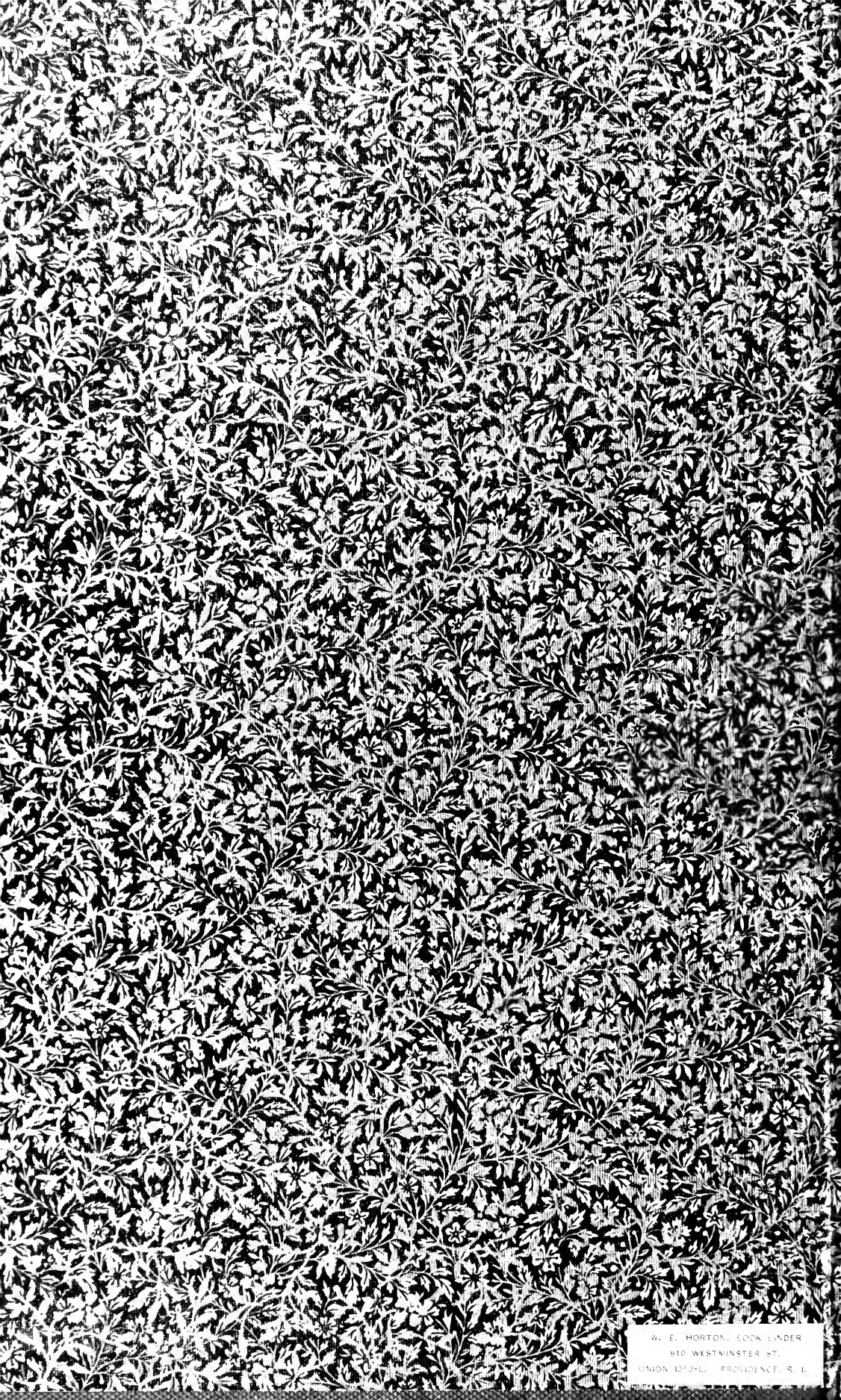
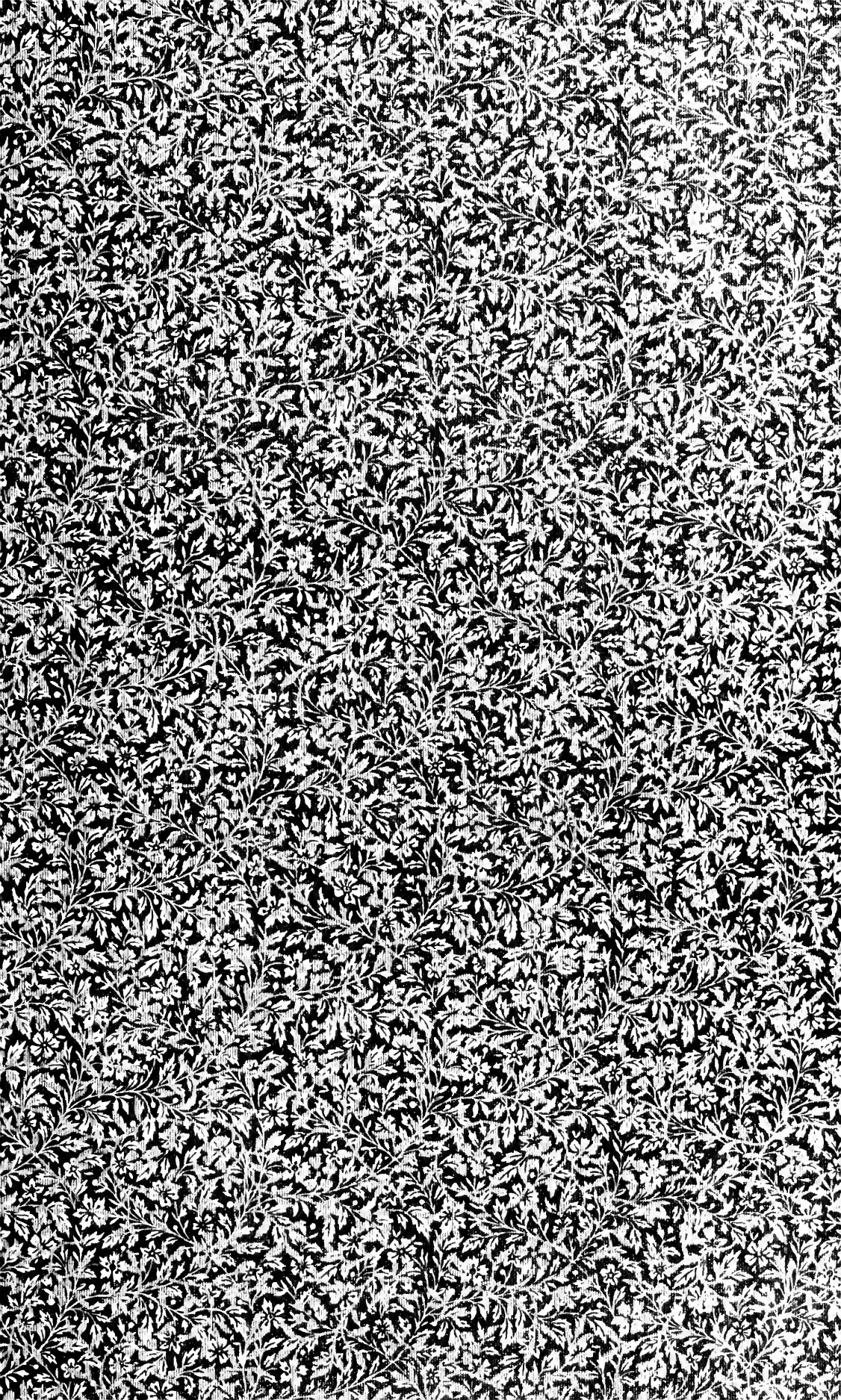


BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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Volume X



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FEBRUARY, 1910

NO. 7

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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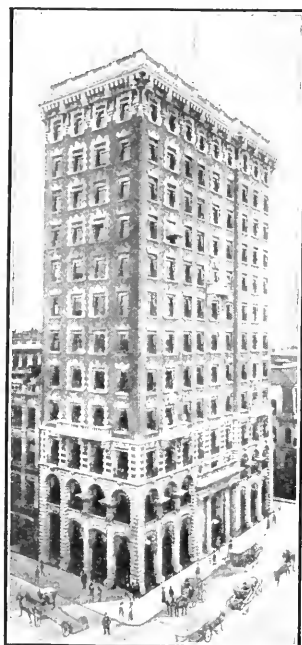
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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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NO. 7

A GLIMPSE AT GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

By Professor J. B. E. Jonas, Ph. D.

THE magnitude of my task lies in its diminutiveness. To compress into this brief paper even the most salient features of German university life is hopeless. I can, therefore, give only a few glimpses of that fascinating picture, and then without further introduction leap *in medias res*.

The first and most striking impression that an American gets of a German university is a negative one—the absence of externals. A German university is an internal organization of scholars searching for truth, an association of kindred spirits, masters and disciples, professors and students, whose only aim is investigation, pushing forward the boundaries of human knowledge,—and only such externals as are requisite to that end. An American university invariably has a campus in a commanding location, usually on an eminence, with a number of stately buildings. The German university has a lecture hall, nothing more. This is usually an old, plain, bare, uninviting building, though there are some recent exceptions, such as the handsome new edifice at Leipzig and that at Jena. An example will illustrate our Women's College, with its less than two hundred students, has three buildings and is seeking for more. Berlin university, with its nearly 15,000 students, has one building. This is stretching the point somewhat, to be sure, for the Berlin student must seek his library, laboratories, and most seminars elsewhere, but, for that matter, so must our Pembroke students. A German univer-

sity is something essentially intangible, a group of investigating men. It comes dangerously near Garfield's famous definition of an ideal college: "a log with Mark Hopkins at one end and a student at the other."

In another respect this lack of externals is shown in the absence of all competition. The German university atmosphere is one of leisure. Our students are confronted by the keenest kind of competition from before the time they enter the university till the day of graduation. All this is absent in the German university. No entrance examinations, no prizes, scholarships, fellowships, no athletics, no debating societies, no college paper, no absence reports, no tests, examinations or marks (the only record of the students' work is the signature of the professor in the "Anmeldebuech" in the possession of each student), no summons from the dean or president—at least ordinarily. The only factor that enlivens this simplicity,—monotony we should think—is the fraternity student with his bright cap and ribbon, his beer-stein and duels. These latter, however, so far from being ostentatious public athletic spectacles, are closely guarded, often even secret, being unlawful, but connived at by the authorities and the police.

From all this it follows, as a matter of course, that the "shows" of our academic life are absent. There are no athletic contests, no class days, no graduation, no theatricals, debates or musical performances. Paradoxical as it may seem, the most brilliant academic functions are not academic functions at all. The birth-

day of the "Landesherr": emperor, king or duke, and similar political anniversaries, are celebrated by the universities, and that with a pomp and grandeur that America wots not of. The fraternities turn out to the martial music of bands, with their banners and uniforms, high boots, white leather breeches, plumed hats in all colors of the rainbow, duelling swords and other gorgeous regalia, presenting a pageant of brilliancy and splendor such as we can hardly match even on circus day. One is particularly and peculiarly impressed by such a spectacle when it is called forth by the funeral of a distinguished professor. I had the privilege of this experience in Goettingen the day Professor Minkowski, the famous mathematician, was buried. After one recovers from the shock and gets his nerves readjusted to the German way of looking at things, the whole matter seems solemn enough. We do not see enough brilliant uniforms in America to attune ourselves to such a spectacle at a funeral, without a shock. It is mediaeval.

The university atmosphere is indeed one of leisure. Neither professors nor students are racing at a breakneck speed to make the next appointment, nor is there the nerve-racking, watch-in-hand tension to see if the professor will not by a fraction of a moment fail of his five-minute time limit, followed by the crowd of students rushing out and madly yelling "cut," in a frenzy of joy. The German lectures are announced to begin on the hour. Academic custom allows a quarter of an hour's grace, the "*Akademisches Viertel*;" and no lectures begin till fifteen minutes past the hour. Some professors appear reasonably promptly at the quarter period, but if they do not, the students patiently wait till twenty or twenty-five or even thirty minutes past the hour—and longer, if need be. If a professor becomes too remiss, the students sometimes "scrape" to show their disapproval, but at the next offense they wait with the same patience as before. And this is but natural. Attendance is not compulsory. If students do not wish to attend lectures, they do not attend. Nobody cares. The loss is theirs. It is all their own business. The German uni-

versity student is a mature man and is looked upon and treated as such. He gets, upon leaving the *gymnasium* (preparatory school), his *Reifezeugnis*, testimony of maturity. He has now attained his academic majority and is no longer in leading strings. He can be entrusted with his own educational affairs. And he has leisure; his time is his own. He has no outside work and no sport. The only sport that is universal in Germany is military service, and that is so arranged as not to interfere with academic life. And it is not competitive, it represses rather than evokes individuality and initiative. The only examination the German university gives is the doctor's examination at the "end of the course," (i. e. when the student and his professors think that he is able to pass it), on passing which and submitting an acceptable dissertation, the doctor's degree is granted.

Incidentally, "scraping" and "stamping" are more common in German universities than with us. The lectures of Professor Adler of Columbia, the last year's Roosevelt professor at Berlin, were interesting on this score. As he was lecturing on American political, educational and economic conditions and was constantly comparing the corresponding conditions in Germany, and as his remarks were very frank and unequivocal, both in commendation and in criticism, his lectures were constantly punctuated now by "scraping" of disapproval and then by "stamping" of approval. Most interesting were the remarks that elicited differences of opinion. Very often a portion of his auditors were "stamping" while others would be "scraping" at the same time. In his remarkably touching and beautiful farewell address he alluded with approval to these expressions of opinion, stating that often he had been surprised to find a different response to his remarks from that which he had expected. It was only by such frank expressions that set one thinking, he said, that a comprehension of national ideals different from one's own, international understanding and comity, and the world's peace could be attained.

The problem of "outside work," self-support, does not enter the sphere of the

German university. No one who has not the funds goes, or can go, to the university. But the test comes long before the university days. No boy goes to the humanistic *gymnasium* (leading to the university) who is not able to see his way financially clear through the university. There is some opportunity to do a little tutoring now and then, but no one would go to the university on such a chance. We have at Brown men who are doing a full day's work outside of their college duties.

A unique feature, to our way of thinking, is the lack of organization. A German university is not a corporation with a powerful executive and subordinate officials. It is a democracy in the true sense of the word. There is a rector (our president) and a dean from each of the four faculties (theology, law, medicine, philosophy). But these men are chosen in rotation from among their own number by the faculty itself. Each serves only one year and no control of any kind is exercised, and of course no policy of any kind is established. A German professor cannot be dismissed. He can only be pensioned. If the German state wants to get rid of an official, he is pensioned; if an official wants to give up his position, he gets himself pensioned. The German government is paternal! So far from being under a corporation, a German university faculty is itself a close corporation, and very jealous of its rights. Not only does it choose from its own numbers its rector and deans, but it fills its own vacancies. If a professor dies or accepts a call to another university the professors choose a man to fill his place, and choose such a man as will not only be an honor to his chair, but also will be sympathetic and congenial to his colleagues. I do not know whether one "blackball" is sufficient to vitiate a man's candidacy, but one is strongly reminded of our fraternity methods of election. The *ministerium* has some limited prerogatives in the university administration, but not many. It sometimes tries to take liberties, but the faculty is very resentful of any encroachment. The summer before my arrival in Berlin, the *ministerium* had filled a vacancy in the

faculty of that university without consulting the professors and without their consent. They rebelled, and refused to accept the new professor as a colleague, —not because he was not an able man, or because he was personally offensive to the university circle, but as a matter of policy. A German university faculty insists on its rights. The new professor was to begin his lectures that fall, and had announced them in the *Vorlesungsverzeichnis* (announcement of courses). A most humiliating situation arose. The result was that a statement over his own signature appeared on the bulletin board, stating that, as the *ministerium* had graciously granted him leave of absence for a six months' "*Studienreise*," his lectures would be withdrawn. Everyone knew perfectly well why he had gone on a "*Studienreise*." He had resigned his old position and failed to be received into the new one, so he had to take a "*Studienreise*." He had to "pack his grip," in student slang. It was a severe rebuke.

Even in matters as important as the opening and closing of the university, which with us are such important dates, the German university has no organized uniformity. The "*Vorlesungsverzeichnis*" states, to be sure, that certain professors will lecture on certain subjects and that the university will open on the 15th of October (if it is the winter semester) or the 15th of April (if it is the summer semester), and will close on the 15th of March or the 15th of August. As a matter of fact the German *university* does not *begin* and does not *close*. Each professor separately and on his own initiative and responsibility announces on the bulletin board when and where he intends to begin his lectures, usually about two weeks later than the 15th of October or April, and with no uniformity. Some professors begin a full week, or even more, later than their colleagues. So each course of lectures (but not the university) begins—and the students attend, or do not attend, as they see fit. The semester closes with the same irregularity.

The students, in their turn, are free to choose any lectures, and as many as they please. Besides they have a

month's "try-out" before they need to elect definitely, register, and pay for any course. They are free at this time to visit all the lectures that seem attractive to them. At the end of this month, the time when the students are testing the professors, they select whichever lectures appeal to them, as many or as few as they like, one course of four lectures a week usually being a minimum to retain university residence. The professors are wholly indifferent (or profess to be) as to how many or how few students elect their courses, though it affects their income, which is derived from two sources: their salary and the fees of their students. The latter are twenty marks (five dollars) per semester for a course of four lectures a week, and fractions or multiples thereof. No control of students is kept, however, and many students take courses without registering or paying for them. This is called "schinden" (skinning). Every popular lecturer has many such auditors in his courses. An interesting story is told of Professor Kuno Fischer of Heidelberg, in this connection. He had one of the largest auditoriums in the university, so packed full of students that they had to stand in the aisles and along the walls (not an unusual condition in Germany). When the payment of fees was turned over to him by the university treasurer, he found that he had appealed to the intellects of the students more than to their purses. As he entered the lecture room the next time, he exclaimed, with a twinkle in his eye, to the men standing in the aisles: Please sit down, gentlemen. There is plenty of room; only 47 of these 300 seats are occupied." Not all lectures require a fee. There are three kinds of courses: public, private and strictly private (öffentlich, privatim and privatissime), the latter being usually in the form of seminars and requiring the previous consent of the professor, after consultation, to gain admission. The first and last are given gratis.

To the American undergraduate with his fights and class-rushes and very highly developed class spirit, it is hard to understand that there are no classes in a German university. There are only two divisions of students, freshmen, *Fuchse*

(foxes), as they are called, and upper-classmen, the latter regardless whether it is their third or thirteenth semester (German students age by semesters). The American graduate student understands these conditions more readily. The length of residence of a student at a university is unlimited. At Berlin there is said to be a "student" considerably older than most of the professors. Early in his academic career a wealthy uncle stipulated in his will that a certain pretty liberal yearly allowance should be paid to him while he was pursuing his university studies. He has been pursuing them ever since.

An interesting corollary attaches to these conditions. The one universal, crying need that is being urged all along the line of American academic life, from the lowest to the highest, east, west, north and south, alike,—one that the walls of every pedagogical meeting are echoing,—is for closer relations, more intimate personal contact between student and instructor. The most ambitious and most thorough attempt to meet this demand is the interesting experiment of the preceptorial system recently inaugurated at Princeton. Every reader of these lines familiar with, and interested in, this most recent phase of our educational endeavor will ask in view of the lax, unorganized conditions in the German university, what relation does, and can, the individual student have to the individual professor, especially in the large universities, and the large courses? The appropriateness of this question is further emphasized when he is told that in the more popular departments a professor often lectures "at" from five hundred to eight hundred students in one course. The answer is as simple as it is inevitable: there is none. In this respect as in many others, our first real university (with apologies to President Jordan, who asserts that we have none even yet), affords us the closest analogy, indeed the only one so far as I am aware, in this country. Prof. Rowland, late head of the department of physics of Johns Hopkins, once had a visit from one of his colleagues from another university. He was showing him through his laboratory and the various appurtenances of the

physics department, and was explaining his own investigations and experiments in research work. The visitor enjoyed it all, but was most impressed evidently by the great number of graduate students working under Professor Rowland's direction. After the tour of inspection the colleague exclaimed to Professor Rowland, "You have an extraordinary number of students, what do you do with them all?" "Neglect them," laconically replied the brilliant and distinguished physicist. That is precisely what the German professors do with their students, only with them it is the rule, and Professor Rowland's attitude was a rare and striking exception. They have no preceptors in German universities. They have mature students and treat them as such. It is only the occasional, exceptional one that is favored by closer personal relation. Not that the German professor is unapproachable or discourteous, quite on the contrary, but he is busy. Besides, the university professor has his sphere, and the student has his.

The number of lectures a professor gives in Germany is determined by himself. Usually it is one course of four lectures a week and a seminar of one two-hour session each week, making five sessions and six forty-five minute periods per week, the *Academisches Viertel* being observed in seminars as it is in lectures. Some professors add a two-hour course either gratis or private, or give an additional one-hour seminar. This, however, rests wholly in their own hands.

The income of a university professor varies greatly, especially on account of the fees, as the professor in a popular department like German literature or history may have as many hundred students as his colleague in Sanskrit or old Norse has individuals. In the main, however, the German professor, it seemed to me, is financially better situated than his American colleague, and his social position is far higher and more honored. On the other hand, the *Privatdocent* (lecturer) is obliged to lecture, often for years, without salary, for only the fees his students pay, till he is promoted to a professorship to which a salary attaches.

Another very striking fact about the German universities and one that is especially interesting just now to those who have been reading Dr. Slosson's articles on "American Universities" is their absolute uniformity. While the entrance requirements, and, in the main, the curriculum and courses of our colleges and universities have been standardized, so that they all cover about the same ground, the spirit, traditions, tone, and atmosphere of our universities is entirely different. No two are alike. To compare institutions about on a level, Princeton and Stanford, or Chicago and Harvard—what a difference, though the work may be practically the same! Just so it is with the product. Not only the institutions, but their graduates are typical. We speak of a Yale man or a Dartmouth, Williams or Johns Hopkins man, and every one, instinctively and at once, recognizes a distinct, definite type of man. Germany does not even have the expression, a Berlin or Bonn or Marburg man. There a man simply has "*studiert*" or *promoviert* (taken his doctor's degree) at Heidelberg or Goettingen. We have on this account many and ever new vexatious academic questions. They have no university problems over there. Everything is settled. A German university is absolutely the same institution whether large or small, north or south, in a city or a town.

The universities of Berlin and Tuebingen, Rostock and Munich are identical in work and ideals. The students can migrate from one to the other without the slightest inconvenience; and they do migrate freely. Every student attends at least two, and often three or four universities. Such a thing as choosing a university because of its ideals or traditions, or for sentimental attachments of any kind and staying there throughout the course is wholly unknown in Germany. They have no loyalty to the institution in our sense of the word. Students there do not choose a university but men under whom they want to study no matter at what university they may happen to be. So, too, is a German *gymnasium* identically the same thing whether in Kiel or in Freiburg, in Hamburg or in Strassburg.

Co-education has at last been introduced in Prussia after a long struggle. South German universities had been admitting women much earlier, so that German universities can now be said to be coeducational. A very large number of women students are foreigners, however, from Russia, Poland, Scandinavia, the Balkan states, etc., and they are not, on the whole a very attractive set. The American women stand out conspicuously as distinctly superior—externally at least. They constitute a class by themselves. Many German professors do not take kindly to coeducation. Some of them go so far as to be positively rude in their treatment of the women.

In all the above remarks I have had in mind particularly the literary side of the university work, with which I came into closer contact. The scientific side, from all I could gather, would bear out all I have said, though laboratory work and methods are of course based on a somewhat different attitude and different personal relations. I have endeavored to show that the institutions of learning of the two countries are fundamentally and radically different. Any attempt to borrow largely and to transplant freely must prove disastrous. American universities are still in the making, and are already afflicted with too much diversified and miscellaneous borrowing. We must first of all digest, assimilate and organize what we already possess. We

are a distinct nation with political and economic independence, and we must organically develop our own indigenous educational ideals and institutions. As both nations grow older, and as all nations, by extended intercourse, become more and more alike, our universities may blend more closely. For the present that cannot and should not be our aim. Our problems are our own and peculiar to ourselves. How dissimilar American and German universities still are, is best illustrated by the exchange of professors. In many ways this is a most happy and auspicious undertaking; academically, it is a failure. I do not argue for its discontinuance, most decidedly the contrary. I believe it is an excellent idea, and fraught with greater possibilities and promise of good than we can now realize. The plan should certainly be fostered and even extended. Politically and socially it is of untold value, but academically it is not a success.

In concluding this rambling paper on some glimpses of a university life different from our own, I wish most distinctly to emphasize the fact that excellences do not by any means all lie on one side. There is room for criticism both here and there. Both nations still have much to learn from each other, but each country must retain its own ideals, traditions and system; they should only be modified where improvement seems attainable.

ALUMNI ORGANIZE AT MANCHESTER

ON the evening of Jan. 10th, a Brown Alumni Association was formed at Manchester, N. H. It will be known as the Brown Alumni Association of New Hampshire and Vermont. The meeting for organization was attended by a goodly company of graduates, mostly from the former state.

President Faunce spoke on "The Inner Life of Brown University." In part he said:

"There have been during my presidency two movements, in one of which I was deeply interested eight or ten years ago, and in the other I am today. The first was the laboratory movement. I wanted to have large, adequate laboratories for the more exact study of the sciences and the humanities. Brown, like all the other universities, has secured them. Today the greatest problem in Brown, as in the others, is undergraduate social life.

"One solution of this is Princeton's

preceptorial system. Other institutions are using other schemes. President Lowell of Harvard has taken up this problem as the most important of his administration so far. There can be no doubt but there should be a closer social contact between students and professors and between different students. We are trying at Brown to bring this about, both by increasing the number and influence of undergraduate fraternal societies and by contracting with groups of students for the adaptation of dormitories to more social and home-like purposes.

"Not long ago I attended a meeting in New York city of sixty university men, representing fifty-five different institutions. There we discussed fraternities. I believe that fraternities in some instances have grown preponderantly strong, and should be attended to by the schools of which they are a social part. One single university, Columbia, has fraternity property to the value of over a million dollars. This condition so closely in contact with undergraduate social life has made it such a real problem that college executives must think about it in the next few years."

The president closed his speech with a message of encouragement to the newly formed alumni association, which he said, is the twenty-fourth such connected with Brown.

"Every alumni club is a tower of strength for the university, a permanent source of energy for years to come."

Dr. Faunce preached at the First Baptist Church, addressed 500 pupils at the high school, spoke to the Manchester Ministers' Association on "The Psychology of Public Worship," and was the chief guest at a reception, as well as at the alumni dinner.

He was accompanied by Professor Courtney Langdon and a student quartet composed of Lawrence Gardner, '11, of Portland, Me.; Orville P. Richardson, '11, of Attleboro, Mass.; Arthur F. Newell, '12, of Boston, and Earl P. Dane, '11, of Providence.

Professor Langdon spoke on athletics from the point of view of an instructor.

Among others who spoke were Fred A. Smart, '98, an instructor in Tilton Sem-

inary; Judge Reuben E. Walker, '75, of the state supreme bench; G. I. Hopkins, '75, sub-master of the high school; Rev. Dr. Burton W. Lockhart and Rev. George E. Hathaway, ex-'01.

Letters were read, indorsing the newly formed Brown club, from Attorney General Edwin G. Eastman; Clinton H. Currier, '98, an instructor in mathematics at Brown; Irving L. Woodman, '01, assistant head-master of the Riverdale schools, and Professor A. K. Potter, '86, of Brown.

The gathering voted for a permanent organization and elected these officers for the current year:

President, Professor George I. Hopkins, '75, of Manchester; vice-president, Judge R. E. Walker of Concord, '75; secretary, Dr. H. W. N. Bennett, '97, of Manchester; treasurer, Carroll S. King of Manchester.

An interesting communication sent to the diners was from George Dudley Dodge, '57, of Hampton Falls. It read:

To the Brownie clan at Derryfield,
convened on ye tenth day, first month,
of ye New Year 1910.

From one o' ye kin, who's fast shut
in, when Jack Frost's king.

A Brownie by the sounding sea,
Greets all Brownies who may be
Gathered by a wise degree,
At a Brownie feast of glee.
Feast of reason, flow of soul,
E'en without the flowing bowl;
Cheer, in spite of winter's cold,
Love for Alma Mater old.

May each Brownie do his part,
To fill the hour with social zest;
Wealth is not of life the best,
Better things there are for quest.

Rise, each Brownie, to your height,
Be each one a modern knight,
Ever valiant for the right;
Make of life a worthy fight.

"What Cheer" then shall find reply,
From each Brownie, tho' he die;
Die to fame, that's oft a lie,
Die to greed, that breeds a sigh.

Old Roger, then, shall bless the day

That saw him banished from the bay.
Foundations new and great to lay,
Where Alma Mater reigns today.

Faunce is a name 'tis hard to rhyme;
Fit prose is good at any time;

So here it is—
Three cheers for Faunce;
Old Brown
and Providence!

Those present were Hiram A. Stearns,
'97, C. F. Bates, '03, Carroll S. King,
H. S. Holbrook, '00, Rev. George R.
Hazard, '94, George I. Hopkins, '75, Rev.
Burton W. Lockhart, Rev. George E.

Hathaway, ex-'01, R. W. Seamans,
Henry B. Stearns, '99, Arthur W. Row-
ell, '93, Dr. Walter T. Crosby, '95, and
Dr. H. W. N. Bennett, '97, of Manches-
ter; Professor Fred A. Smart, '98, Til-
ton; Oliver P. Hussey, '99, Nashua; B.
O. Pillsbury, '00, Lowell, Mass.; Judge
Reuben E. Walker, '75, Concord; Dr.
W. H. P. Faunce, '80, Professor Court-
ney Langdon, b. '91, and Earl B. Dane,
'11, Providence, R. I.; A. Stanton
Owen, '90, Laconia; Bertram Blaisdell,
'92, Meredith; Lawrence Gardner, '11,
Portland, Me.; Orville P. Richardson,
Jr., '11, Attleboro, Mass., and Arthur F.
Newell, '12, Boston.

OPPORTUNITY

William H. Eddy, 1892, in the Atlantic Monthly

Foolish is he who says that at his door
I knock but once, a furtive moment
stay,
Fearing lest he shall hear, then haste
away;
Glad to escape him—to return no more.
Not so, I knock and wait, and o'er and
o'er
Come back to summon him. Day after
day
I come to call the idler from his play,
Or wake the dreamer with my vain up-
roar.

Out of a thousand, haply, now and
then,
One, if he hear again and yet again,
Will tardy rise and open languidly.
The rest, half puzzled, half annoyed, re-
turn
To play or sleep, nor seek nor wish to
learn
Who the untimely, clownish guest may
be.

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

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WHERE THE FRESHMEN COME FROM

It is sometimes feared that Brown will become, even more than it is today, a "provincial" university, especially if the corporation is so reconstituted as to make it a non-sectarian body. The argument of those who take this view is that a large proportion of the students who come to Providence from distant states are drawn by denominational considerations, and there is undeniably some basis for such an opinion. At the same time, it may be argued that the proposed amendment of the charter will work no immediately radical change in the composition of the corporation, and that the traditions of the university can never be altered. Beyond this, moreover, a glance at the new catalogue will suggest to anyone who reads between the lines that Brown can be saved from provinciality,

so far as the attendance from remote states may be judged in this respect to constitute salvation, by loyal work on the part of the alumni resident in those states.

At Youngstown, Ohio, an enthusiastic alumnus, Rev. Charles H. Pendleton, is demonstrating the possibilities open to every Brown man who cares to extend the field of Brunonian influence. It happens that Mr. Pendleton belongs to the branch of the church which is at present dominant in the university corporation, but we do not suppose that he has altogether relied upon denominational arguments to persuade young men in his city to come to Brown for their collegiate education. Last year President Faunce visited Youngstown and in response to an earnest local request talked at some length with a number of high school students; and this, very likely, had something to do with the subsequent influx to this city. Be that as it may, in the new class of 1913 are four young men from Youngstown; while the city contributes three to the upper classes, including the captain-elect of the university football team. It is easy to see how from this present nucleus a large body of future Youngstown students and alumni may be evolved, to the profit and satisfaction of all concerned.

The freshman class is composed of students from sixteen states of the union and the territory of Porto Rico. The figures in detail are as follows:

Maine,	4	Md.,	1
N. H.,	9	W. Va.,	1
Vt.,	7	Fla.,	1
Mass.,	41	Ohio,	5
R. I.,	77	Ill.,	1
Conn.,	5	Mich.,	1
N. Y.,	20	Col.,	2
N. J.,	5	P. Rico,	1
Penn.,	6		—
		Total,	187

Of the 77 members of the class from

Rhode Island, 47 are from Providence, 9 from Pawtucket, 3 from Newport and 2 from Bristol. For the first time in several years Westerly is not represented. In the freshman class of the Women's College, however, are 2 students from that town.

Among the larger cities of the country, New York sends us 4 freshmen, Boston 2, Philadelphia 2 and Chicago 1. Morristown, N. J., seems worth cultivating as a Brown centre, for it contributes 3 freshmen. In Massachusetts some of the cities are represented as follows: Fall River 4, Newburyport 3, New Bedford 2, and Springfield 2.

Considered by sections of the country, New England is represented by 138 freshmen, the remainder of the region east of the Mississippi by 42 and the trans-Mississippi West by 2 only.

Turning to the freshman class of the Women's College, we find that Providence contributes 16, the rest of Rhode Island 19, Massachusetts 11, Vermont 1, Connecticut 1, New Jersey 1 and Illinois 1. Total 50.

TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

The recent order of President Taft, providing for appointments to the diplomatic service after examination in certain subjects has called fresh attention to the facilities which Brown University offers for training in preparation for public service.

The order provides that "the examinations shall be both oral and in writing and shall include the following subjects:—international law, diplomatic usage, and a knowledge of at least one modern language other than English, to wit, French, Spanish, or German; also the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to the possibilities of increasing and extending the

trade of the United States with foreign countries; American history, government and institutions; and the modern history since 1850 of Europe, Latin America and the Far East." Admission to the consular service has since 1906 been under somewhat similar conditions.

The provisions made by the university for instruction in the prescribed subjects may be considered in the order mentioned.

The courses in international law and diplomacy are in charge of Professor Wilson, who recently represented the United States Government at the International Naval Conference and who is also connected with the United States Naval War College, which is brought into increased importance through the recent reorganization of the Navy departments.

The language departments offer preparation in English, French, Spanish, and German and even Italian, conversation courses in foreign languages being conducted by Professors Langdon, Johnson, Von Klenze, Crowell and Jonas.

The maritime resources of the United States may be studied under Professors Mead and Gorham, who are closely connected with the work of the national and state governments, upon boards and commissions having charge of various lines of conservation of marine life.

Professor Brown is in charge of the Natural Resources Survey of Rhode Island, and with Professor Kirk conducts a special course in economic and commercial geography. This course embraces "a study of the physical features of the land; of climate, winds, ocean currents and their relation to man; of the geographical distribution of food-stuffs and raw materials of industry; and of the consequent development of commerce and of civilization in its economic aspects."

Professors Gardner and Kirk also give an extended course in the investigation of special topics relating to economic life and problems. Courses in money and banking and industrial history are also given in addition to the general economic courses. In all of these courses both foreign and American conditions receive attention. The work is rendered more effective by an ample economic library.

Courses in American history both political and constitutional are conducted by Professor MacDonald. European history since 1815 is covered by a course under Professor Munro.

The course in political science under Professors Wilson and Dealey cover the governmental institutions of the two Americas and Europe and the general field of world politics.

There are many closely allied courses in the other departments affording a breadth of training particularly essential to public service.

The library facilities in the respective subjects are exceptional. There may be mentioned the Wheaton Collection in International Law, the Romance, Germanic, Biological, Economic and Geological department libraries, the unrivalled historical collections in the John Carter Brown Library and the large historical collection in the main library, which also contains the books essential to the preparation for public service.

With such facilities Brown is able to fit students for public life in which many of her earlier graduates achieved such marked distinction and in which many of her more recent graduates are gaining honorable recognition.

A distinguished French publicist who has recently been making investigations of American public life remarked that in his investigation carried on in every state in the United States, "the work of two

men in the United States had seemed to him more effective and beneficial than that of any others." Without knowing anything of the educational preparation of these two men, he named two graduates of Brown. There is no reason why other Brown men with the opportunities now afforded by the university courses should not qualify for similar recognition.

LESSONS FROM GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

The extremely interesting article which Dr. Jonas contributes to this number of the Monthly furnishes food for thought to all who are interested in American higher education. The contrasts to our own conditions are startling. Compare the meagre German outfit in buildings with our lavish provision. Consider the amount of competition to which the American boy is subjected throughout his college career, beginning with the drawings for a dormitory room, the entrance examinations, and in many cases a struggle to secure outside work, and continued in his efforts to obtain prizes, scholarships, positions on the athletic or debating teams, on the college publications, or in fraternities or other student organizations, a struggle relieved only by the competition, in certain cases, of organizations to secure him. Of all this storm and stress the German student appears to be absolutely free. Then consider the constant pressure and multiplicity of interests to which the American student is condemned,—examinations, practices, "try-outs," drills, meetings, sociables in never ending succession. He rushes from one appointment to another; he is bewildered, staggered, overwhelmed. He cannot remember all his engagements, but must keep a memorandum of them, and he actually cannot meet them all. He labors to keep within the

limits of his allowed chapel and recitation absences; and he honestly tries to do some studying. Hardly has he begun to get adjusted to conditions before tests and mid-term examinations pull him up by the roots. Later in his course come more prolonged, relentless and sharper competitions for the more coveted honors of student life: editorships, athletic captaincies, business managerships, Phi Beta Kappa, or Sigma Xi. Sandwiched in between come examinations for special prizes, debating efforts, oratorical contests, musical or dramatic competitions, or literary efforts. Such is the American student's "still air of delightful studies." But of all this the German student knows literally nothing.

If the American student's time and energy are hashed into bits, no less are those of his professors. The American theory seems to be that if any member of

a university is not obviously and publicly busy, he is wasting his time and that of the university. The German professor teaches few hours, cuts his term short at his pleasure, and even abridges his lecture hour by one-half if he sees fit. He is not subject to the faculty, nor is the faculty subject to any higher power. Everything is democratic to the verge, and sometimes beyond the verge, of anarchy. But what are the comparative results? What is the contribution of the German university to scholarship and what is that of the American? If scholarship and the advancement of learning are what universities are for, then the American university is the most wasteful business plant ever operated. Judged by other standards it is undoubtedly successful, but are the standards that satisfy us the true standards?

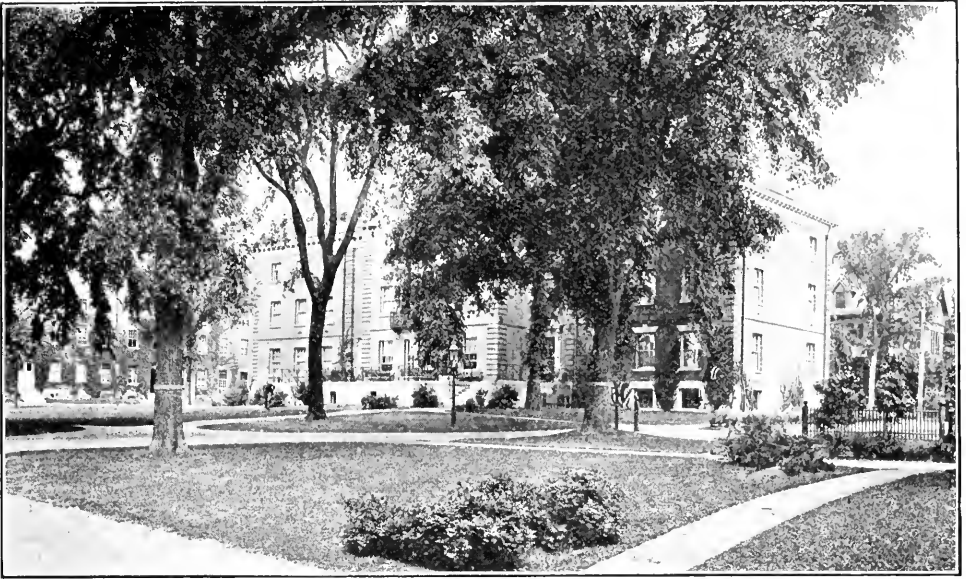
TOPICS OF THE MONTH

WHILE the new catalogue shows a falling off in registration as compared with a year ago, the decrease is almost wholly accounted for by the increased requirements for admission to the engineering courses. Following are the figures by departments and classes:

GRADUATE DEPARTMENT.		
	1909	1910
Students	92	111
UNDERGRADUATE MEN.		
	1909	1910
Seniors	140	123
Juniors	131	145
Sophomores	170	185
Freshmen	243	187
Special students	42	41
Total	726	681

WOMEN'S COLLEGE.		
	1909	1910
Seniors	40	31
Juniors	34	39
Sophomores	42	34
Freshmen	44	50
Special students	19	29
Total	179	183

GENERAL SUMMARY.		
	1909	1910
Graduate Department	92	111
Undergraduate Men	726	681
Women's College	179	183
	997	975
Deduct names counted twice ...	4	8
Grand total	993	967



THE BROWN UNION

Brown Union Prosperity

From the latest membership reports of the Brown Union the following interesting figures are taken: Graduate members 270; undergraduate members 520; others 41. Total 831. This shows that there are at present 161 undergraduate men out of a total of 681 who do not belong to the Union. In some cases the reason is undoubtedly financial; in others it is due to residence in the city or suburbs. It has sometimes been urged either that the Union should be free to all undergraduate men or the membership fee (\$4 a year) be added to all term bills. In opposition to this it is pointed out that the institution gains a certain valuable prestige from being regarded as a privilege attainable only upon the voluntary payment of a fixed charge, however nominal.

The Union restaurant this year has been more prosperous than ever before. There are from seventy-five to one hundred "regular" boarders, while an average of 125 to 150 men a day eat one meal in the adjoining lunch room. On rainy days this number has reached 300.

Needed improvements have just been made to the pool and billiard tables. In the reading room a select library of essays and fiction has been started—and much used—and new binders have been

provided for the monthly and weekly publications, thus doing away with the vexatious system in vogue last year of keeping these periodicals on call, and under lock and key, at the office.



Baseball Prospects

Coach Woodcock begins work with seven baseball men of last year's team. McGurty, who played second base on the 1908 nine, will also be eligible, together with Bliss, the former Technical High player, who for three years was unable to participate in 'varsity games.

Barrows, who was a promising candidate for the outfield last year, but who broke his collar bone in the indoor practice in the gymnasium, will be a strong candidate for the outfield, as will Swaffield, who played in a few games last year.

The baseball team has lost four men in Dennie, Raymond, Nourse and Orcutt. Captain Hennessey, catcher; Staff, Clark and Warner, pitchers; Giles, first baseman; Regnier second baseman, and Nash, shortstop, will be the mainstays on this year's nine.

The infield remains practically intact, except that third base was made vacant by the loss of Orcutt. Several fast men will be tried out for that position, among them being McGurty, '10; Reilly

of Brockton High School, Altdoerffer, who played third on the Lisbon, O., High School, and Cawley, who was a substitute infielder last year on the 'varsity.

H. Hennessey, Gilbert, Marsh and Leith, who played on last year's freshman team; Howe, Crowther and Ashbaugh are also candidates for the infield.

Howe comes from Philadelphia, where he played first base on the De Lancey School team. Crowther is well-known for his playing on the Pawtucket High School and the St. Michael's team of the Providence Amateur League. Ashbaugh played first base for the Lisbon, O., High School for several years, and comes with a good reputation.

Eight men will try for pitcher, and three of these, Staff, Clark and Warner, have already won their B. Bliss undoubtedly will pitch in some of the games as his work during the past three years recommends him. Baines, who captained the Exeter team last year, was to have been on the pitching list, but lost his life through a cerebral hemorrhage a few days ago, while exercising at the Hoyt Swimming Pool.

Conzelman comes to Brown highly recommended as a pitcher by Coach Hardy of Cushing Academy. Aspinwall of Pawtucket High and Torrey of Weymouth Hill, also have good preparatory school records as pitchers.

Snell, who caught for Andover last year, Harris of Dedham High, Murnane, '11, and Captain Hennessey, will look after the backstop position.

McKay, Barrows, Swaffield and Withcrow are trying for the outfield, but it is probable that the substitute catchers and pitchers will also play there, as was the case last year.

Captain Hennessey says the prospects for a strong team are as bright as they have been for some years past.



Basketball Record

The Brown basketball record and schedule is as follows:

- Jan. 8, R. I. College at Providence, 32-13.
Jan. 12, Worcester Polytechnic at Providence, 39-19.

- Jan. 15, M. I. T. at Providence, 14-16.
Jan. 19, Tufts at Providence, 14-19.
Jan. 22, Wesleyan at Middletown, 14-29.
Jan. 26, Tufts at Medford, 15-22.
Jan. 20, Yale at Providence, 21-34.
Feb. 2, Wesleyan at Providence, 16-23.
Feb. 5, Andover at Providence, 41-19.
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.



Graduate Department

The Graduate Department has more students this year than ever before. Included in the number, however, are nine members of the present senior class. It will be interesting to note from what institutions the students in this department received their first degree:

Brown,	69	Rhode Is.,	1
Smith,	5	Tufts,	1
Bates,	3	Ohio Wes.,	1
Wellesley,	3	Middlebury,	1
Vassar,	2	Mt. Holyoke,	1
Dartmouth,	1	Rio Grande,	1
Boston U.,	1	Wm. Jewell,	1
Bucharest,	1	U. of France,	1
Arcadia,	1	La Grange,	1
Denison,	1	Chicago,	1
Colby,	1	M. I. T.,	1
Amity,	1	Mass. Ag.,	1
Baylor,	1		



"Round Top" and Brown

At the anniversary celebration of the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence last month, the interesting fact was brought out that the first college commencement in this city was held in the original meeting-house erected on the present site of that church. As a matter of fact all the commencements from 1770 to 1774 inclusive were held in the west side Congregational church. The first, in 1769, had been held in the Baptist church at Warren; in 1775, there were no exercises on account of the absorption of public interest by the war; in 1776 the new Baptist meeting-house on North Main street was the scene of the ceremonies and thereafter no commencement was held until 1783.

Wanted: It is remarkable that no
a Tablet tablet has ever been erected at the Beneficent Congregational Church to commemorate the fact that the first five commencements in Providence were held in the original edifice of the Beneficent society. Many members of this historic church in the past have been Brown men also; and the college is still represented on its membership roll. The Alumni Monthly

suggests the appointment of a committee by someone in authority to place a suitable tablet either inside the church or upon the exterior, appropriately recording its connection with the university, provided of course, that the church is agreeable to the proposition. Professor Nathaniel F. Davis might properly be the chairman of the committee and Mr. Royal H. Gladding, '92, one of its members.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

FACULTY NOTES

At the last election Professor Phetteplace of the department of mechanical engineering was elected a member of the town council of the town of Cranston, on the Republican ticket, filling the vacancy caused by the election of Councilman Z. W. Bliss to the office of lieutenant-governor.

Dr. Jay Perkins delivered a stereopticon lecture before the Men's Club of St. James Church, Broadway, December 30. His subject was "Tuberculosis; the causes which lead to the disease and the best methods of treating it."

Professor F. W. Marvel attended the meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association in New York city, December 28, and was elected a member of the executive committee of the association.

Professors Jacobs and Poland delivered lectures before the Rhode Island Women's Clubs, Jan. 4 and 10, on "Play in Childhood and Maturity" and "Art and Democracy."

A new volume of the series: Original Narratives of Early American History, edited by Professor J. Franklin Jameson of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, has appeared entitled, "Narratives of New Netherland." The volume contains several narratives of the exploration and settlement of New Netherland written in Dutch in the 17th century. Some of these pieces exist only in manuscript at The Hague. The printed editions are also rare, yet copies are found in the John Carter Brown Library. Early translations of two of these narratives, "Vertooght van Nieu-Nederland" and "Korte Historiæ ende Journaels Aenteykeninge" by David Petersz de Vries, were compared with the original text and revised by Professor A. Clinton Crowell.

A THRILLING SUBJECT

George H. Webb, '90, secretary of the Board of Trade, and Professor Henry B. Gardner, '84, addressed the Men's Club of the Cranston Street Baptist Church, on the high cost of living, on Jan. 11.

AT NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION

The following Brown men are registered at

Newton Theological Institution, this year: Senior class, 1910—Phannuel B. Covell, '07; Earle B. Cross, '05; Walter D. Swaffield, '06. Middle class, 1911—Robert S. Pinkham, '08; Albert C. Thomas, '08; Walter E. Woodbury, '06. Junior class, 1912—John A. Foote, '09; Sidney S. Paine, '08; Merritt L. Gregg, adv. '08.

BOSTON ALUMNÆ ORGANIZE

On December 11th, a meeting of interest to Brown alumnae in the vicinity of Boston was held at 29 Beacon street, Boston. A Boston branch of the Alumnae Association was formed. Meetings are to be held on the second Saturday of each month. The following officers were elected: president—Mrs. A. S. Thompson, '99; vice-president—Mrs. L. W. Williams, '95; secretary-treasurer—Miss Helen B. Albro, '06; chairman social committee—Miss Mary R. Stark, 1900; chairman of committee on meetings—Mrs. Charles I. Gates, '99.

AT ROCHESTER

The present senior class at Rochester Theological Seminary includes Eugene C. Carder, '07, Harry S. Mabie, '96, Francis Maines, ex-'06, and Merrick L. Streeter, ex-'07.

DELEGATES AT WASHINGTON

At the conference of the National Civic Federation in Washington last month were: Amasa M. Eaton, '61, William R. Tillinghast, '79, of Providence and Clarence N. Wooley of Cumberland, who constitute the Board of Commissioners for the Promotion of the Uniformity of Legislation in the United States; Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick of Newport, former Governor Augustus O. Bourn, '55, Bristol; former Governor George H. Utter, Westerly; Rowland G. Hazard, '76, Peacedale; Max Levy, of Newport; Col. E. Charles Francis, Woonsocket; Professor George Grafton Wilson, '86, Jesse B. Mowry, and Herbert Olin Brigham, ex-'99.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

At the 12th annual court of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, held in Provi-

dence, Dec. 30, Justice John T. Blodgett, '80, was elected chancellor, Henry B. Rose, '81, secretary, and William C. Rhodes, '64, treasurer.

BROWN MEN IN OFFICE

The Providence Building Sanitary and Educational Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: president—Hon. John H. Stiness, '61; secretary—William M. P. Bowen, '84; treasurer—Horatio A. Hunt; additional trustees—Hon. D. Russell Brown, Cyrus M. Van Slyck, '76, Professor George G. Wilson, '80, William A. Spicer, Professor Nathaniel F. Davis, '70, Preston H. Gardner and Dr. Frank T. Fulton; Finance Committee—Hon. D. Russell Brown, Cyrus M. Van Slyck, Professor George G. Wilson, Preston H. Gardner and Horatio A. Hunt.

Alumni

1848

The following incident, heard related by a daughter of Rev. James Wheaton Smith, D. D., has been sent to the *Alumni Monthly* by one of the younger graduates. Dr. Smith, in his student days, was the pioneer in a temperance movement that was attracting some attention at that time. He had made several earnest attempts to induce the students to sign a total abstinence pledge, but he was altogether unsuccessful. Finally he went to President Wayland and asked him to sign the pledge, arguing that the president's signature and example would have much influence with the students. At first Dr. Wayland refused to sign, as he believed that he would be signing away his personal freedom. Finally he put his name on the paper and thus aided the temperance crusade. Often, in later years, Dr. Smith would remark jestingly that he had saved Dr. Wayland from a drunkard's grave.

1856

Hon. Richard Olney is recovering from a recent illness.

1865 and 1872

During the sickness of Rev. O. P. Bestor, '72, pastor at La Moille, Ill., the pulpit was supplied through December by Rev. J. W. Rees, '65, of Chicago. Mr. Bestor resumed his work Jan. 1. The church occupies the leading position in the place, and has a fine band of workers. Mr. Rees' address is 323 West 112th street, Chicago, Ill.

1867

The annual meeting of the Connecticut State Bar Association will be held in New Haven on Feb. 7. At 6 p. m. the association will give a dinner in Yale Memorial Hall in honor of the retiring chief justice, Simeon E. Baldwin, the new chief justice, F. B. Hall, (Brown '67), and Judge S. A. Robinson, who

retires from the superior court bench to become a supreme court judge.

1873

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Francis Brown of Venice, formerly of this city, have been in Algiers and expect later to go to Biskra.

1874

Rev. Orrin P. Gifford delivered an address before the Rhode Island Baptist Social Union, Jan. 17.

1875

A Berlin dispatch under date of Jan. 23 says: Emperor William has paid a high compliment to President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, whom he had at a family gathering a night or two ago. The party included the Empress, the Crown Prince and one or two of the other Princes, and President Wheeler spent several hours in their company. It was a typical German domestic scene, the Empress doing needlework while taking part in the talk and the Emperor passing around sandwiches and other light supper dishes.

1878

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen O. Metcalf and Miss Helen P. Metcalf have left for a trip of several months to Europe and may go as far as Egypt.

1880 and 1882

Rev. William H. Lane and Rev. Charles H. Wheeler are doing graduate work in absentia at Newton Theological Institution for the degree of bachelor of divinity.

1882 and 1896

Edward C. Bixby, assistant librarian at the Providence Public Library has resigned and Albert R. Nichols has been appointed in his place.

1881

According to custom, the Republicans will have to renominate Mr. Taft in 1912, but there is a fair prospect now that within the next two years the Republicans will be so divided over the support of the president and the Back-from-Elba movement that their chances of success would be increased by going outside of Washington intrigues and nominating a man with such a record as that of Gov. Hughes.—Philadelphia Record.

Governor Hughes of New York, having announced his unwillingness to accept a third term, is being "mentioned" in connection with the United States Senate. "Holland" says in the Wall Street Journal: "One of Governor Hughes' warm friends, for many years a justice of our supreme court, said that the governor could, if he returned to private practice, undoubtedly command fees and retainers which would be somewhat in excess of fifty thousand dollars a year. But to retire from

the executive office at Albany does not mean necessarily that the governor contemplates retiring from public life. The intinnations are strong that, were the Republican caucuses of next winter in case that party controls the legislature, to nominate Governor Hughes as its candidate for the succession to Senator Depew, he would not disdain the offer. Some of the friends of Senator Depew, who are now beginning the work which has for its object his renomination to the Senate next winter say frankly that if Governor Hughes is a candidate for the Senate, or his friends make him a candidate, he will be nominated and easily elected, and that there is no Republican who can triumph over him, except possibly Roosevelt."

1883

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon delivered three addresses in Providence on Jan. 17.

Superficial education, sensational journalism and cowardice shown by men in public life who fail to answer their critics, were decried by former Governor Edward C. Stokes in an after-dinner talk before the Wednesday Club at the Continental Hotel in Newark, N. J., Jan. 19. The speaker's subject was "Lincoln as an American Type," and in extolling the virtues of the war president Mr. Stokes pointed out the contrast between Lincoln's early training and the modern educational system. After telling of the lowliness of Lincoln's birth and of his boyhood struggles for a living and an education, Mr. Stokes described the success he attained. The speaker told how Oxford University has upon its walls a tablet containing the letter which Lincoln wrote to the mother whose five sons lost their lives in the war, recognized as a masterpiece of English literature. "Oxford, with its six centuries of piled-up learning," said Mr. Stokes, "reaches her arm across the Atlantic and places the laurel upon the head of this self-educated American as the master of the English tongue." Lincoln's life was a plea for education, Mr. Stokes said, who went on to speak of the student instinct of the martyr president. It is the educational spirit and not books that make a university, said Mr. Stokes, "just as wherever Woodrow Wilson is, there a university is also." Then the speaker told of Lincoln's wonderful concentration in thoroughly mastering the few books he had as a boy. "In this," the former governor declared, "his training stands as a marked contrast to that type of superficial education of today which leaves the pupil a birdseye view of everything and an accurate view of nothing." Hasty and superficial reading was decried by Mr. Stokes, and the publication of foul and unclean sensations denounced. If he could wipe out from the public print all references to crime, vice, immorality, divorce and murder, Mr. Stokes declared, he would do so, and he said that he would sing "The Jubilee Has Come" when

the day arrives that the good and not the evil that men do will be advertised. Speaking of Lincoln's manliness in all his dealings, Mr. Stokes declared that he always answered his critics, having none of the cowardice betrayed in some public men when they meet criticism with contemptuous silence. "I don't know of anything more manly," said Mr. Stokes, "than the failure of a man in public life to answer his critics on every occasion and in every place that he can."

1885

Judge Norman S. Dike delivered, on Jan. 15, the first of a series of seven lectures given under the auspices of the Theta Phi Law fraternity of the Brooklyn Law School. His subject was "Trials of Criminal Causes."

1887

Hon. Joseph Walker has been re-elected speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In nominating him Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester said: "He served five years on the floor of the house, and as chairman of several of the most important committees. He has brought to this work, good sense, courage, and fidelity. He strikes all men as fair—an invaluable virtue not always linked with power. It is a privilege to move his nomination as speaker; for his administration of the office, for one year, shows his appreciation of its high honor, and its possibilities."

George W. Field, of Sharon, has again been appointed by Governor Draper as chairman of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission for a three years term of office.

1889

Augustus T. Swift, instructor in the commercial department of the Providence English High School, gave a talk on "The Industries of Providence Suitable to Girls" before the grammar school girls who do not intend to go to high school, in the Providence Classical High School, January 21. This talk was in the series of Vocational Addresses, inaugurated in Providence by the temporary director of the public schools of Providence, William W. Andrew, '94.

1890

Professor Lyman C. Newell delivered two addresses at the 41st meeting of the American Chemical Society, at Boston, Dec. 27-31.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Collins Frost write from Geneva, Switzerland, that they have been spending the holidays at the Chateau d'Oex and later may go to the Engadine.

1892

William Holden Eddy, principal of the Messer Street Grammar School of Providence, has a sonnet in the January issue of the Atlantic Monthly, entitled "Opportunity."

1893 and 1901

J. D. E. Jones, '93, is rated in class 6, and

E. T. Gross, '01, in class 8, in the annual ranking of the lawn tennis players of the United States for the past season.

1894

Benjamin E. Martin is a substitute teacher in the Fall River High School. His subjects are mathematics and the sciences.

Acting Superintendent of Schools W. W. Andrew of Providence has been elected a director of the Rhode Island Humane Educational Society.

1895

According to the announcements made by the pastor, Rev. W. W. Bustard, the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, of Cleveland, Ohio, is soon to erect a great institutional church building.

Rev. R. M. Vaughan conducted as pastor his first service of the united First and Evangel churches, of Berkeley, Cal., on Jan. 2, the services being held in the Masonic Temple.

Chester W. Barrows has been elected president of the Westminster Congregational Society of Providence.

1896

William C. Bliss of East Providence has been appointed deputy speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives.

Rev. G. Dewitt Dowling's address is changed from 616 Brady st., Davenport, Ia., to 208 Ninth st., Fargo, N. D. Mr. Dowling resigned as rector of Trinity Church, Davenport, on December 10, and on the same date became dean of Gethsemane Cathedral, Fargo, N. D.

1897

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was, on Jan. 3, sworn in as foreman of a grand jury at New York the special mission of which will be an investigation of the so-called "white slave traffic."

The Board of Education of the city of Mount Vernon, N. Y., announces a course of six lectures to be given in the public library by Superintendent Edwin C. Broome, Ph. D., upon the following topics: 1. The influence of heredity upon the development of the child. 2. The influence of environment, and the factors therein which educate. 3. The influence of play upon the development of the child. 4. Physical and mental abnormalities. 5. Individual differences in development. 6. The doctrine of formal training. Mr. Broome has an article on "Some Modern Tendencies in Education" in American Education for December.

Frank R. Wheeler has been elected superintendent of the Union Baptist Sunday School, Mystic, Conn.

1898

District Attorney Walter M. Morgan of Arapahoe county, Col., has appointed Luke J.

Kavanaugh, of Denver, deputy district attorney to succeed Ernest R. Mitchell. Mr. Kavanaugh is a member of the firm of Kavanaugh & Morris. He is a graduate of Brown University and the Boston University Law School. He took a post-graduate course in the law school of Denver University. He was formerly a newspaper man and made an excellent record in that capacity. Before entering the practice of law, he was connected with newspapers from coast to coast. He was at one time assistant city editor of the Denver Republican, of which Crawford Hill, '85, is the principal owner. For a time he practised in Nevada, where he was counsel for the Pioneer Consolidated Mines Company in suits contested in Pioneer.

George A. Mellen is secretary of the Hildreth & Rogers Co., recently incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts to do a general publishing business.

W. J. Gunn is a member of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. His address is The Kensington, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1900

Arthur Wakefield is attending a course of lectures on historical English grammar given at Columbia University by Professor Otto Jespersen. Professor Jespersen, the visiting professor at Columbia for the current year, comes from the University of Copenhagen.

Orlando R. Smith, ex-1900, has been elected treasurer of the Christian Church at Westerly, R. I., and superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Engineering Review for December contained a reprint of a paper presented by Charles G. Richardson at the semi-annual convention of the American District Heating Association at Columbus, Ohio, entitled, "The Venturi Meter and its Use in Power Plants."

1901

At the dinner of the Rocky Mountain Brown Alumni Association in Denver, Jan. 8, Lieut. George A. Taylor, '01, was appointed recorder of alumni personals. Why not have such an officer in every alumni association?

E. Tudor Gross has been elected president of the Providence Board of Trade.

1902

James B. Littlefield announces that on account of the re-building of annex A of the Industrial Trust Building, he has removed his law offices to 209-210 Howard Building, 171 Westminster street, corner of Dorrance street.

Fred W. Greene is city editor of the New Bedford Times. His residence is 65 Russell street, New Bedford.

1903

Edward N. White is teaching languages and history in the Brunswick School at Greenwich, Conn.

Rev. Ralph A. Sherwood and wife of the First Baptist Church, Keene, N. H., were most generously remembered by their loyal people during the Christmas season, says *The Hatchman*. There were several handsome gifts.

George W. Eddy was recently chosen president of the newly organized Direct Primary League of Keuka Park, N. Y., the first league to be organized in Yates county. Yates, Ontario and Wayne were the counties represented by the late Senator Raines. The purpose of this league, with other similar leagues now formed in nearly every county in the state, is to study the principles of direct primaries as adapted to conditions in New York, and, by arousing public interest, secure the passage of a direct primary law by the state legislature.

1904

George E. Kelleher has a position as copyist in the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., and is a member of the senior class of the Georgetown University Law School. His address is 1101 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lucius A. Salisbury, M. D., has left the Boston City Hospital and has opened an office at 104 West 74th street, New York City.

1905

On Dec. 23, the '05 men around Providence got together at the University Club at 7 o'clock for a steak dinner. It was one of the best served and altogether satisfactory banquets that the class has ever had. George Bullock acted as toastmaster very acceptably, and some of the speaking would have done credit to a larger gathering.

C. L. Robinson, the class secretary, gave an outline of the extensive quinquennial next June.

John S. Palmer, Jr., spoke on "Shorter hours and higher pay."

F. W. Cook dwelt on the compilation of the class statistics.

W. H. Camfield talked in a reminiscent vein from a legal standpoint.

A letter was also read from Ernest Lewis, now at Rome as a student.

Professor Courtney Langdon, the guest of the evening, made a comprehensive speech on the subject: "The Greater Brown Athletics."

Those present were Charles Alexander, L. Pouliot, Jr., George Bullock, Hayward Butler, Herbert S. Wells, Webster Cook, C. C. Broomhead, John S. Palmer, Jr., David Davidson, F. E. Marble, R. D. Kettner, W. G. Meader, N. P. Hutchison, W. H. Camfield, F. G. Howard, H. F. Davison, T. C. Hascall, C. L. Robinson, Professor Courtney Langdon.

The affair was in the hands of the reunion committee and was carried out by W. G. Meader and Herbert S. Wells.

William J. Lamkie, secretary of the educa-

tional department of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., has recently established a system of correspondence courses designed to help men who seek advancement in the military service, or those who wish to obtain work in civil life after one term of service. Mr. Lamkie visited last year the various correspondence schools of the country and the several universities which are doing extension work, and returned early in October from Europe, where he studied the work of the European armies and navies and the educational institutions of Scotland, England, Holland, Belgium and France. Mr. Lamkie believes that the army and navy will be considered more and more as an educational institution, and that boys will enlist for the same reason that they now enter college. His address is 124 East 28th street, New York city.

1906

Rev. Edgar S. Brightman, pastor of the Methodist church at Cohasset, Mass., has been elected to the Jacob Sleeper travelling fellowship, the highest honor attainable in connection with the Boston University School of Theology. The fellowship was established in 1889 and provides for the expenses of a year of graduate study in Germany. The succession of men who have won the scholarship includes some of the foremost leaders in the Methodist Church in America, especially in the educational field.

Mr. Brightman is the only son of the late Rev. G. E. Brightman, for many years a member of the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Church. Though only twenty-five years old, Mr. Brightman has an unusual record for scholarship preceding this last appointment. He graduated from the Whitman High School in the class of 1901, taking the four years' course in three. At Brown, which he entered in the fall of 1902, he was the winner of the Phi Beta Kappa honor as well as of the prize examination in Homer, and was commencement orator of his class. During 1906-1908, Mr. Brightman was assistant in the departments of Greek and philosophy at Brown, from which he took his A. M. degree in 1908. Though in an active pastorate all the time Mr. Brightman completed the three years' theological course at Boston University in two years, at the same time winning the premier scholarship honors. At the time of his father's death in March, 1906, Mr. Brightman, at that time only twenty-two years old, took up his father's pastoral work and carried the heavy duties of it through most successfully to the end of the conference year.

Rev. Charles Raymond Chappell has entered upon his duties as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Bath, Me.

Harris M. Barbour is pastor of the Baptist church at Arlington Heights, Mass.

Henry G. Carpenter is teaching at the Collegiate School, 241 West 77th street, New York city.

F. S. Beattie is head of the chemistry department at Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H.

1907

William Partridge, Jr., is vice principal of Troy Conference Academy, of Tilton, N. H.

Henry T. Peace is an assistant in the chemical and testing laboratory of the Phillips Insulated Wire Co., of Pawtucket.

Henry E. Hallborg has a position as experimental engineer with the Fessenden Wireless Telegraph Co. of Brant Rock, Mass.

Harry H. Thurlow is private secretary to President Alderman, of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

1908

Wilmarth T. Seymour is at the Yale Medical School. His address is 925 Howard avenue, New Haven.

Homer B. Hunt, Clayton E. Hunt and Osmore W. Buddington are taking special courses of training with the General Electric Company of Lynn, Mass.

Sheldon J. Howe is doing graduate work in history at Harvard this year. His address is 102 Craigie Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

1909

William Bichwit is in the employment of the Lampport Manufacturers Supply Company, New York city.

Donald Jackson, ex-'09, is a clerk in the National Exchange Bank of Providence.

J. Howard Alger is employed in the sales department of the Aluminum Company of America and is at present located at the Kensington works of the company. His address is 501 Sixth avenue, New Kensington, Pa.

Robert H. Whitmarsh has been studying medicine in New York city since fall. He left the business house where he was employed during the summer on the opening of the medical school. His address is 227 East 60th street, New York city.

H. C. Babcock has also abandoned the business which he had taken up immediately after his return from a trip abroad. He is now learning the cotton business.

Lawrence Richmond is with the Crompton Co., whose mills are at Crompton, R. I.

H. M. Frost is studying medicine at the Harvard Medical School.

E. B. Mayer is at the law school of Chicago University.

R. F. Chambers has registered for the degree of M. S. in chemistry at Brown.

H. K. Jackson is with the Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.

Donald G. Clark has an excellent position in the Brown and Sharpe Mfg. Co., of Prov-

idence.

T. H. Goodspeed is an assistant in the botany department of the University of California.

Alumnae

1900

Miss Lucy E. Cyr presented a paper at the last state convention of teachers in Vermont on "Practical Methods of Teaching Modern Languages." Miss Cyr has charge of the work in French at the Edmunds High School, Burlington, Vt. Her address is 57 Buell street.

1900 and 1903

Miss Emeline E. Fitz has resigned her position in the Pascoag High School to accept a similar position in the South Kingstown High School. Miss Lillian M. Coffin, '03, has been appointed to succeed Miss Fitz at Pascoag.

1901

Miss Daisy F. Coulters has charge of the commercial department of the high school at Skowhegan, Me.

1906

Miss Edith Chaffee has been appointed to succeed Miss Anne E. McAlister in the high school at Central Falls, R. I. Miss McAlister was obliged to give up the work on account of poor health.

1908

Miss Ruth Foster is teaching Latin in the high school at Danbury, Conn.

Births

Born, December 5, 1909, to Ralph C. Thompson, '02, and Ella Pollard Thompson, '02, a daughter, Eleanor Artemisia Thompson.

Born at Lawrence, Mass., June 14, 1909, to George A. Mellen, '08, and Mrs. Mellen, a daughter, Beatrice Lorena Mellen.

Engagements

The engagement of Edward N. White, '03, to Miss Mary A. Benson of West Falmouth, Mass., is announced.

The engagement of Miss Charlotte May Meader of Lowell, Mass., to E. Butler Moulton, '07, is announced.

The engagement of Miss Marian Putnam of Springfield, Mass., to Henry P. Stacy, '08, is announced.

Marriages

On Wednesday, January 19, Miss Aline Armstrong of Louisville, Ky., was married to G. Edward Buxton, '02. Dr. Bertram H. Buxton, '04, was best man and Albert K. Potter, '02, was one of the groomsmen. Mr. and Mrs. Buxton will live on Gano street, Providence.

On Thursday, December 23, 1909, William Douglas, '94, was married to Miss Anna Brewster Stanton of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas will live at 5510 Kentucky avenue, Pittsburgh.

On Friday, December 31, 1909, Henry Greene Jackson, '06, was married to Miss Maria Woolford Holbrook, in St. Luke's Church, Baltimore, Md. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Belle Holbrook. Donald Jackson, ex-'09, brother of the groom, was best man, and Dr. E. Gordon Holbrook and Evan B. Owen, '06, served as ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson will make their home in Phenix, R. I.

Deaths

FREDERICK LYMAN BATCHELDER, 1839

Rev. Frederick Lyman Batchelder, senior alumnus of Brown University, died at East Milton, Mass., January 15, 1909. January 17th would have been his 95th birthday. An extended notice of his life will be published in our next issue.

CHARLES BRADLEY, 1898

Charles Bradley died in Pittsburgh, Pa., on January 17, 1910. Born in Providence on December 19, 1877, Mr. Bradley prepared for college at the Hinckley and University Grammar Schools in his native city. Entering Brown in the fall of 1894, during his entire course he exhibited a deep interest in physics and chemistry, and was graduated in the class of 1898 with the degree of A. B. Mr. Bradley was a member of Alpha Delta Phi.

In the autumn of 1898, Mr. Bradley entered the engineering department of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in Boston, but within a year took a similar position with the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company in Pittsburgh. Mr. Bradley, by close application and marked ability, had successfully risen to the position of superintendent of outside plant in the latter company, which operates the Bell lines in western Pennsylvania.

It was while Mr. Bradley was actively engaged in his work near Erie, Pennsylvania,

that the blood-poisoning that proved fatal first appeared. The infection, starting in the left hand, developed so rapidly, on Mr. Bradley's return to Pittsburgh, that death resulted in three days thereafter.

On October 16, 1901, Mr. Bradley married Miss Helen Nancy Hunt, daughter of Horatio A. Hunt of this city. Mrs. Bradley and three sons survive. The eldest son is the fourth and only survivor in successive generations to bear the name Charles Bradley. Charles Bradley, '98, was a son of Charles Bradley, a lawyer of this city, and of Jane W., daughter of William M. Bailey. The grandfather of the deceased was Charles S. Bradley, '38, a former chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Rhode Island.

Mr. Bradley chose the telephone business as his life work, being attracted thereto by the identification of his uncle, George L. Bradley, with the American Bell Telephone Company from its organization, in which the latter retained large interests up to the time of his decease.

DAVID WILKINSON SMITH, 1907

David W. Smith, instructor in Greek in Brown University, was struck and instantly killed by an electric car at the Smithfield road grade crossing at North Smithfield, Dec. 30, 1909. Mr. Smith was born in North Smithfield in 1883 and was the son of Charles H. and Seraphine (Wilkinson) Smith. He prepared for college at the Woonsocket High School, where his record as a student has seldom been excelled, and graduated in 1903, the valedictorian of his class. On entering Brown, he won the president's second premiums in both Greek and Latin, and was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa, in his junior year. In June, 1907, he received the degrees of A. B. and A. M., having completed the work required for both degrees in four years. After graduation he received the appointment of instructor in Greek, a position which he held at the time of his death. Mr. Smith was an enrolled candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy, and would have received the degree next June.

DAVID AUGUSTUS LEONARD, 1792 *

By his Grandson, John Hay, 1858

David Augustus Leonard, eldest son of David and Mary (Hall) Leonard, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 25, 1771. He was a boy of refined and studious disposition, much given to books from his earliest days. He was prepared for college by a famous instructor, Abner Alden, and was graduated from Brown University in 1792;† he delivered the class poem, a function which was repeated by one

of his grandsons sixty-six years later. He had embraced the Baptist faith while a student, and had been baptized, according to the rigorous fashion of those days, by immersion in the Seekonk river, a hole having been cut in the ice for that purpose. After leaving college he taught school for a while, at the same time pursuing his theological studies, and was ordained as a minister on the 17th of Decem-

* Printed by permission from a ms. in the possession of Miss Anna R. Leonard of Boston.

† He delivered at commencement "An Oration on French Air Balloons."

ber, 1794, at Bridgewater, Massachusetts; the sermon on the occasion was preached by the Reverend Dr. Thomas Baldwin. In 1796-7 he preached on the Island of Nantucket. On the 9th of February, 1797, he was married to Miss Mary Peirce, fifth daughter, and ninth child of Captain Job Peirce and Elizabeth Romseville. Mary, or, as she was commonly called Polly Peirce, was a woman of remarkable attractiveness and extraordinary strength of character. She was thoroughly and carefully educated and formed a most congenial and helpful consort to a man so refined and scholarly as Mr. Leonard. He went soon after his marriage to New York and there filled the pulpit of the principal Baptist church of

Nov. 1st, 1795;" "An Oration at Nantucket at a celebration of a Festival of St. John by Union Lodge, 1796;" "A funeral sermon in Gold Street Church, Feb. 16, 1800;" "An Oration on the death of Gen. George Washington delivered in the First Baptist Meeting House in New York, Feb. 22, 1800;" "Oration at Raynham, Mass., July 5th, 1802;" "Oration at Dighton, July 4th, 1803;" "An Oration on the Acquisition of Louisiana, delivered at Raynham, May 11, 1804." He removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, in June, 1805.

On account of a change of religious views in the direction of Unitarianism he relinquished his place in the Baptist church and entered upon commercial life in which he was reasonably successful. In 1806 he was appointed by President Jefferson postmaster of Bristol, a position which he held for eleven years. He resigned it in 1817, as he had at that time resolved to go to the West. His life in Bristol was one of intense activity. In addition to his duties as postmaster and the cares of his commercial house, he was secretary and principal manager of the Bristol Insurance Company and editor and proprietor of the *Bristol Republican*. He gave a great deal of time to the education of his family, and yet found leisure among these multifarious occupations to make a translation of the New Testament. This last work was never published, the manuscript having been destroyed in the terrible storm of September 23, 1815, still remembered by the old people of Bristol, which wrecked his wharves and his storehouses that stood by the waterside.

His intention in going West was to establish his family at Vincennes which was at that time the most flourishing town in Indiana. He never reached that place. His health, already gravely impaired, failed on the journey. Arriving in December at the little town of Laconia, near the Ohio river, in Harrison county, he concluded to go no further. He bought a considerable estate in land, but was unable to continue the active habit of life to which he was accustomed. He died on the 22nd of July, 1819. After his death his widow had occasion to display her remarkable powers of intelligence and character. She was forty-two years of age, with eleven children; separated from home and friends by a distance hardly conceivable in these days of railroads and telegraph, with a property consisting almost entirely of unproductive land. It was not only without dismay or repining, but probably with no idea that her conduct was especially meritorious, that she betook herself to the care of her large family and the management of her affairs. She had the success which was due to her merit. The matron of the Proverbs was not better spoken of at the city gates than was this notable widow, on both sides of the Ohio river. She lived to see her family well-established in life, and died on the 2nd of October, 1836.



David A. Leonard

that city, which was then established in Gold street—the same society which now worships in Park avenue.

His brother Bernard Leonard was at that time a prosperous merchant in New York. David A. Leonard had a distinguished position among the cultivated men of his day; he was often called upon to speak on occasions of public interest. Among the addresses which were printed and have been preserved are "A sermon delivered at Holmes Harbor, Martha's Vineyard, on the death of Mr. John Holmes,

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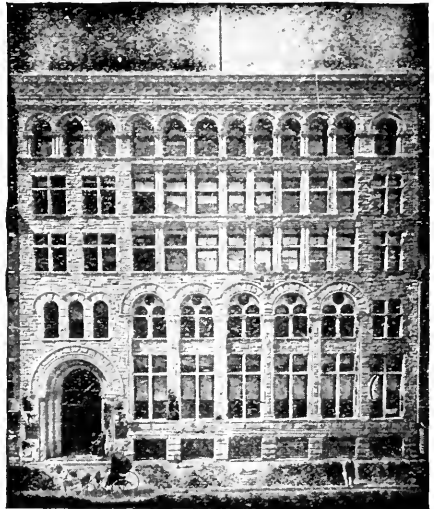
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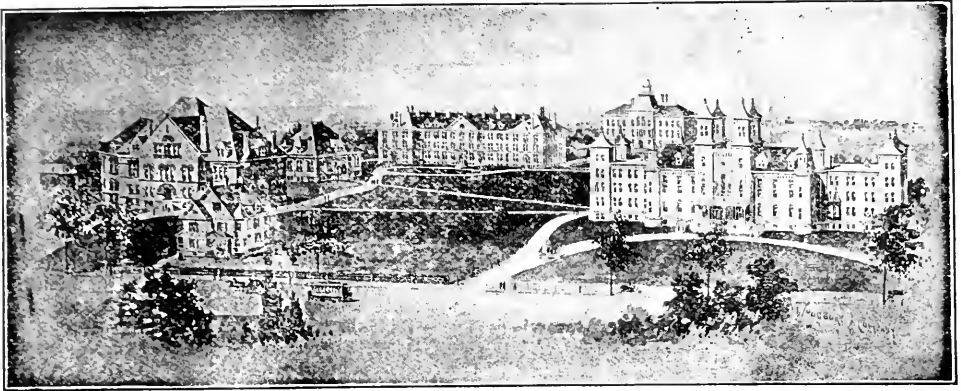
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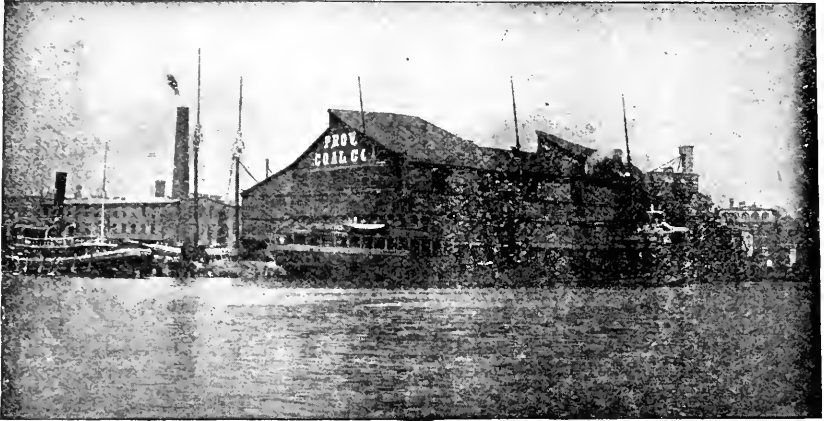
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