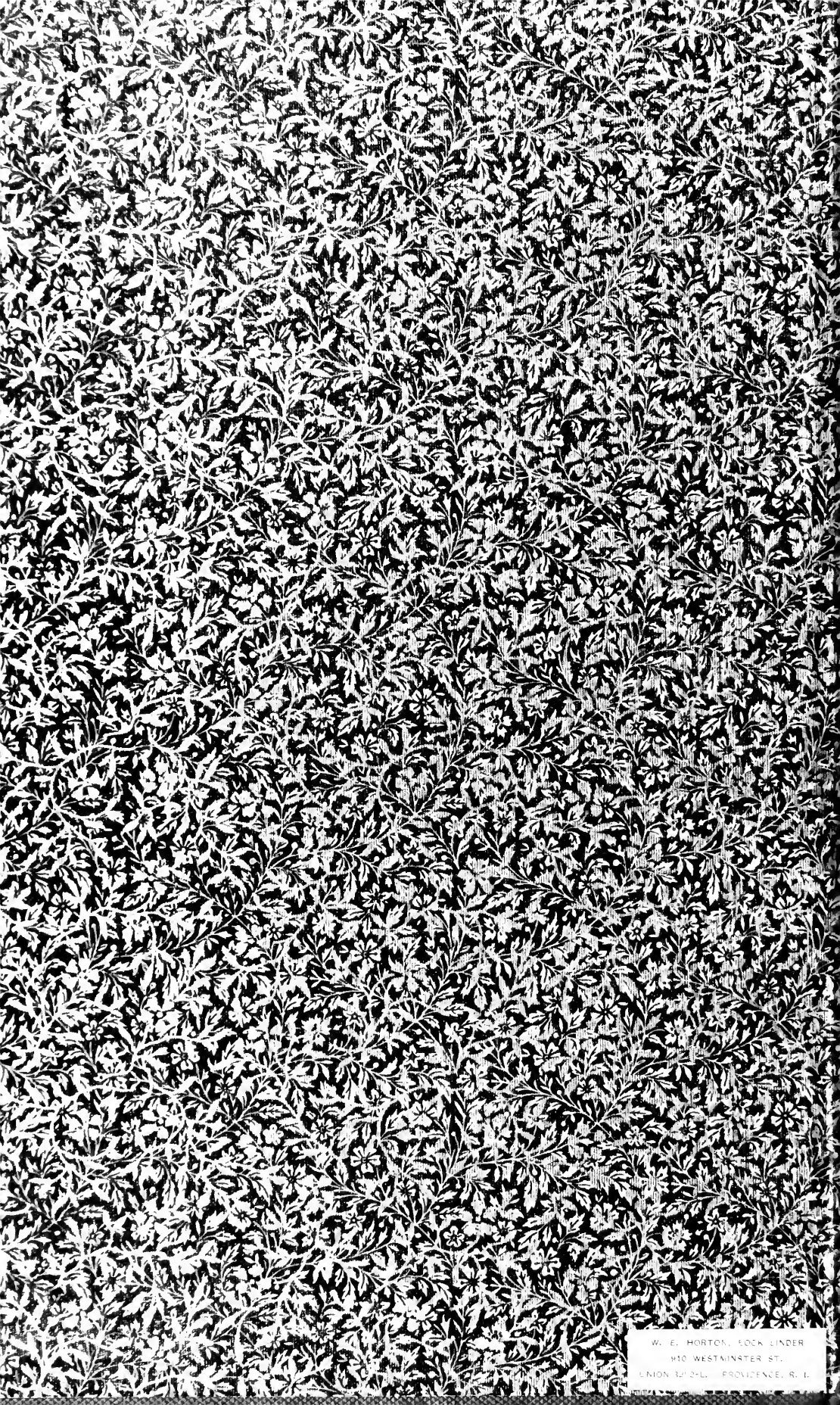
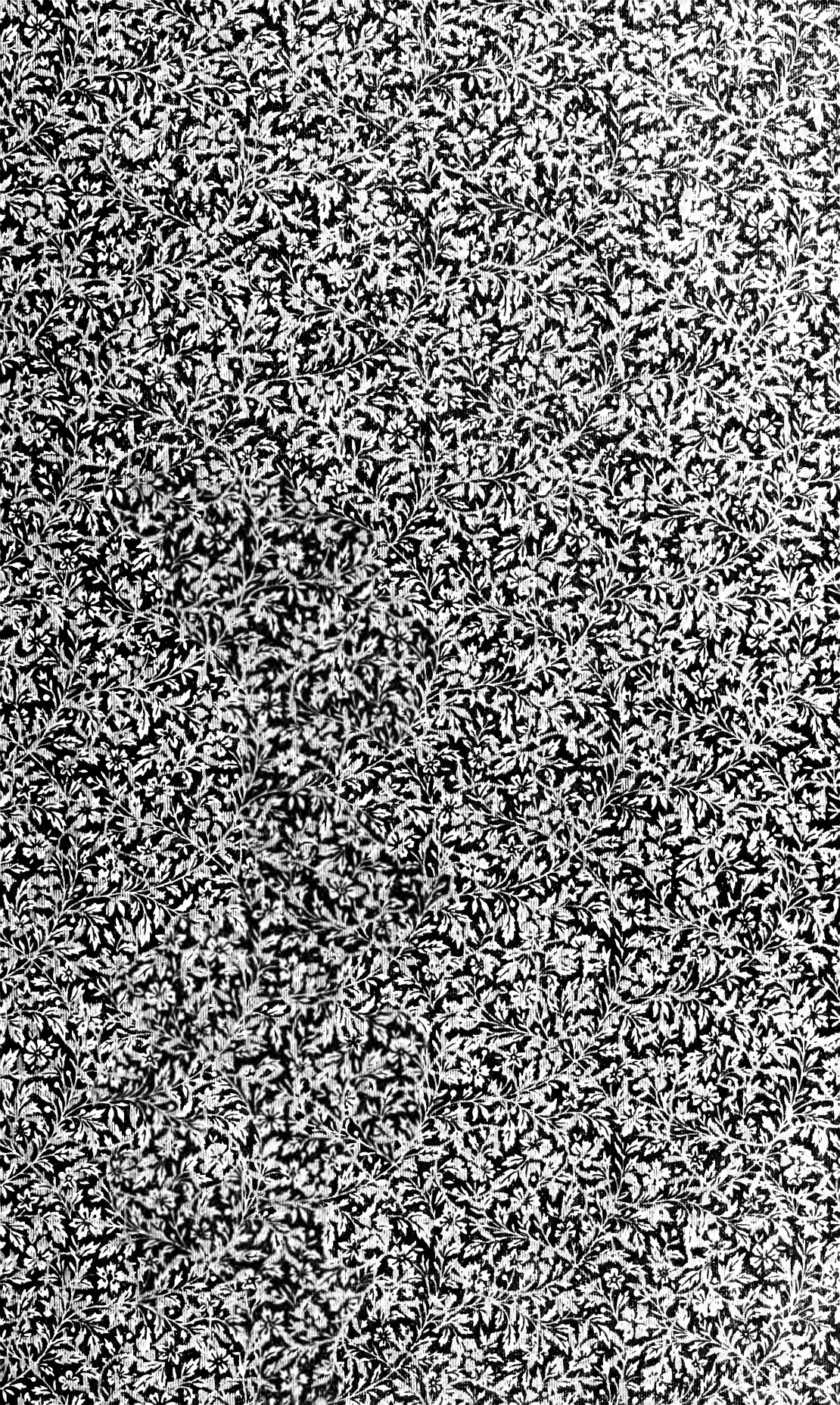


BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

→ 1909-1910 ←



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THE
BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Volume X

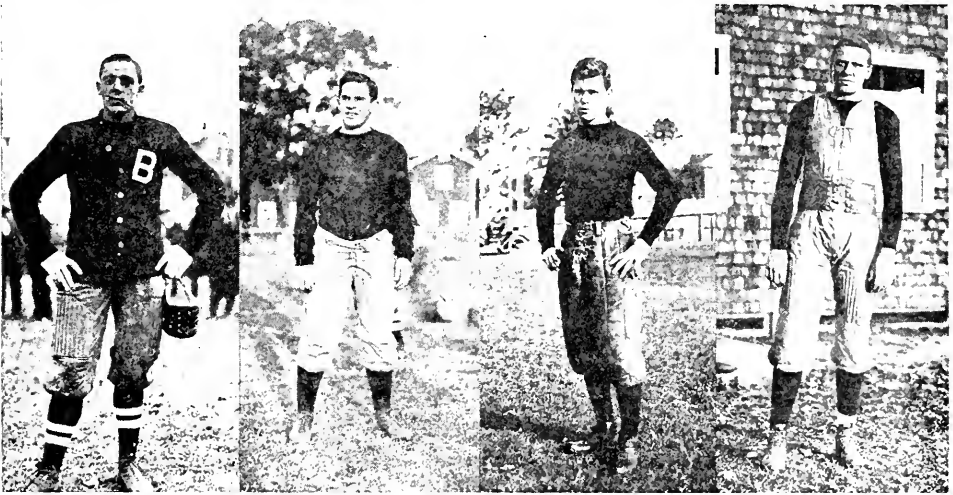


June, 1909 to May, 1910

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The Brown Alumni Magazine Co.
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1910

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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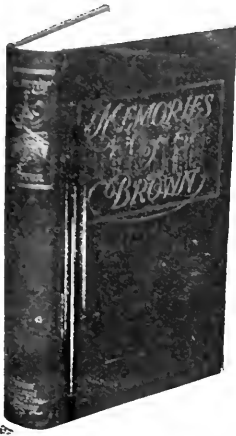
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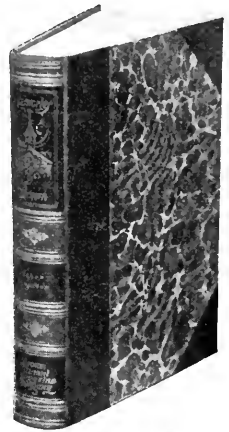
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VOL. X

PROVIDENCE, R. I., DECEMBER, 1909

No. 5

A DEPARTMENT OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE AND HISTORY

By Professor Henry Thatcher Fowler, Ph. D.



THE alumnus of some years standing is often puzzled by the number and variety of departments of study in his college. He wonders, vaguely perhaps, what they are all about. If he should investigate, he might learn that some are offshoots of old familiar studies. Live sciences, like everything living, seem to follow the great law of growing complexity and differentiation, and this is reflected in the college curriculum. Other subjects, he might learn, had been added outright, from time to time, as the range of intellectual interest has broadened.

The department of Biblical literature and history seems, at first, to belong to this latter class. In 1890, Brown introduced a department of "Semitic Languages and Oriental History;" five years later, this was changed into "Biblical Literature and History." The change in the courses consisted chiefly in transferring emphasis from Arabic to Hebrew history, laying more stress upon the study of the Bible in English, taking over work in New Testament language which had recently been introduced in the Greek department, and

adding New Testament history. Yet the opportunity now given for the study of Biblical language and literature was, in reality, the recalling of that which had once been prominent.

In March, 1824, the Brown Catalogue, for the first time, included admission requirements and an outline of the course of study. It may interest Brown men to note, in passing, that the Harvard catalogue adopted this innovation a year later. The complete requirements were: that "Every person admitted into this university must be able to construe and parse Cicero's Orations, Virgil's Aeneid and the Greek Testament; and to write good Latin. He must be well versed in the rules of arithmetic, and sustain a good moral character." Apparently, the college could not fully trust the preparatory schools to meet these high standards for the program of the first term of freshman year included:

<i>Virgil,</i>	}	<i>revised.</i>
<i>Cicero's Orations,</i>		
<i>Greek Testament.</i>		

Perhaps, however, this indicates faith in the *revising* process rather than a criticism of the schools, for, in the last term of senior year, these subjects are again "revised." Thus

the Greek Testament preceded, began, and closed the college career of every Brown man eighty-five years ago. The entrance requirements of Harvard were similar: Jacob's Greek Reader, the Gospels in the Greek Testament, Virgil, Sallust, and Cicero's Selected Orations." The student continued the study of the Greek Testament in college. Brown soon added Jacob's Reader and limited her Greek Testament requirements to the historical books. Thus early was a "standardizing" tendency manifest. Yale and other colleges had similar requirements. In 1842, Brown and Yale dropped the Greek Testament from the list of entrance subjects and, the next year, Harvard followed. In the latter institution, lectures "on the means of preserving health" had earlier displaced this subject in the college work. At a somewhat later date, Yale substituted "practical surveying" for Hebrew, in her brief list of optional course. So truly, the crowding of ancient languages by subjects frankly utilitarian is not a new process. At Brown, Hebrew and French were introduced together, as alternative studies, in 1827. The French soon disappeared and Hebrew was made alternative with a Greek course and then, it, too, vanished. In Harvard, Hebrew had been a required study until 1787; for thirty years longer a Hebrew part appeared on commencement programs. The introduction, therefore, of Biblical language and literature at Brown, in the early nineties, may be viewed as a re-introduction of a subject that had been crowded out of the limited rigid curriculum of the American college in earlier decades of the century. Princeton, perhaps alone among the older and larger colleges of America, managed to keep a place for the Greek Testament till near the end of the century.

Various reasons might be suggested to account for the elimination from the college of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures under the older conditions and ideals, but it seems more pertinent to note the influences that have

brought the Bible back into the program of studies of Brown, Harvard, Yale, Princeton and many other institutions.

Speaking of the nineteenth century, in his little book on German education, Professor Paulsen says, "At the same time a new sense was developed, as it were,—the historic sense." In no field of study has the historic spirit shown its transforming power more impressively than in the study of the Bible. The study which was crowded out was not historical; the spirit of the times made that impossible, and very limited materials for such study were available. The Bible has come back as one of the most genuinely historical disciplines that the curriculum offers. Its documents are analyzed, dated, and compared with the contemporary records of Israel's neighbors. The Hebrew political, social, literary, and religious life is studied in relation to the civilization of the peoples with whom Israel was kindred or had intercourse. Ancient Israel is no longer viewed in isolation, but her life is interpreted as part of the teeming life of the nations. In order to understand fully any phase of her history or literature, one must become somewhat familiar with the three millenniums of history that antedate David. Thus an historical study of the Old Testament brings one into acquaintance with the progress of humanity from the dawn of history in ancient Egypt and Babylonia down to the rise of the Hebrew monarchy; and then, the history of the monarchy and the Jewish state can be understood only as one follows the struggle for world empire of Assyria, Egypt, the new Babylonia, Persia, Macedonia, and Rome. The study of the truly ancient history of southwestern Asia and northern Africa has made Greece and Rome modern and shown to how great an extent they were indebted for the civilization which they have given modern Europe and America, to the long eras of history that preceded their rise. In every phase of the history of civilization, one must now go far back of Greece. A few years ago, for exam-

ple, Maine's "Ancient Law" was a great work. We may still admire its masterly grasp and method, but of truly ancient law there is hardly a glimpse in the book; it begins with Greek law. What is gravely discussed as characteristic of Aryan law is known to-day to be just as prominent among the ancient Semites. The books of the Old Testament contain the rich deposit of thousands of years of Semitic culture that preceded the Hebrew, besides their own distinctive gifts to humanity. With this new outlook, Semitic history in general, and Hebrew history in particular, had of necessity to come into the curriculum of any institution that attempted to offer the means of broad culture.

The study of the Biblical books as literature has also been transformed. These writings are made intelligible, in many ways, by knowledge of the ideas and customs of the world in which they were written and of the events and forces which lie behind them. Their distinctive literary forms and conventions are understood by comparison with the writings of kindred peoples, and some of their matter can be traced back to earlier sources. Familiar examples are the creation and flood narratives, now known in Babylonian versions far older than the Hebrew. The dating of the books and their component documents has made it possible to trace the evolution of different literary forms, as well as to study the developing thought of the successive centuries. The literature is seen as the "lasting expression in words of the meaning of life," as Israel and the early church lived it. Putting this literature in its place in the stream of life has brought into clearest view its peculiar and unchanging values.

The Biblical department has not had hoary experience to shape its courses, and so, in a period of rapid changes in college instruction, has sometimes led the way in adopting new methods. At Brown, it was the first department

of foreign languages and literature to offer a course giving a comprehensive survey of its field of literature, open to those who had not studied its languages. Now, all the departments offer more or less complete courses of this character. As yet, no other department has gone so far as this one in connecting the study of history and literature. It conducts a two-year course, taking up in chronological order the Old and New Testament history and literature, giving almost equal attention to each. This study emphasizes, at once, the way in which contemporary literature gives insight into the life of an age and the way writings grow out of a nation's life. The Bible came back into the course of study at Brown, under Dr. Jewett and Dr. Kent, with a freedom and elasticity of method that has enabled it to adapt itself quickly to existing conditions and to lead the way in some new developments. With all this, the department gives, in fuller measure, the old opportunity for those who desire it, of studying the Bible in its original languages.

Since the recognition of the Bible as an integral part of the history and literature of civilization, there has come a great development in the colleges of devotional and practical Bible study. In this, which is a world-wide movement, a Brown man, Dr. Clayton S. Cooper, '94, is the leader. At the present time, eighty-five thousand students in the institutions of higher learning encircling the globe are enrolled for Bible study, under the auspices of the student Christian associations. The textbooks which they use are written mainly by American university professors and are frankly based upon the results of modern historical study. Thus, aside from the work of the curriculum, the historical method of study has brought about among university students a great development of purely voluntary Bible study of which the chief aim is growth in character.

GOVERNOR HUGHES IN NEW HAVEN

How the New York Executive Impressed the Connecticut College Town



NOVEMBER 15 and 16, Governor Charles E. Hughes, '81, of New York, delivered the first two of the 1909 series of Dodge lectures on the duties and responsibilities of citizenship at Yale University, New Haven. Evidently he made a marked impression upon his audiences, as the following editorial utterances bear witness:

New Haven Register: It would be difficult to find in America to-day a man better fitted to speak to the men of Yale and the people of New Haven on the "responsibilities of citizenship" than is Charles Evans Hughes. The truest words are effective but in proportion as they are backed by a true example. Governor Hughes is that example. Americans with high ideals long have yearned and labored to bring about an awakening of the sense of civic morality and civic responsibility in this country. In Governor Hughes they found a man to lead in that awakening. The little candle throws its beams far. But greater proportionately is the effect in a naughty world, in a republic whose people need to be awakened and enlightened to the rights and responsibilities of their heritage of freedom, of the consistent example and insistent effort of one man who sees his clear duty and follows its leading. Governor Hughes is a man with a clear sense of the ideal in citizenship, plus the brains and determination to make it effective. He is not a genius, unless that is genius. He is a statesman, but the qualities which make him one are qualities which any honest and sincere man can emulate with some degree of success.

As civic awakening in America may take one of its important dates from the appearance of Governor Hughes, so Connecticut may in time realize a change which had its beginning about the same time. It would not be fair to call Governor Woodruff an imitator of Governor Hughes; the truth rather is that he is in some respects much the same sort of man. The ideal of good government and pure politics in Connecticut is yet a great way off, but because of the fearless acts and words of Governor Woodruff the eyes of the citizens of the state have been turned that way. We in New Haven are favored to have two such men together with us even for a brief time, and we appreciate the honor. We expect to have the effect of their work in New Haven and in the state with us for a much longer time and with increasing effect.

New Haven Leader: Unfortunately, hundreds who wanted to hear him could not do so because three thousand people cannot squeeze into a hall built to hold less than five hundred people. If Woolsey Hall is not otherwise occupied the governor's lecture to-night should be delivered in that big auditorium, and we do not doubt that it will be filled to capacity if its seating space is available.

New York people, bright writers, witty speakers, have said that Governor Hughes has no personal magnetism. If you define "personal magnetism" as similar to the action of the farmer's wife who blows the froth from the top of a pail of fresh milk, then you will find little "personal magnetism" in Governor Hughes.

If your ideal of "personal magnetism" is that furnished by a man who

is all things to all men, one of the "good fellows" who owes everybody in town, who is generous and often equally unjust, changing convictions as easily as he changes his coat, brilliant but unsafe, well veneered but not sound to the heart's core, then you will not find your ideal in Governor Hughes—you will find no personal magnetism in him. The personal magnetism of Governor Hughes is not animal magnetism—it is intellectual magnetism, strong, appealing, enduring.

Not half a dozen people who listened to Governor Hughes last evening had ever seen him before. When introduced by President Hadley he acknowledged the courteous greeting of the audience very modestly, very unostentatiously, without a smile or facial expression of special pleasure.

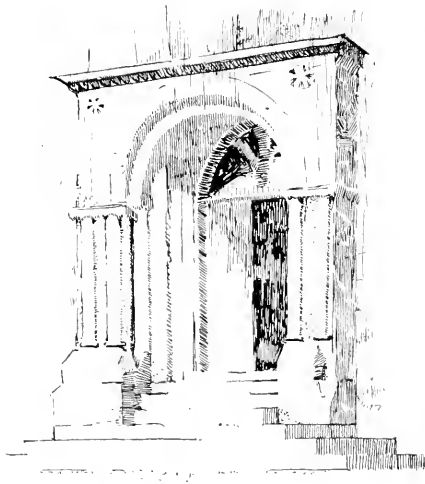
There is nothing spectacular in the mannerisms of Governor Hughes. He is not an actor—he is a profound thinker who wins the favor of audiences and the confidence of everybody by his sturdy honesty, high purpose, and fearless declarations and defence of what he believes to be right. The master mind is there, and as its strength is slowly, unostentatiously re-

vealed, those who listen are convinced, their confidence is won, their conviction that this man is a man all other men can trust becomes so settled that nothing can unsettle it.

Governor Hughes believes it is safe to trust the people—get close to the people—tell the people all about it—that's his way and that's why the people of the great state of New York have supported him in the past and will continue to support him to the end of his public career, no matter what men or organization of men seek his destruction. * *

It seems to us that the "personal magnetism" of Governor Hughes is the strongest and most enduring "personal magnetism" known to man. It is not merely the magnetism of a clever tongue—it is the magnetism of a keen, clear, conscientious brain—a magnetism which expresses itself in graceful phrases, unaided by gymnastic gestures or carefully studied tricks of oratory.

If you miss Governor Hughes's lecture to-night you will miss a treat, you will miss a rare opportunity to study a type of "personal magnetism" not often seen in any country to-day.



PRESIDENT ANGELL'S RETIREMENT

From the Michigan Alumnus



R. ANGELL'S official retirement from the presidency, which took place with characteristic unostentation, marks definitely the close of an era, not in the history of this university alone, but in the history of American education. His years of service have bridged the gap between the old and the new in the Middle West. He came to his life work at Michigan in his prime, when the success or failure of the revolutionary idea of education by the state was still unsettled and Michigan was almost the only effective representative of the "Prussian" idea. In the four decades of Dr. Angell's service the state universities have become as effective as the privately endowed institutions, and they are entering, equally with others, upon an era of expansion the limits of which no one can foresee. How much the state universities of the West owe to James B. Angell, through his services as the president of Michigan, and as the dean of all state university presidents, no one can say.

Although his services to the university in their multifarious aspects have been recounted many times, this is surely a proper place to give again a few of the facts which signalize his administration. His first speech at the university was delivered as the commencement oration of the class of 1871 and he took up the duties of president in October of the same year. When he became president the university had granted 3,364 degrees, while during his administration 22,009 degrees

were granted; 23,517 persons altogether have received degrees from the university. The number of students in the university during the year 1870-71 was 1,110, considerably less than a fourth of the present attendance of 5,223 students. The income of the university at that time was \$105,000, now it is \$1,150,000. When President Angell came the faculty numbered thirty-five altogether while now it is nearly four hundred, more than that, in fact, if the administrative officers be counted. The central wing of University Hall was completed the year of his arrival, and this, with the old medical building, the four original professors' houses, a small chemical laboratory and the law building, formed the university of that day.

But more than this material increase, it has been Dr. Angell's privilege to carry to completion many of the details of the future university seen by Chancellor Tappan, his great predecessor, and to inaugurate or else foster many departures in the educational world, which were tried and found worthy at Michigan before they were accepted at large. The first women were graduated from this university—the first women to be graduated from any university—the year he came, and he has never wavered in his belief in the wisdom of the step. Under his administration the prestige of the university has grown enormously, and it has been his constant sympathy with the highest educational ideals, tempered, as needs be in the head of a state university, with kindly and practical diplomacy, which has

helped to make the university of the present.

His resignation brings us to the final break with the old regime, for Dr. Angell has stood for some years almost the sole representative of the brilliant faculty which greeted him thirty-nine years ago this month. It is with tenderest feelings in our hearts

for the man who for forty years has stood for the University of Michigan in the eyes of the world, that we wish him, in behalf of the thousands of alumni of the university who have known and loved him, all the happiness and enjoyment life can offer him in his well earned rest.

NEW YORK MEETING OF BROWN ALUMNAE

By Emily Gardner Munro, '97

ON THE afternoon of November sixth, about twenty Brown women living in the vicinity of New York foregathered for a very attractive luncheon at the Martha Washington Hotel. The object of the meeting was to bring the New York women into closer communication with each other, and to discuss plans for forming a New York branch of the Brown Alumnae Association. Miss King very kindly came on from Providence, and the real feature of the occasion was her very charming talk in which she outlined the policy of the college. She gave interesting details of the continual growth of the college and its present development in different lines. She spoke of the estimate in which the Women's College in Brown University is held throughout the country. Of course this high estimate is due largely to the very able management of Miss King, who has given all her time and thought to the work. It is very gratifying to all Brown graduates to feel that the prevailing opinion seems to be that Brown has thus far, more satisfac-

torily than other institutions, solved the problem of the city college.

At the close of the session a business meeting was held. Miss Emily Gardner Munro was appointed secretary, Miss Agnes Clark temporary chairman. It was decided to hold another meeting, and to make definite plans for an organization. Mrs. Freeman Putney was appointed chairman of a committee, with the power to choose her own associates, to investigate and then to report at the next meeting, upon nominations for officers, a constitution and by-laws of the organization.

All of those present at the meeting were very enthusiastic about having a New York organization, for it is very delightful for a number of people, all of whom were "nurtured on the self-same hill" and all of whom are now doing something worth while, to meet together occasionally, and renew acquaintance and receive fresh enthusiasm from discussing their common ideals.

After a rising vote of thanks to Miss King, the very satisfactory and enthusiastic meeting adjourned.



A NEW ENDOWMENT CRUSADE



PROSPERITY'S return makes the present time appear propitious for the inauguration of the long-anticipated movement to increase the productive funds of Brown University. A committee has been chosen to formulate plans for the movement, consisting of President W. H. P. Faunce, Treasurer C. S. Sweetland and Mr. W. V. Kellen of the board of fellows.

How much of an increase it will be possible to secure is of course problematical, but it is intended to raise as much as in the movement of about ten years ago, when practically two millions were added in one form or another to the university's resources.

President Faunce says: "It is felt by all the friends of the university that the present is an unusually favorable time for inaugurating the new movement. Years of prosperity now seem to be at hand. Many of the alumni are succeeding well in their various callings, and are showing great devotion to the interests of the university.

"It is now 10 years since the completion of the endowment fund of 1900, when \$2,000,000 was secured. Of that great sum all but \$20,000 was finally collected, and the failure to collect that was due to the death or business failure of three or four persons. Seldom have so many subscriptions been so faithfully paid.

"When the funds for the building of the John Hay Library were secured three years ago, there was no appeal to the alumni, the total subscribers being only about 30 in number. It is, therefore, 10 years since the friends of the university have been asked to come to its aid. Other institutions have recently appointed committees and started movements for new endowment.

"The needs of the university at the

present time are obvious to one acquainted with its affairs. The building of the John Hay Library imposes large additional expenses for lighting, heating and maintenance, and there is absolutely no provision for that expenditure. Many men on the faculty who, ten years ago, were simply instructors with small financial obligations, are now professors with growing families, and adequate provision must be made if the university is to retain their services.

"The old university library must be remodelled and new laboratories must be built if the scientific instruction is to remain in the front rank. A movement for the endowment of the Women's College has been making quiet progress in the city during the last two years, and already considerable money has been secured. Committees will be appointed to have charge of the whole movement at a later time.

"When we started our movement for two millions in 1900 the project was considered one of the greatest tasks ever undertaken by an American university. Since then, however, the gifts which have been made to other universities have been so large as to dwarf the sum we then received. The Yale bicentennial fund has greatly aided that institution, the McKay millions have gone to Harvard, and Columbia has just received two and one-half millions and possibly more from the Kennedy estate."

The total endowment of Brown University to-day is \$3,305,390.63. This statement is in a way deceptive, as a large portion of the amount is not productive of income for the general needs of the university, but is set aside for some specific use. For instance, fully one-sixth of the income from this total endowment fund is available each year for the John Carter Brown Library alone.

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PROFESSOR MACDONALD'S PLEA

In a recent number of the Nation, Professor MacDonald makes a vigorous and well-supported plea for an enlargement of the provisions for teaching history in our colleges. He compares the superb equipment placed at the disposal of the teacher of natural science, even in our high schools, with the meagre outfit of the historical department, both as to the number and size of rooms and their equipment, and draws the conclusion that the present "boom" in science study is due not so much to the intrinsically

greater attractiveness of cats and chemicals as to the better facilities provided in science departments over those which deal with the humanities.

He is not content with a lecture room which must be made over at the end of the hour to some other department, but asks for a series of rooms solely devoted to the work of the department of history, and amply supplied with maps, pictures, casts, and all other necessary material. He suggests first two or more lecture rooms, with blackboards, map cases, book shelves, and a lantern and screen; second, a combined seminary room and library; third, a room for map-drawing and chart-making; fourth, a typewriting room; and fifth, private offices or studies for the instructors. Even this would be but a moderate provision when compared with that usually made for the chemist or the physicist.

He calls particular attention to the change which such a scheme would make in the work of the university library. One copy of a book would no longer be thought of as sufficient for the uses of several departments, but as many copies would be bought as there are departments. The keynote of his contention is the saving of economic waste, the prevention of the present misdirected effort in the employment of niggardly or clumsy methods, and the consequent gain to the student and the university by recognizing the value of the teacher's time and strength, and putting each to its highest use. Apparently the ideal historical outfit exists at present nowhere. Brown, with its splendid library facilities in history, should be one of the first to take the step forward involved in establishing a historical laboratory, in which the teaching of history may be conducted with no other limitations than those inherent in the abilities of the professor and his students.

CHARTER REVISION

The following remarkable, not to say mysterious, statement appeared in the "School and College" department of the Boston Transcript on November 10:

"It will be remembered that some time ago a movement prevailed at Providence looking for a change of the charter of Brown University, so that, instead of its remaining a distinctively Baptist institution, all sectarian requirements might be eliminated. The report of the committee on the change of charter was not unfavorable to it, and the impression has prevailed that the change was as good as made. But the committee was required to submit the preliminary report to the alumni, as being those who were most vitally interested; and as a larger number of the alumni, if not a majority, are Baptists, it was found that there was a deep-seated opposition to the plan. Consequently it has been entirely transposed, and now it is proposed that every effort shall be put forward to restore to the charter the letter and spirit of the original fathers and founders of 'the college in Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations called Brown.'"

Whence this item came, has not, as far as we know, been discovered; yet it is certain that it was not self-generated. The question then arises, what graduate of Brown, or outside observer, produced so distorted a statement of the case—and why?

Immediately after the publication of the item in the Transcript, Mr. Stephen O. Edwards of Providence, a member of the corporation committee on charter revision, sent the following letter to that paper:

"The Wednesday issue of the Transcript contained a news item entitled 'Brown University to Remain Sectarian,' which gives an entirely false impression of the progress of charter revision at Brown. The committee on revision has submitted a preliminary report to the corporation, and this report has also been sent to the alumni. This preliminary report looks favorably to the elimination of the denominational provisions of the charter, but the committee asked for time to consider the question further and ascertain the opinions of all parties in interest.

"It has taken up its work again this autumn, preparatory to making its final report. No opposition, deep-seated or general, to the plan has become apparent. On the contrary, the preliminary report was received with well-

nigh unanimous favor. So far as can be ascertained, a very large majority of the alumni, without regard to denominational affiliations, favor revision. In one case where a vote was recently taken of a representative body of graduates six-sevenths voted for revision.

"No amendment having as yet been made, it is difficult to see how the 'letter and spirit of the original fathers and founders' are to be restored. The article in question is misleading in almost every statement and gives a very erroneous idea of the progress of charter revision at Brown."

That this is a fair statement of the present situation, no one familiar with the facts will, we think, seek to deny. The question of revising the charter so as to eliminate all sectarianism in the government of the university is practically settled, in the judgment of the general body of alumni. The denomination which has hitherto had a majority vote in the corporation has taken a broad view of the case and liberally acquiesced in the noble preliminary report of the revision committee, which as will be remembered consists of six Baptists in a total of nine—these Baptists being President Faunce, Governor Hughes, Senator Colby, President Horr of Newton, Rev. T. S. Barbour and Hon. Henry Kirke Porter. Would it be possible to choose half a dozen men better representative of the denomination to which they belong?

As the Alumni Monthly understands the present status of the case, there is a general disposition to await the committee's second and final report, which, in the nature of things, will not be very long delayed. The committee is carefully canvassing all objections and obstacles to the proposed changes, intent on guarding the university from disaster or embarrassment, but, and this is the important point, intent also on carrying the amendments into effect. So far, at least, as we know, the committee stands exactly where it stood last June when its frank exposition of the reasons governing its recommendation for the

removal of all sectarian barriers from the charter met with commendation on all sides.

We do not mean to say that there is no opposition to the contemplated charter changes—there is such opposition. It would be impossible to carry through a movement of this sort without encountering some hostility. But we believe that the great majority of Brown graduates are strongly in favor of it, and we are convinced that the faculty is practically a unit on the same side. To charge these university teachers with prejudice in the case is easy; but it is a matter of vital moment to many of them; and the sooner the obstacles are removed that prevent their participation in the Carnegie foundation the better it will be for them and for the outlook for highgrade instruction in the future at Brown. This is not the only consideration involved, but it ought not to be overlooked.

A GOOD FOOTBALL SEASON

Brown's victory over the Carlisle Indians closed a successful season, in spite of our failure to break into the ranks of the so-called Big Four. It would have been gratifying to score a triumph over Pennsylvania, Harvard or Yale, but these three teams were the only ones that beat us, and we won seven creditable victories, most of them over formidable competitors.

Judging from the record of the season Brown has reached a point in football midway between Yale and Harvard on the one hand and Amherst, Williams and Vermont on the other. In our class at present may be reckoned Cornell, Dartmouth and Princeton, no one of which could have lined up against us this year with any assurance of success. Cornell was beaten by Harvard worse

than we; Dartmouth's record at Cambridge, and elsewhere, is about on a par with ours, and Princeton's showing against Yale (6 to 17) compares fairly with our score of 6 to 23 at New Haven, especially in view of the fact that the Yale game was Princeton's one great match, while with us it was only an incidental contest, into which, in addition, we went badly crippled. If Brown's final game at the New York polo grounds had been with Princeton the chances of victory would have been equally balanced.

In view of these circumstances, what shall we do next season? Shall we continue to meet three of the Big Four and conclude the year with a game of lesser interest? It is generally agreed that the Yale and Harvard games ought to be retained; of the desirability of the Pennsylvania game there is less certainty, as Philadelphia is so far away and Penn is unwilling to come to Providence in alternate years. Much sentiment is heard in favor of a resumption of the climactic game with Dartmouth. Whether Dartmouth desires a resumption is a question; but it ought to be determined frankly, at Providence and Hanover, whether the old rivalry is to be renewed. If we are to revive the annual series with Dartmouth, the first match might as well come next November as in some later season; if not, it is high time we were casting about for some other final game—the Carlisle Indians are worthy opponents, but we ought to have a real college team for the concluding contest of the year.

The general judgment of those best qualified to speak is that Mr. Marvel and Coach Gammons deserve great praise for attaining a creditable result with inadequate material. One trouble at Brown is that there is no systematic co-ordination between the college and

the preparatory schools, so that we lose many good men who might be brought to us without the exercise of any undue persuasion on our part. Against professionalism in every form let us set our faces; but let us also admit the plain facts of the case. One or two members of this year's football team were brought to Brown at the last moment by the loyal efforts of unofficial individuals. Does anybody object to persuasion as persuasion if it is unaccompanied by any "unethical" consideration? Then why not organize the persuasion in some way? If the undergraduate authorities are willing and able to undertake it, well and good; but how much more labor of this kind can we fairly heap upon students, already sufficiently diverted from their books? Is there any existing officer of the university who can give him-

self in satisfactory measure to the task and yet not neglect his other work? The simple fact is that when the football candidates assembled this fall there was not a complete line-up, and during the entire season the 'varsity has been handicapped, as in past years, by the lack of a good second eleven. We do not, at the present moment, propose any particular remedy, but we believe that the present system should justify itself in the early future or be so amended as to meet the needs of the situation. Meanwhile we feel that the Brown football season has been one of the most creditable in the athletic history of the college. We are now definitely out of the small New England college class, and just a little below the teams that fill the Harvard Stadium and Yale Field with thirty or forty thousand enthusiastic spectators.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



BROWN'S football season ended with the Carlisle Indian game at New York, November 20. The record for the year is as follows:

Sept. 29.	Brown vs. R. I. State, 6-0
Oct. 2.	Brown vs. Colgate, 14-0
Oct. 6.	Brown vs. Bates, 17-0
Oct. 9.	Brown vs. Amherst, 17-0
Oct. 16.	Brown vs. Pennsylvania, 5-13
Oct. 23.	Brown vs. Harvard, 0-12
Oct. 30.	Brown vs. Amherst Aggies, 12-3
Nov. 6.	Brown vs. Yale, 0-23
Nov. 16.	Brown vs. Vermont, 17-0
Nov. 20.	Brown vs. Carlisle Indians, 21-8

The Massachusetts State team (the "Amherst Aggies") proved an easy proposition on October 30, but a snag was struck at New Haven, the following Saturday, when the strong Yale eleven defeated us, 23-0. This was thought to indicate a rather remarkable weakness on the part of Brown, until, a week later, Yale beat Princeton 17 to 0, and with such ease as to sug-

gest a large reservation of unrequired power. The Yale Alumni Weekly says of the Brown-Yale game:

"Brown made only two first downs, both late in the second half after Yale had scored her 23 points; and held Yale for downs once on the Brown 30-yard line, in the first half, when Coy barely failed to make the necessary distance.

"The game was full of sensational plays. Philbin made one touchdown after a run of 80 yards, when he received a punt from McKay on the Yale 30-yard line and then twisted and dodged and outran the entire Brown eleven for a touchdown. Howe in the first half made a forward pass of 20 yards to Vaughan from the Yale 53-yard line and Vaughan was downed on the Brown 6-yard line, a gain of 51 yards. Coy played throughout the entire game, and was the most consistent star playing. He made three end runs of from 25 to 40 yards, one of these

being directly responsible for a touchdown. He made other lesser gains around the end for 10 and 12 yards, and frequently broke through the line for gains of 12 to 14 yards. His sure tackling repeatedly prevented Brown from making first down, and his punting was the best he has shown this year; once he punted from the Yale 35-yard line over Sprackling's head, the ball rolling to the Brown 5-yard line. Logan was hurt in a tackle, receiving a badly wrenched knee, and he was carried off the field to the infirmary.

"Yale scored in the first half on Howe's forward pass to Vaughan. In the second Coy's 40-yard run around end placed the ball on Brown's 20-yard line, whence line plays by Philbin and Coy resulted in Coy scoring. The third touchdown resulted from Coy's long punt, followed by his line plunges. Philbin made the last touchdown on his 80-yard run back of a punt."

Brown went into the game handicapped by injuries and a lack of substitutes. Though outclassed, the team worked courageously and from start to finish kept the Blue eleven busy. The line-up and score:

YALE

BROWN

Kilpatrick, l. e. r. e., Regnier
Hobbs, l. t. r. t., Raquet
Andrus, l. g. r. g., Walcott
Cooney, c. c., Sisson
Goebel, r. g. l. g., Ayler
Lilley, r. t. l. t., Kratz
Vaughan, Logan, Naedle, r. e. . . .

. l. e., Gorman
Howe, Corey, qb. . . . qb., Sprackling
Johnson, qb. qb., Crowther
Coy, Philbin, Taylor, l. hb.

. r. hb., McKay
Francis, Robinson, r. hb.

. l. hb., Young, Hills
Savage, fb. fb., High, Altdoerffer
Coy, fb. fb., E. A. Adams

Score—Yale 23, Brown 0. Touchdowns—Coy 2, Philbin, Savage. Goals from touchdown—Hobbs 3. Referee—Mr. Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—Mr. Nail, Pennsylvania. Field judge

—Mr. Evans, Williams. Time of periods—25 and 20 minutes. Attendance, 15,000.

On November 13, at Andrews Field, Brown played a fast game with the University of Vermont. The visitors were forced to play a defensive game from the start, and had to punt 11 times in order to keep their goal line from danger. Brown, on the other hand, also punted 11 times for a total of 398 yards to Vermont's 336, thus gaining 62 yards on punts. Brown made 11 first downs to Vermont's three. The Brunonians worked the forward pass four times successfully for large gains, while Vermont made only one. Brown tried one onside kick to Vermont's three. The Brunonians were penalized 35 yards, while Vermont suffered 55 yards for breaking rules.

Brown was at the top of her game and gave the best exhibition of the season. The men blocked kicks, intercepted a forward pass and tackled hard and sure. The line-up and score:

BROWN

VERMONT

Gorman, Staff, l. e. . . . r. e., Pattee, Daly
Kratz, l. t. r. t., Welch
Ayler, Allen, l. g. . . . r. g., Graves, Dore
Sisson, c. c., Torrence
Corp, Kulp, r. g. . . l. g., Squire, Biddle
Raquet, r. t. l. t., Cassidy
Regnier (Capt.), r. e. . l. e., Reed (Capt.)
Sprackling, qb. . . qb., O'Brien, White
E. Adams, l. hb. . . . r. hb., McIntosh
McKay, Hills, r. hb. . . l. hb., Slavin
Altdoerffer, Kohler, fb. . fb., Keislick

Score — Brown 17, Vermont 0. Touchdowns—Corp, McKay 2. Goals from touchdowns—Regnier 2. Officials, Referee—Mr. Burleigh of Exeter. Umpire—Mr. Murphy of Harvard. Field judge—Mr. Hunt of Brown. Linesmen—Mr. Curtis of Brown and Mr. Welch of Vermont. Time—25-minute halves. Attendance, 2,000.

Brown closed its football season on Saturday, November 20, at the New York polo grounds by defeating the Carlisle Indians 21 to 8. The game was ex-



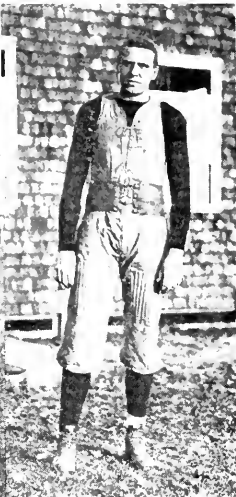
HIGH
fullback



REGNIER (Capt.)
right end



SPRACKLING
quarterback



RAQUET
right tackle

citing from the start and some of the spectacular plays aroused the 8,000 spectators to great enthusiasm.

The audience was thrilled by the brilliant broken field running of Sprackling and McKay, the former dashing through the whole Indian team for 105 yards and a touchdown; the wonderful forward passing of Libby, the fierce line smashing of Hauser, the giant Indian fullback, and the dogged diving tackling of Captain Regnier. These five men bore the

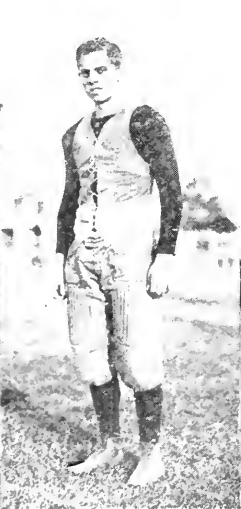
brunt of the battle and the scoring was due in a great measure to their efforts.

Brown scored three touchdowns, Regnier in every case kicking the goal, and Sprackling kicked one goal from the field, while the Indians got one touchdown, missed the goal and made a goal from placement.

Two of Brown's touchdowns were made on long runs, one by Sprackling, who ran a kick-off the length of the field, and one by McKay, who broke



CORP
right guard



SISSON
centre



KOHLER
fullback



GORMAN
right end



ASHBAUGH
left end

CROWTHER
quarterback

ALTDORFFER
fullback

McKAY
right halfback

through tackle and sped 50 yards across the chalk marks.

Brown's first score came as the result of a series of line plays which placed the ball on the 4-yard line, where Sprackling shot a beautiful forward pass to Regnier, who ran across easily.

Brown's goal from the field was made by Sprackling from the 20-yard line, 30 seconds before the game ended.

As had been expected, the game gave rise to a great deal of open play and

the ball zigzagged up and down the field so rapidly that the spectators were kept continually on the alert.

The line-up and summary:

BROWN

CARLISLE

Gorman, Ashbaugh, l. e. . . . r. e., Kennerly
Kratz, l. t. r. t., Lone Star
Ayler, l. g. r. g., Bird
Sisson, c. c., Jordan
Corp, Kulp, r. g. l. g., Germain
Raquet, r. t. l. t., Wauseka



WALCOTT
right guard

AYLER
left guard

KRATZ
left tackle

Regnier, r. c.	
.....l. c., Newashe, Two Hearts	
Sprackling, qb.qb., Libby	
Young, Adams, Hills, l. hb.	
.....r. hb., Solomon, Wheelock	
McKay, r. hb.	
.....l. hb., Dupuis, Thomas, Sousa	
Alldoerffer, High, Kohler, fb.	
.....fb., Hauser	

Summary: Score—Brown 21, Carlisle 8. Touchdowns—Sprackling, Regnier, McKay, Hauser. Goals from touchdowns—Regnier 3. Goals from field, Sprackling, Hauser. Referee—Thompson of Georgetown. Umpire—Marshall of Harvard. Field judge—Burleigh of Exeter. Head linesman—Booth. Time—35-minute halves.

Following are the scores of the leading eastern football teams for the season:

BROWN.

Rhode Island, Providence, Sept. 28....	6—0
Colgate, Providence, Oct. 2	14—0
Bates, Providence, Oct. 6	17—0
Amherst, Providence, Oct. 9	10—0
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Oct. 16....	5—13
Harvard, Cambridge, Oct. 23	0—11
Mass. Aggies, Providence, Oct. 30....	12—3
Yale, New Haven, Nov. 6	0—23
Vermont, Providence, Nov. 13	17—0
Carlisle, New York, Nov. 20	21—8
Totals	162—58

YALE.

Wesleyan, New Haven, Sept. 28	11—0
Syracuse, New Haven, Oct. 2	15—0
Holy Cross, New Haven, Oct. 6	12—0
Springfield T. S., New Haven, Oct. 9....	36—0
West Point, West Point, Oct. 16....	17—0
Colgate, New Haven, Oct. 23	36—0
Amherst, New Haven, Oct. 30....	34—0
Brown, New Haven, Nov. 6	23—0
Princeton, New Haven, Nov. 13	17—0
Harvard, Cambridge, Nov. 20	8—0
Totals	209—0

DARTMOUTH.

Mass. Aggies, Hanover, Sept. 26....	22—0
Vermont, Hanover, Oct. 2	0—0
Bowdoin, Hanover, Oct. 9	15—0
Williams, Hanover, Oct. 16	18—0
Amherst, Amherst, Oct. 23	12—0
Holy Cross, Hanover, Oct. 30....	12—0
Princeton, Princeton, Nov. 6	6—6
Harvard, Cambridge, Nov. 13	3—12
Totals	88—18

LAFAYETTE.

Wyoming, Easton, Oct. 2	23—0
Hobart, Easton, Oct. 9	50—0
Swarthmore, Easton, Oct. 16	22—0
Princeton, Princeton, Oct. 23	6—0
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Nov. 6....	6—6
State Normal, Easton, Nov. 13	43—0
Lehigh, S. Bethlehem, Nov. 20	21—0
Totals	171—6

HARVARD.

Bates, Cambridge, Sept. 28	11—0
Bowdoin, Cambridge, Oct. 2	17—0
Williams, Cambridge, Oct. 9	8—6
Maine, Cambridge, Oct. 16	17—0
Brown, Cambridge, Oct. 23	11—0
West Point, West Point, Oct. 30....	9—0
Cornell, Cambridge, Nov. 6	18—0
Dartmouth, Cambridge, Nov. 13	12—3
Yale, Cambridge, Nov. 20	0—8
Totals	103—17

PENNSYLVANIA.

Gettysburg, Philadelphia, Sept. 25....	20—0
Ursinus, Philadelphia, Sept. 28	22—0
Dickinson, Philadelphia, Oct. 2	18—0
West Virginia, Philadelphia, Oct. 9....	12—0
Brown, Philadelphia, Oct. 16	13—5
Penna. State, Philadelphia, Oct. 23....	3—3
Indians, Philadelphia, Oct. 30	29—6
Lafayette, Philadelphia, Nov. 6	6—6
Michigan, Philadelphia, Nov. 13	6—12
Cornell, Philadelphia, Nov. 25	17—6
Totals	146—36

PRINCETON.

Stevens, Princeton, Oct. 2	47—12
Villanova, Princeton, Oct. 6	12—0
Fordham, Princeton, Oct. 9	3—0
Virginia P. L., Princeton, Oct. 13	8—6
Sewanee, Princeton, Oct. 16	20—0
Lafayette, Princeton, Oct. 23	0—6
Annapolis, Annapolis, Oct. 30	5—3
Dartmouth, Princeton, Nov. 6	6—6
Yale, New Haven, Nov. 13	0—17
Totals	101—50

CORNELL.

Rensselaer P. L., Ithaca, Oct. 2	16—3
Oberlin, Ithaca, Oct. 9	16—6
Fordham, Ithaca, Oct. 16	6—12
Vermont, Ithaca, Oct. 23	16—0
Williams, Ithaca, Oct. 30	0—3
Harvard, Cambridge, Nov. 6	0—18
Chicago, Ithaca, Nov. 13	6—6
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Nov. 25....	6—17
Total	66—65

CARLISLE INDIANS.

Steelton East End, Carlisle, Sept. 18....	35—0
Lebanon Valley, Carlisle, Sept. 22....	36—0
Villanova, Carlisle, Sept. 25	9—0
Bucknell, Carlisle, Oct. 2	48—6
Penna. State, Wilkesbarre, Oct. 9....	8—8
Syracuse, New York, Oct. 16	14—11
Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Oct. 23	3—14
Penn., Phila., Oct. 30	6—29

Geo. Washington, Washington, Nov. 6	9—5
Gettysburg, Carlisle, Nov. 14	35—0
Brown, New York, Nov. 20	8—21
Totals	211—94

WEST POINT.

Tufts, West Point, Oct. 2	22—0
Trinity, West Point, Oct. 9	17—6
Yale, West Point, Oct. 16	0—17
Lehigh, West Point, Oct. 23	18—0
Harvard, West Point, Oct. 30	0—9
Totals	57—32

ANNAPOLIS.

St. John's, Annapolis, Oct. 6	16—6
Rutgers, Annapolis, Oct. 9	12—3
Villanova, Annapolis, Oct. 16	6—11
Virginia, Annapolis, Oct. 23	9—5
Princeton, Annapolis, Oct. 30	3—5
Wash. & Jefferson, Annapolis, Nov. 6	0—0
Western Reserve, Annapolis, Nov. 13	17—6
Davidson, Annapolis, Nov. 20	45—6
Totals	99—42

Basketball Schedule

The Brown basketball schedule is as follows:

Jan. 8,	R. I. College at Providence.
Jan. 12,	Worcester Polytechnic at Providence.
Jan. 15,	M. I. T. at Providence.
Jan. 19,	Tufts at Providence.
Jan. 22,	Wesleyan at Middletown.
Jan. 26,	Tufts at Medford.
Jan. 29,	Yale at Providence.
Feb. 2,	Wesleyan at Providence.
Feb. 5,	Andover at Providence.
Feb. 9,	Williams at Williamstown.
Feb. 16,	M. I. T. at Boston.
Feb. 19,	Cornell at Providence.
Feb. 22,	West Point at West Point.
Feb. 23,	Pratt Institute at Brooklyn.
Feb. 26,	Williams at Providence.

Med. Fac. A reference to the "Med. Fac." in a notice sent out for the reunion of the class of 1859 at commencement June has elicited an inquiry as to its meaning. Dr. A. B. Judson, '59, supplies the following reply to the the Alumni Monthly:

"Med. Fac." stands for medical faculty. In our class of 1859 there are four surviving physicians, and it was they who proposed the breakfast at

the Brown Union, thinking it would be a good thing for us, as well as help make the Union more useful as a place where graduates could seek informal entertainment on suitable occasions.

"By the way, of our class of 33 members about one-third went into business. Of the remainder there were seven teachers, six ministers, of whom one survives, and six physicians, with four survivors."



Committee on Appointments The president of the University has organized under the chairmanship of Professor Dealey a committee on appointments. The duties of this committee will be to secure and keep on file information in regard to positions available for Brown graduates, and to supply this information to those graduates who register with the committee.

Professor Ansel Brooks, whose office is 15 Engineering Building, is secretary and will be glad to receive information about possible openings for Brown men, and to supply blanks for those who desire to register. The committee will make no charge for its services.



Brown Union The revised list of members of the Brown Union is at present as follows:

Undergraduates, not Freshmen,	
old members	336
Undergraduates, not Freshmen,	
new members	43
Freshmen	155
Graduates	237
Total members	871
Total undergraduate members	634

Eighty members of the graduating class of 1909 have not signified their intention of continuing membership. Seventeen have qualified as members and are included in the above total.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

FACULTY NOTES

At the inauguration of President Shanklin of Wesleyan University, Nov. 12, President Faunce and Professor Poland were the delegates from Brown. Dr. Faunce received the degree of LL. D. and was one of the two speakers at the luncheon in Fisk Hall, a building named for Wilbur Fisk (Brown, 1815), the first president of Wesleyan.

Professor G. G. Wilson addressed the University Club, Nov. 13, on the International Naval Conference of 1908-09.

Professor Manning has just edited for Munn & Co. of New York a collection of about twenty essays on the fourth dimension selected from a larger number offered in competition for a prize. The essays and the introduction are all written for non-mathematical readers, and the work may be expected to extend popular knowledge of this fascinating subject. The book is announced to be ready by Christmas.

The thirteenth annual dinner of the National Founders Association, composed of iron founders of the United States and Canada, was held on the roof of the Hotel Astor, on the evening of Nov. 9. Two hundred and fifty members were present, and the wives of a number of them looked on from a balcony. The speakers were President Faunce and ex-Gov. Utter of Rhode Island.

Professor Thomas Crosby, Jr., has been giving a series of afternoon readings at Churchill House for the benefit of the Providence Day Nursery.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Rocky Mountain Brown Alumni Association is making special efforts to become more closely united and to be of assistance to the university. On October 23, J. C. Starkweather of Denver, president of the association, called to order an informal meeting of all Brown alumni in the vicinity, and a Brown dinner was the feature of the day's proceedings. An evidence of the lively interest of this alumni association in the affairs of Alma Mater is the fact that three Denver men in the present freshman class were sent to Brown through the efforts of the association. In addition, four recent graduates have found employment in Colorado through the activity of these alumni.

Alumni

1849

Dr. James B. Angell, president emeritus of the University of Michigan, was recently notified that he had been decorated by the emperor of Japan with the first class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. The notification came from the Japanese embassy at Washington, and referred to President Angell as one of the foremost educators of the age.

1857

Rev. William H. Bowen, D. D., recently delivered two lectures at Bates College, Maine, on "Elizabeth Barrett Browning," and "Commonplace."

1858

Moses Lyman has removed from Lakeville, Conn., to Rochester, N. Y. His address is 12 Livingston park.

1862

Hon. Isaac W. Brooks, acting lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, was acting governor of the state during Governor Week's absence with the Taft party on the trip down the Mississippi.

1866

Rev. John V. Osterhout has resigned the pastorate of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., and will make his home in Providence.

1867

Rev. Harrison Williams Stearns of Grand Rapids, Neb., writes: "I am at present acting as local treasurer of the Nebraska Central B. and L. Association of Lincoln, and am doing some real estate and insurance business. In Christian work I have the oldest men's Bible class in the First Baptist Church. I am in my 67th year, but am as active as most men of my age. On account of distance, I cannot often get back to meet old schoolmates, but I retain my interest in Brown."

1872

The Boston address of William V. Kellen is now 342 Beacon street.

1874

Dr. O. P. Gifford of Brookline, Mass., was the principal speaker before the Social Union of St. Louis, November 18.

The Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany, N. Y., of which Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., is pastor, celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary not long ago.

1875

Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California is Theodore Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin this year. This professorship is filled by the trustees of Columbia University.

1878

Rev. William P. Bartlett is pastor of the Baptist Church in Richville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

1881

Governor Charles E. Hughes will deliver the William Earl Dodge annual course of lectures at Yale on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship." The first lecture was given on November 15.

1883

Hon. Franklin E. Brooks of Colorado Springs, Col., has returned from a European trip.

1885

Knight C. Richmond of Providence is the architect for a large addition to the mills of the American Velvet Co., at Stonington, Conn.

Ward Beecher Chase has removed from Barnes street, to 50 University avenue, Providence.

1888

R. C. Wooster's present address is 241 West Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. After leaving Brown, he studied law at Yale and took the degree of LL. B. in '92. He practiced law in New York city for five years and afterwards entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, where he was graduated in 1907. Since that time he has been preaching in evangelistic work with Dr. L. G. Broughton. H. H. Rice, '92, of Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I met Mr. Wooster in the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, and asked him 'Is your name Wooster?' I saw him last in 1886—23 years ago! I was a high school boy and he played on the Brown team—perhaps that accounts for it."

1889

Rev. William G. Lathrop of Shelton, Conn., was elected a member of the state committee on missionary work at the general conference of the Congregational churches of Connecticut, at Torrington, Nov. 10.

Since the decease of Milton E. Robinson, of the firm of Robinson, Martin & Jones of Utica, N. Y., the firm has continued under the style of Martin & Jones, the senior partner being Richard R. Martin, '89.

Professor Vernon P. Squires of the University of North Dakota visited college some weeks ago, and was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the University Club given by A. P. Williams, '89.

1890

Professor Charles H. Forbes of Phillips Andover Academy has returned from an extended European trip.

Professor Edmund C. Burnett of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., was in Providence, Nov. 6, and met a number of his classmates at lunch at the University Club on the invitation of Registrar F. T. Guild, '90.

James A. Williams was the Democratic candidate for attorney general of Rhode Island, Nov. 2, but was beaten by Attorney General Greenough, Republican. He made an unusually active campaign.

1892

Theodore S. Brown is sales manager of the Amherst Oil Co., of Independence, Kansas.

At the last meeting of the Providence Baptist Theological Club, Rev. Ernest A. Bowen read a paper on "The Logos Doctrine of St. John." Mr. Bowen is now located in Lakeville, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Leland H. Littlefield have sailed for their usual winter season at St. Moritz, Switzerland.

1896

The Rev. G. DeWitt Dowling has accepted a call to the deanship of Gethsemane Cathedral, Fargo, North Dakota, and will enter upon his new work December 10. Mr. Dowling has been for the six past years rector of Trinity Church, Davenport, Iowa. During the past four years he has filled the office of dean of the Cedar Rapids deanery, a district covering about one-fifth of the state of Iowa.

Hon. James H. Thurston was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Providence, Nov. 2, but was defeated by Mayor Fletcher, Republican.

The First Baptist Church of Providence lately voted unanimously to authorize its pastor, Rev. E. A. Hanley, D. D., to hold Sunday evening services in the Providence Opera House. The services are in charge of a men's class of the church. Dr. Hanley preaches, and there is music by a chorus of 100 voices, a male quartette and a number of instrumentalists.

1897

Rev. Harris E. Starr of Mt. Carmel, Conn., was a teller at the general conference of the Congregational churches of Connecticut at Torrington, Nov. 9-12.

1898

Charles A. Marsh is teaching in the high school at Malden, Mass. His address is 88 Summer street.

At a recent meeting of the Connecticut State Teachers' Association at Meriden, Conn., George H. Tracy, ex-1808, was elected president for the coming year.

Rev. Hazen A. Calhoun has resigned the pastorate of his church at Norridgewock, Me., and has settled at Stamford, Mass.

1809

E. W. McKeen has been appointed manager of the New York office of the Union Twist Drill Co. and is located at 54 Warren street, New York city.

Raymond A. Schwegler is now associate professor of education in the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

The address of Rev. Walter B. Bullen is 67 Incho Machi, Otaru, Hokkaido, Japan.

1900

Dr. Charles K. Stillman has removed to 128 Lexington avenue, New York city.

1901

Irving L. Woodman is now assistant head master in the Riverdale School, West 253d street, New York city.

Ernest P. Carr is now dean of the college preparatory school of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association and has charge of the organization of the new day school connected with the association. His home address is 5 Clarendon avenue, Newtonville, Mass.

Arthur I. Andrews is instructor in history at Simmons College, Boston.

1902

Henry W. Stiness, ex-'02, was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate, Nov. 2, for the Rhode Island legislature from the town of Warwick.

1903

Clarence C. Gleason is superintendent of schools at East Greenwich, R. I.

George Waterhouse is supervisor of the census for the Second Congressional District of South Carolina. This is one of the appointments that shows the liberal policy of President Taft, since, though voting the national Republican ticket, Mr. Waterhouse always votes locally as a Democrat.

1904

Royal N. Jessup is pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Troy, N. Y.

Edwin J. Tetlow is practising law in the office of Waladt, Blaney and Hood, 26 Liberty street, New York city.

Louis R. Langworthy has a position with C. N. Cogswell, architect, 21 West Cedar street, Boston, Mass.

Clarence M. Thompson has been appointed secretary of the Connecticut Prison Association. His address is room 83, State Capitol, Hartford, Conn.

Louis E. Rowe, who has held the position of docent at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts since 1900, has been appointed assistant in charge of the Egyptian department of the museum.

Eugene M. Wilson has been compelled to give up his work at Potsdam, N. Y., and has gone to Flagstaff, Arizona, to regain his health.

1905

James H. Connolly is instructor in machine design at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. He is also a registered candidate for the degree of M. E. at the Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute.

Michael F. Costello has opened a law office in the Slater Trust building, Pawtucket, R. I.

William C. Drohan is practising law in New York city. His home address is 170 St. James place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1906

Arthur F. Driscoll is practising law in the office of Dennis F. O'Brien, '08, Times building, New York city.

J. Howard O'Keefe is a member of the firm of O'Keefe and O'Keefe with offices in the Crocker building, Taunton, Mass.

Vincent C. Hoyer has opened a law office in New Bedford, Mass.

Rev. Albert F. Bassford closed on November 7 a successful pastorate of three years at the Austin Avenue Baptist Church of Chicago, and has accepted a call to the First Baptist Church of Corvallis, Oregon.

1907

Alfred H. Gurney is a member of the Providence Journal city staff.

A. W. Dickinson, second base for four years on the 'varsity baseball team, is coaching football at Somerville (Mass.) High School.

Arthur W. Wathen is teaching this year at the Kohn School for Boys, 2041 Seventh avenue, New York city.

Claude R. Branch, a second year student in the Harvard Law School, has been elected an editor of the Harvard Law Review.

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Chauncey E. Wheeler, Donald L. Stone, '09, and Dana T. Gallup, '07, are at Harvard Law School this year and are rooming at 304 Craigie Hall, Cambridge.

1908

John G. Canfield is the representative of the General Electric Company in the wireless tests which are soon to be made by the government. He has taken up his quarters on the cruiser Birmingham at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and expects to sail on Dec. 4 for an extended cruise along the Atlantic coast of both continents.

Earl C. Ross is teaching in DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.

Irving H. Coffin is teaching at the Hitchcock Academy, Brimfield, Mass.

1909

A. Manton Chace is in the employ of the Denver Reservoir and Irrigation Company, and is "roughing it" in the foothills of the Rockies.

Harold B. Smith is teaching in the Westboro, Mass., high school.

Harry F. Cook is registered for the degree of M. A. at Columbia University in the departments of sociology and social science. He is also attending the New York School of Philanthropy.

Clarence M. Whipple is principal of the grammar school at Mapleville, R. I.

Alumnae

1900

Miss Emily E. Campbell is secretary of the class of 1900. Her address is 221 Pavilion avenue, Providence.

1902

Miss Mary L. Hays will teach this year in Brockton, Mass. Her address is 94 Moraine street.

1903

Miss Mabel I. Bartlett is teaching English and history in the high school at Westbrook, Me.

1908

Miss Marjorie W. Stevens is teaching in the high school at Clermont, N. H. Her address is 44 Summer street, Claremont.

Engagements

The engagement of Miss Mary Harkness White, '08, to Arthur Leonard Flagg, '06, is announced.

The engagement of Miss Aline A. Armstrong of Louisville, Ky., to G. Edward Buxton, Jr., '02, is announced.

Marriages

On Thursday, October 7, 1909, Bates Eben Stover, '03, was married to Miss Nella Smith Goodwin of Monmouth, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Stover will live in San Antonio, Texas.

On Wednesday evening, November 24, 1909, Fred Alleyne Otis, '03, was married to Miss Helen Cooper Howell of Knoxville, Tenn. G. Edward Buxton, Jr., '02, was best man and Eugene B. Jackson, '02, Howard D. Briggs, '02, and Walter E. Phillips, ex-'03, were ushers.

On Nov. 13, 1909, at Warren, R. I., Miss Linda L. Haight, '06, was married to Mr. Howard L. Rice, Providence manager of the Foss-Hughes Company. Mr. and Mrs. Rice will live on Sackett street, Providence.

On November 1, 1909, Carl Stowe Crummett, '07, was married to Miss Norna Eberta

de Steiguer Wilkin. Mr. and Mrs. Crummett will be at home after January 1, at 557 West 144th street, New York city.

On November 11, 1909, Philip Vermilye Van Arsdale, '06, was married to Miss Rachel Mills Oatman of Mount Holly, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Van Arsdale will live at 3730 Bronx boulevard, New York city, where Mr. Van Arsdale is now employed in statistical work for the board of education of New York city.

On Friday, November 19, 1909, Irving Southworth, '02, was married to Miss Myrtle Lee Striplin of Gadsden, Ala.

Births

Born, October 24, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. George Wilder Cheney, '07, a daughter, Florence Clark Cheney.

Born, at Chicago, Ill., September 12, 1909, to Albert F. Bassford, '06, and Emma F. Bassford, a son, Paul Herbert Bassford.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Day Goodwin of New York are receiving congratulations on the birth of twin boys, Ritchie Mathieu and Murdock Kendrick. Mrs. Goodwin was formerly Miss Bertha C. Mathieu, '07.

Born, October 18, 1909, to Arthur W. Rowell, '03, and Alice Spaulding Rowell, a son, Leonard Dexter Rowell.

Deaths

LUTHER P. WHIPPLE, 1860

Luther P. Whipple, ex-1860, died at his home in Malden, Mass., October 6, 1909, aged 75 years. He was born in Hamilton, Mass., July 29, 1834, and prepared for college at Colby Academy, New London, N. H. He entered Brown in 1857, and pursued a two years course in civil engineering. On leaving college, he took up teaching and was principal of the high school at Huntington, Pa., 1861-62, and of the Huntington academy, 1862-64. He then moved from Pennsylvania to Lynn, Mass., where he engaged in the coal and lumber business for twelve years. Since 1876 he had been a real estate agent and stock broker in Boston, making his home in Malden, Mass. Mr. Whipple served several years as a member of the school committee of Lynn, and was interested in many forms of educational and Christian work.

EDWARD OSCAR SILVER, 1883

Edward O. Silver, senior member of the firm of Silver, Burdett & Co., publishers, and trustee of Brown University since 1896, died at his home in East Orange, N. J., November 18, 1909, aged 49 years. Mr. Silver was the son of Albert A. and Sarah Warren (Jenne) Silver, and was born at Bloomfield, Vt., April 17, 1860. He obtained his early education at Derby Academy and at Waterville Classical Institute, Waterville, Me., and was for one year a student at Colby College, leaving Colby to enter Brown in 1881. He graduated in

1883 with the degree of A. B. and took his A. M. three years later. After leaving college he became the New England representative of the firm of D. Appleton & Co. and remained with them until 1885, when he founded the business firm now known as Silver, Burdett & Co., of which he had been since its beginning president and general manager. Mr. Silver was a member of the executive board and of the committee on education of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Phi Beta Kappa Association, New York Aldine Association, Brown University Club of New York, Graduates Club of New York, University Club of Boston, and was a director of the Northern National Bank, New York city. He was a trustee of Shaw University, Roger Williams University, Derby Academy, and Peddie Institute. He married, January 4, 1888, Miss Susan Florence Maine of North Stonington, Conn., Wellesley, '80. His widow and seven children survive him.

LYNDON LARÖY ANDERSTROM, 1885

Lyndon Laröy Anderstrom died at his home in Bristol, R. I., November 11, 1909, aged 49 years. Mr. Anderstrom was born in Bristol, May 31, 1860, and was the son of Andrew P. and Louisa R. (Lake) Anderstrom. He prepared for college at the Bristol High School and entered Brown University, taking his A. B. with the class of 1885, and his master's degree three years later. After graduation Mr. Anderstrom entered business as a manufacturer of cameras, but later became a photographer and made a specialty of the manufacture of stereopticon and lantern slides. He was for many years a member of the First Baptist Church and had long served as secretary of the church society and as superintendent of the Sunday school. He was also secretary of the Bristol County Sunday School Association and of the Brown alumni association of Bristol. He was unmarried and is survived by his mother.

WILLIAM TORREY HARRIS, 1893, ADV.

William Torrey Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, 1889-1906, noted author, educator and editor, died at Providence, November 5, 1909, aged 74. Mr. Harris was the son of William and Zilpah Torrey Harris and was born at North Killingly, Conn., September 10, 1835. His early education was received in the common schools and sundry academies, among them the University Grammar School (Frieze & Lyon's) and the Phillips Andover Academy. For two and one-half years he was a member of the class of 1858 at Yale, but left college before graduating. Yale conferred on him the degrees of A. M. in 1860 and LL. D. in 1895. He received also the degree of Ph. D. from Brown in recognition of attainments in 1893, and from the University of Jena in 1899, and the degree of LL. D. from the University of Missouri, 1870; from the University of Pennsylvania in 1894 and

from Princeton in 1896. In 1857 he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where for 23 years he was teacher, principal, assistant superintendent and superintendent of public schools, holding the last two positions from 1857-67 and from 1867-80, resigning at last on account of failing health. During this time he published thirteen volumes of reports which formed a part of the educational exhibit of the United States at the Paris exposition of 1878, and attracted such attention that he was tendered the honorary title of "Officier de l'Academie" by the French Government. He represented the United States Bureau of Education at the International Congress of Educators at Brussels in 1880 and at the Paris Exposition in 1889, and received in this year the title of "Officier de l'Instruction Publique" from the French Government. On September 12, 1889, he was appointed Commissioner of Education of the United States. He founded the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, the first attempt of its kind in the United States, in 1867, and continued to edit and publish it until the time of his death. He was president of the National Educational Association, member of the American Social Science Association, American Philosophical Association and the Washington Academy of Sciences.

He was chief editor of the Appleton School readers and was later editor of the well known "Appleton's International Education Series." He also edited the department of philosophy in Johnson's *Cyclopedia*, contributing many important articles and his last work was the preparation of a new edition of Webster's *International Dictionary*, of which he was editor-in-chief. He was the author of *How to Teach Natural Science*, 1871; *Method of Study of Social Science*, 1879; *Philosophy in Outline*, 1886; *Right of Property and the Ownership of land*, 1887; *Art Education the True Industrial Education*, 1889; *Educational Value of Manual Training*, 1889; *Introduction to the Study of Philosophy*, 1889; *Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina Commedia*, 1890; *Hegel's Logic*, 1890; *Theory of Education*, 1893; *Psychologic Foundations of Education*, 1898, and numerous contributions to periodicals. He married, December 27, 1858, Miss Sarah T. Bugbee of Providence, who, with a son and daughter, survives him.

MRS. WALTER G. CADY

The death of Kathrin Miller Cady, wife of Walter G. Cady, '95, on June 13, 1909, is announced.

WARREN BLISS LUTHER, 1911

The death of Warren B. Luther, '11, occurred at his home in Attleboro on Sunday, Nov. 7, 1909. His death was caused by heart failure, with which he had been threatened for some time, and which compelled him to leave college this fall, soon after the beginning of the term. He was of a quiet but congenial nature and was highly respected by those who knew him. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

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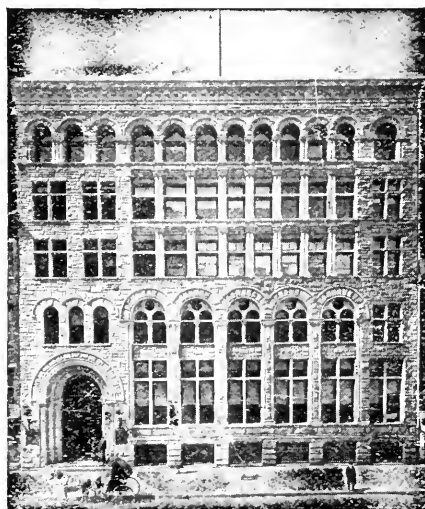
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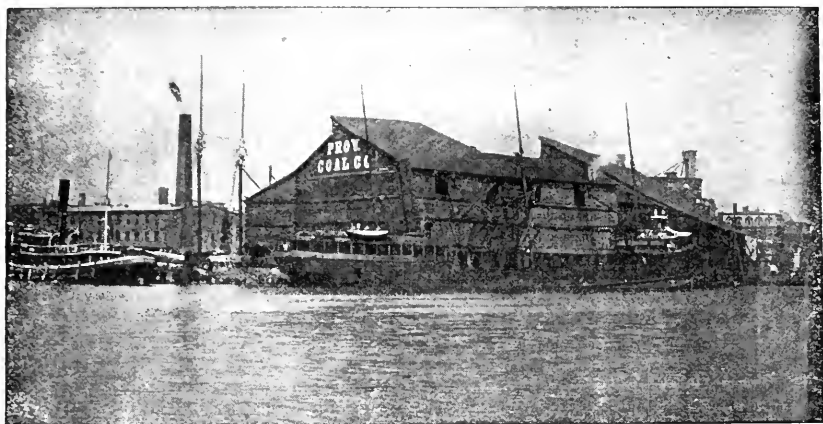
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