.

1881

The present address of Arthur B. Corthell is Hastings-on Hudson, New York.

A year ago Colgate University conferred on Governor Hughes the degree of LL. D. in absentia. On June 23 of this year, it presented the honor to him in person. Governor Hughes delivered the Phi Beta Kappa address on this occasion.

1882

Dr. W. H. Tolman, director of the Museum of Safety and Sanitation at New York, has sailed to attend the International Medical Congress in Buda Pesth.

1883

Professor Alfred Williams Anthony, D. D., has a paper, "The Relation between the Superintendent and the School Committee" in the Maine School Reports for 1908.

Professor F. W. Shepardson is one of the editors of a new service book for the Sunday school, entitled "Scripture and Song in Worship." It is published by the University of Chicago press.

1883 and 1898

At the last annual meeting of the Providence Medical Association, Dr. James Henry Davenport, '83, was elected president, and Dr. John B. Ferguson, '98, secretary. The association holds monthly meetings in Rhode Island Hall and is in close touch with the interests and development of the biological department.

1884

Hon. William M. P. Bowen was unanimously elected chairman of the Republican city committee, May 27, 1909.

1887

Dr. Louis F. Snow has resigned his position as head of the English department of the

State Normal School at Cortland, N. Y., to accept the place of dean of the department of education in the State University of Kentucky at Lexington.

1888

Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, D. D., has resigned his first and only pastorate at the Lake Avenue Baptist Church of Rochester, N. Y., to become the associate secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America. His office will be in New York city, but he will continue, for a time at least, to make his home in Rochester. Dr. Barbour accepted the call to Rochester in 1900, and has had an uninterrupted and highly successful pastorate of between eighteen and nineteen years there. His retirement is much regretted by the community and one of the Rochester papers says editorially: "The saying is true that the indispensable man is not numerous. Yet if it were put to a vote, we incline to think that Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Barbour would come pretty near to being selected as that citizen of Rochester whom Rochester would least like to lose. . . . Here he has built up, word by word and act by act, that reputation for insight, sympathy and force which finally marked him as the best-fitted man in the entire nation to supervise and vitalize the religious work of a great international organization."

1889

Judge Nathan M. Wright has been elected deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Rhode Island.

1890

Carl E. Tucker, president of the common council of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been active in promoting the movement for playgrounds in that city, and as president of the park and playground commission has secured the co-operation of the city authorities in the movement.

1892

Edmund B. Munger of the class of '92, who recently returned from a trip to Germany for piano study, was the artist at a musicale given by his sister, Mrs. Littell, Mrs. Edward B. Birge and Mrs. Herbert H. Rice at Indianapolis. After the guests had gone, the three men, Munger, Birge, '91, and Rice, '92, began singing almost spontaneously the curtain-raiser "Thy Praises, Brunonia," which the Brown minstrels used in 1890 when they made the trip through the West, with Birge directing, Munger at the piano and Rice in the glee club. Those who remember the performance at the opera house will recall how this was sung in the darkness with lighted tapers waving to the music. Mr. Munger, previous to his last trip abroad, was settled in New York as concert pianist and teacher, and for next year has accepted the chair of music at Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill.

Professor Henry K. Rowe, Ph. D., of the Newton Theological Institution, has sailed for Europe. He will spend some time in special study at Oxford, as well as in travel on the continent.

1893

Dr. William H. Magill, one of the medical examiners of this city, has completed a four weeks' course in special surgery at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore and at the Bellevue Hospital, New York city.

Dr. William Burdick has been made director of physical training and instruction at the central branch Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia, and brings to the work a wide experience in advancing the cause of physical health and education. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, president of the Physical Education Society of Philadelphia and is actively connected with many forms of social and individual welfare work.

1895

Rev. W. W. Bustard has resigned the pastorate of the Dudley Street Baptist Church, Boston, Mass., and has accepted a call to the Euclid Avenue church, Cleveland, Ohio.

1896 advanced

Rev. G. B. Merritt, Ph. D., who recently resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Bangor, is now pastor of the Baptist Church in Hiawatha, Kansas.

1897

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was elected, June 23, a vice-president of the Standard Oil Company.

1898

Rev. Harlan J. Ballantine is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lincoln, Ill.

1899

A. J. McConnico has received the appointment of United States consul at St. John's, Quebec, Canada.

1900

Mr. Arthur Edwin Norton, instructor in mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry at Harvard has received leave of absence until September, 1910, and will spend the year in the hydraulic turbine department of the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Norton's address will be West Allis, Wis.

1901

J. Herbert Ward of Attleboro, for the past two years principal of the East Bridgewater, Mass., high school, has been appointed an instructor in the Classical High School of Providence. Mr. Ward is a graduate of the Attleboro High School.

A lecture was delivered July 12 before the Chaffee Light Artillery of Denver, at the Curtis street armory, by Lieut. G. A. Taylor, coast artillery corps, U. S. A., who is in charge of the Denver recruiting station. The subject was "The United States Coast Artillery, Past and Present." The officers of the Colorado National Guard were invited by Adjutant General Chase to attend and were there in dress uniforms, without sidearms. The history of the heavy artillery in the

Mexican and Civil wars and in the Philippine insurrection was briefly treated.

On the occasion of the annual dinner of the Rocky Mountain Brown Alumni Association, held in the University Club of Denver, it was noticed that on the walls of the club there were pictures of nearly all the leading universities and of many of the smaller colleges, but none of Brown University. Accordingly Lieut. G. A. Taylor, '01, was appointed a committee, and on June 11 a framed group of pictures, procured through individual contributions of members of the association, was presented to the club. The outside dimensions of the frame are 36x40 inches. The pictures are by the Nuttinghame Company of Southbury, Conn., and the small reproduction by Schwartz of Denver. On the frame is a brass plate bearing the inscription:

BROWN UNIVERSITY,
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND,
FOUNDED 1764.

1902

The address of Anthony H. Dexter is changed to San Fernando, Cal.

Morningside Baptist Church, Pittsfield, has unanimously called Rev. H. C. Leach to become pastor. Mr. Leach is now located at Winthrop Centre. He returned a few weeks ago from India, where he had been a missionary for the last three years, and where he went after finishing his course in the Newton Seminary.

The business address of W. S. Seamans, Jr. is 30 Church street, New York city.

1902 advanced

The home address of Victor Frazee is Nayatt, R. I.

1904

Rev. James M. Lent of South Windham, Conn., has accepted a call to Amherst, Mass.

Lucius A. Salisbury, M. D., is located in the Boston City Hospital, Harrington ave., Boston, Mass.

L. W. Jutten is a member of the new Los Angeles law firm of Gray, Barker, Bowen, Allen, Van Dyke & Jutten, which has been formed by the consolidation of two of the larger firms in that city, and with which United States Senator Frank P. Flint and Assistant United States Attorney-General Oscar Lawler are associated.

1905

William H. Camfield is engaged in the general practice of law with Messrs. Gardner, Pirce and Thornley, 924 Banigan building, Providence.

Leon M. Kendall, who has been in Texas endeavoring to regain his health, has gone to Seattle, Washington.

William A. Spicer, Jr., instructor in international law at Harvard University, and his roommate, Prince Jaisin, son of the Gaekwar of Baroda, India, sailed on June 26 from

New York for England. After a short stay in Europe they will proceed by way of Suez to India, where they will spend the summer in the Nilgiri Hills, as guests of the Gaekwar.

Frank E. Marble received the degree of LL.B. in June from the Boston Y. M. C. A. Evening School and will engage in real estate and insurance business in Lynn, Mass.

1906

Joseph Lewis Wheeler has been appointed assistant librarian of the public library of Washington, D.C., and has entered upon his duties. Mr. Wheeler received in June the degree of B. L. S. from the New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

Ralph Cahoon Whitenack has extended his engagement as economic advisor to His Highness, Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda for a further period of six months, in order to complete his scheme for the financing of the newly created local self-government institutions in Baroda state and for the establishment of the Gothenburg system of excise administration. Mr. Whitenack has drafted during the last year an important scheme for the extension of agricultural banking throughout the state in connection with the Bank of Baroda, Limited, which was started in July, 1908, with a capital of \$400,000. Mr. Whitenack has declined a very flattering offer from His Highness the Gaekwar, to remain longer in his service in the capacity of private secretary, in order to return to America and complete his special studies for the doctorate degree in economics and political science.

Herbert E. Cory has been assistant in comparative literature at Harvard University since January of the present year. He has also received a Thayer scholarship. In June he received an offer from the University of California at Berkeley, which he has accepted, and on August 17 will begin his work there as instructor in English.

Henry G. Carpenter will teach next year in the Collegiate School of New York.

Raymond G. Bugbee received the degree of M. D. from McGill University, Montreal, in June and won the Wood gold medal awarded for the best examination in all the clinical branches.

1908

Alfred J. Maryott has been elected principal of the high school at Sandwich, Mass.

1908 advanced

Rev. T. Richard Peede of Central Falls, R. I., who has been doing graduate work in philosophy for the degree of Ph. D., has been called to the First Baptist Church, Amherst, N. S.

Alumnae

1899

The address of Mrs. Caroline B. Mac Whinnie is changed to 1711 East Thomas st., Seattle.

Miss Sarah E. Bunnell expects to visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition this summer, and will take the greetings of '99 to Mrs. Mac Whinnie.

Mrs. Evelyn Johnson Bullen's address is now 67 Inaho Machi, Otaru, Hokkaido, Japan. She and Mr. Bullen hope to return to America in 1911.

Miss Louise Williams is substituting in the high school at Palmer, Mass.

Miss Elizabeth W. Gardiner is '99's new secretary, and all communications pertaining to the class should be addressed to her at Warren, R. I.

Engagements

The engagement of John Ervin Bullard, '03, to Miss Annie K. Falconer of Alma, Nova Scotia, is announced.

Marriages

Miss Harriet B. Utter was married on June 17 to Mr. Harmon Henry Gnuse. Miss May B. Leonard, '99, and Miss George S. Peck, '03, acted as ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Gnuse will be in Chicago for the summer at 5802 Jackson ave., but after September first their home will be in Memphis, Tenn.

Married, at Louisville, Ky., June 2, 1909, Charles A. R. Ray, '02, and Miss Frances Key Duke, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Basil W. Duke. The ushers were college friends of the bridegroom and included Alfred K. Potter, G. Edward Buxton, Jr., Eugene B. Jackson and Howard D. Briggs of 1902; Fred A. Otis, '03, and Elmer T. Stevens, '04.

Married on June 8, 1909, Charles Lawrence Beach, '02, and Miss Elsie May Pinble.

Married at Providence, June 15, 1909, Raymond Goodwin Von Tobel, '07, and Miss Flora Evelyn Bromley. Mr. and Mrs. Von Tobel will make their home in Macon, Ga.

Married at Providence, June 17, 1909, Miss Bertha Louise Clark, '05, and Arthur Upham Pope, '04. The ceremony was performed by President Faunce, and Dean Meiklejohn gave the bride away. Miss Elizabeth Perry, '05, was maid of honor and Miss Marion Midgley, '05, Miss Grace Sherwood, '06, and Miss Margaret Stilwell '09, were bridesmaids. James B. Littlefield, '02, Harvey Davis, '01, Ralph H. Bevan, '04, and Zechariah Chafee, '07, were ushers.

Married, June 16, 1909, at Providence, Leonard Simmons Little, '07, and Miss Amy Westcott Williams. Frank Dennie, '09, was best man, and Percy Shires, '06, was one of the ushers.

Married, at Providence, June 16, 1909, Rev. Hinson Vernon Howlett, '05, and Miss Etta Grace Pike. Mr. and Mrs. Howlett will make their home at Cooperstown, N. Y.

Married, June 2, 1909, at Glen Toft, Newburgh, N. Y., Samuel Carlisle Goodrich, '05, and Miss Mary Truesdale Jordan. Allyn

Larrabee Brown, '05, was best man and Wm. Arnold Spicer, '05, and Harrington T. Anthony, '05, were ushers.

Married, June 5, 1909, at Kansas City, Mo., Charles J. Sullivan, '08, to Miss Lena May Greenwood.

Married, June 1, 1909, Lee Heyer White, '07, and Miss Abby Louise Merriweather of Providence.

On June 1, 1909, Miss Marjorie Anthony Goff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus B. Goff, was married to Arthur Gray Seabury, '07. Mr. and Mrs. Seabury will live at 25 Grotto avenue, Providence.

On Tuesday, June 1, Robert Ordway Smith, '02, was married to Miss Laura Ida Smith, daughter of Mrs. William Smith of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will live at 83 President ave., Providence.

On June 9, 1909, Dr. Hiram Lamont Youtz, 1900, and Miss Adah Josephine Wiser of Moline, Ill., were married at North McGregor, Ia. Mr. and Mrs. Youtz will make their home at North McGregor, where he is now engaged as a practising physician.

Births

Born, June 4, 1909, to Eugene A. Thomas and Alma Stockard Thomas, '03, a daughter, Caroline Legg Thomas.

Born on June 14, 1909, to George Waterhouse, '03, and Mrs. Waterhouse, a son, George Waterhouse, Jr.

Born, June 3, 1909, to Dean Alexander Meiklejohn and Mrs. Meiklejohn a son, Donald Waldron Meiklejohn.

Born, May 23, 1909, to William W. Moss, '94, and Mrs. Moss, a second daughter, Mary Louise Moss. The first child, Alice Washburn Moss, was born June 16, 1907.

Born, May 8, 1909, to George Francis Troy, '98, and Alice Wallace Troy, a son, George Francis Troy, Jr.

Deaths

REV. CHARLES WELLS HAYES, EX-1849

Rev. Charles Wells Hayes, S. T. D., one of the most prominent of the older Episcopal clergymen in western New York, died at Geneva, N. Y. November 29, 1908. Dr. Hayes was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., March 19, 1828. He received his early education in Canandaigua Academy, and in 1845 entered Hobart, then Geneva, College. In 1847 he left Hobart and entered Brown, where he was a student, 1847-49, returning to Hobart to obtain his A. B. in 1849. The degrees of A. M. and S. T. D. were later conferred on him by his Alma Mater. He was ordained to the Episcopal ministry and served as canon of St. Luke's cathedral, Portland, Me., 1867-80. He was secretary of the diocese of western New York and was a prominent figure in the annual meetings of the diocesan council. He served

as professor of languages and librarian of De Lancey Divinity School in 1893 and was a trustee of De Veaux College, New York, and of the General Theological Seminary. Since 1896 he had served as warden of De Lancey Divinity School. He was also a member of a number of historical societies.

REV. HIRAM KALLOCK PERVEAR, D.D., 1855

Rev. Hiram Kallock Pervear, D. D., a well-known Baptist clergyman, died at his home in Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 2, 1909. Dr. Pervear was born in Roxbury, Mass., July 16, 1831, and was the son of Bradbury and Elizabeth Stetson Pervear. He prepared for college at Worcester Academy and entered Brown with the class of 1855, graduating with the degree of A. M. He then spent two years at Newton Theological Institution and was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1857. He served as pastor of the Second church, Cambridge, Mass., 1857-65; First church, Worcester, Mass., 1865-73; First church, Cambridge, Mass., 1873-79; First church, New Bedford, Mass., 1880-86; First church, Clinton, Mass., 1886-91. In 1891 he retired from active service, although preaching occasionally. He married, August 12, 1858, Miss Almira W. Hodges, and on June 27, 1901, Miss Annie C. Stewart. In 1899 he received the degree of D. D. from Arcadia University.

SAMUEL THANE POINIER, 1859

Samuel Thane Poinier, for twenty years postmaster at Spartanburg, S. C., died at his home, March 29, 1909, aged 72. He was the son of John R. and Julia Thane Poinier and was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17, 1837. He prepared for college at Hughes High School, Cincinnati, and entered Brown, graduating in 1859 with the degree of A. M. He was a student at Rochester Theological Seminary, 1859-61, but was never ordained. From 1861 to 1863 he taught in the public schools of Louisville Ky., and in 1863, he entered the United States army as chaplain, serving until 1865. He was then appointed United States commissioner at Spartanburg and served until 1893. He engaged in editorial work from 1869 to 1871, and was chief supervisor of elections from 1872 to 1890. He received the appointment of postmaster in 1880 and held that position at the time of his death. He married, in 1869, Clemmentine Gadsden.

GEORGE LAMBERT HOTCHKISS, 1867

George Lambert Hotchkiss died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1909, aged 66. He was the son of Merriman L. Hotchkiss and Eliza J. Benham, and was born in Cheshire, Conn., June 9, 1842. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, graduating in 1863. He entered Brown the next fall and graduated in 1867 with the degree of A. B. After graduation he pursued his trade of machinist and toolmaker in Brooklyn, N. Y. He married, 1877, Helen Eliza Nichols, who with their daughter Helen May and his brother Arthur E. Hotchkiss, ex-'68, survives him.

JOHN MELVILLE GOULD, 1871

John Melville Gould, a well-known lawyer of Boston, author and editor of numerous legal works, died at his home in Newton, Mass., April 14, 1909. Mr. Gould was born at Marshfield, Mass., and was the son of John B. and Caroline E. Gould. He prepared for college at the Providence High School and entered Brown with the class of '71, graduating with the degree of A. M. He pursued the study of law at Boston University and received his LL. B. in 1875. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and practised law in Newton, Mass. and in Boston. In 1891 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Brown. Mr. Gould was the author of "Gould on the Law of Waters, 1883," and "The National Bank Law of 1864 with Amendments, 1904." In conjunction with G. F. Tucker, he was the author of the well known "Notes on the Revised Statutes of the United States," with its 2d and 3d supplements, and, in conjunction with Arthur W. Blackmore of Boston, he issued the "National Bankruptcy Act of 1898 annotated and explained, 1904." He was also editor of such well known legal works as Daniell's Chancery Practice, Story's Equity Pleadings, Kent's Commentaries, Perry on Trusts, Way on Insurance, Wood on Limitations of Actions, Parsons on Contracts, and many articles in legal journals and encyclopedias.

JOHN JAMES ARNOLD, 1876

John James Arnold, a member of the Rhode Island bar, died suddenly at his home in Phenix, R. I., May 22, 1909. Mr. Arnold was born in Phenix, September 2, 1850, and was the son of James P. and Mary Abbie (Potter) Arnold. He prepared for college at the public schools of his native town and entered Brown with the class of 1876, graduating with the degree of A. B. He received his A. M. three years later, and entered upon the study and practice of law with offices in Providence and in Phenix. In 1886 he organized the Pawtuxet Valley Water Company and was elected president, serving until 1889. In 1889 he resigned and organized the Warwick and Coventry Water Company, and was chosen president and later treasurer, holding the two offices until his death. He was unmarried. Two brothers survive him.

REV. GEORGE F. GREEN, 1896

Rev. George F. Green, a brother of Rev. William T. Green, '90, died July 11, 1909, at Parker Hill, Roxbury, Mass., after a long illness. He was a Newton graduate, and was from 1900 to 1907 pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lawrence, Mass.

EARL VANDERBILT, 1905

Earl Vanderbilt died at a hospital in New York city, June 7, 1909, after a short illness. He was born at Little York, N. J., in 1874, and entered Brown with the class of 1905, graduating with the degree of C. E. After graduation he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and was in its service when taken ill. He was unmarried.

The Flag of Brown

Words by H R PALMER

Air. ETON BOATING SONG

Arr by W A POTTER

1 High on the breeze of summer Flashing its sym bols down
2 Harvard may spread her glo ry (Organ) Crimson up on the gale

(Organ) Dear to each fil ial com er, (Organ) Flut-ters the flag of Brown
Bright as the noon-tide's sto ry Sparkles the blue of Yale,

— The bon ny, bon ny ban-ner, That floats o ver col lege and town.
— But still we'll cheer the ban-ner That floats o'er Bru no uia's town:

Three cheers for the bon ny ban-ner, And three times three for Brown!
Hats off to the taw ny ban-ner, Bare heads to the flag of Brown!

3 They who of sight are duller,
Slower of pulse and eye,
See but a bit of color,
Beating against the sky;
But we who've rallied round it
And flung our challenge down,
With garlands of bay have crowned it,
For all it speaks of Brown

4 Rally again, my brothers
Gather from coast and crag;
Cheer for the best of mothers,
Cheer for the laurelled flag,
The moment's joy will perish
The transient smile and frown,
But ever through life we'll cherish
The love lit flag of Brown

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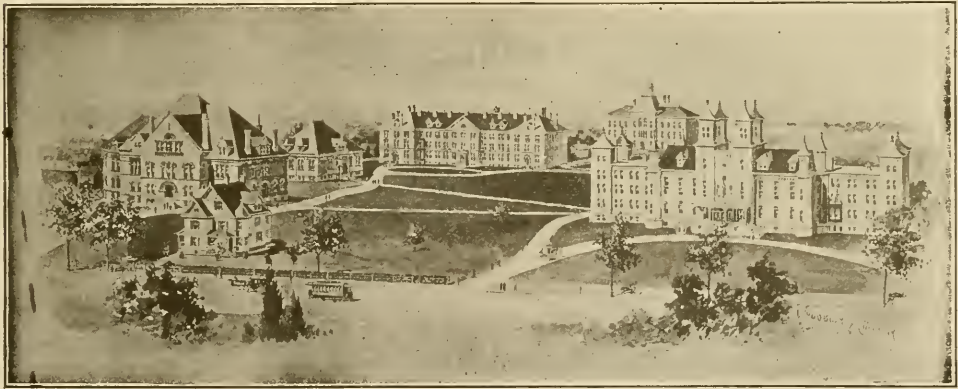
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