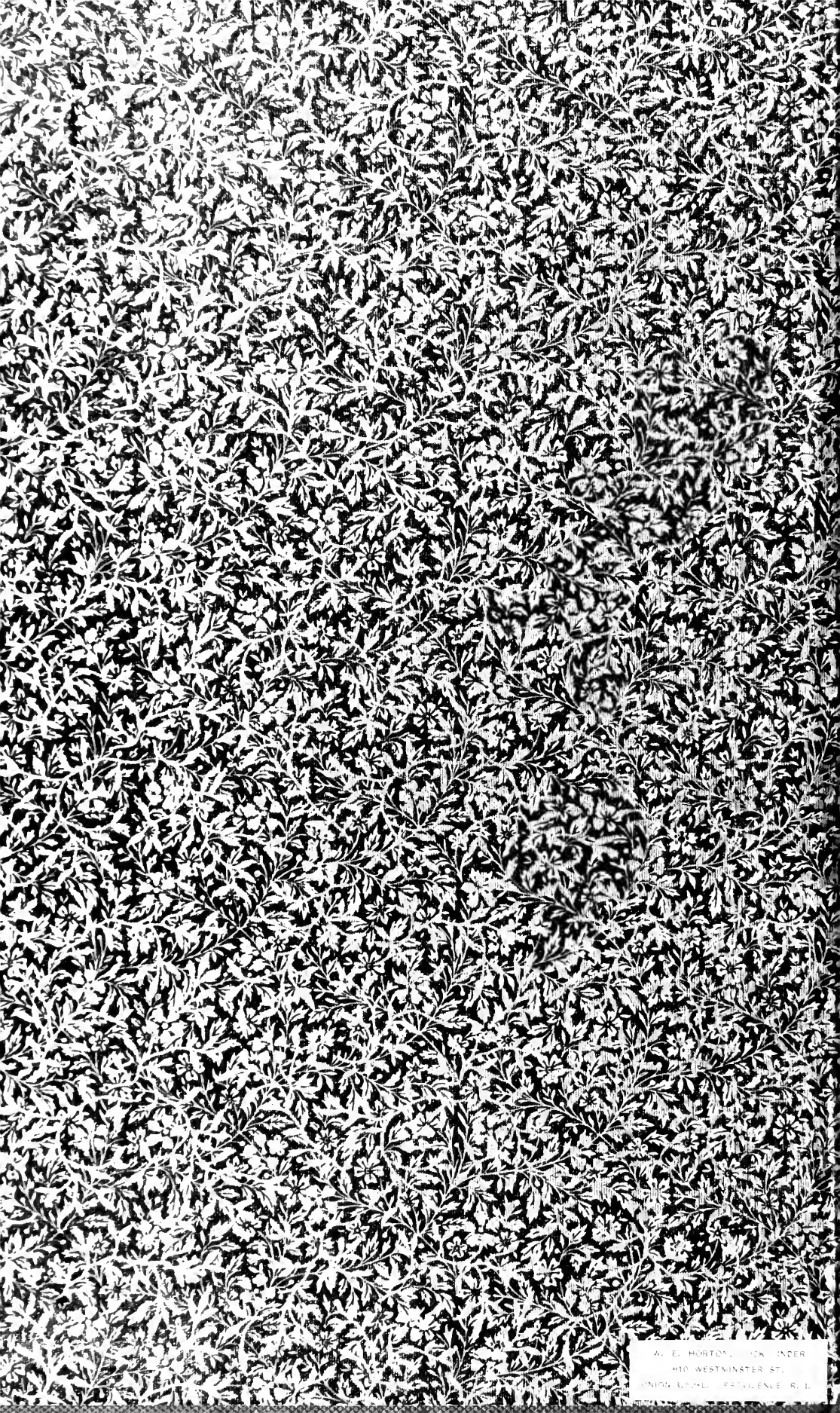
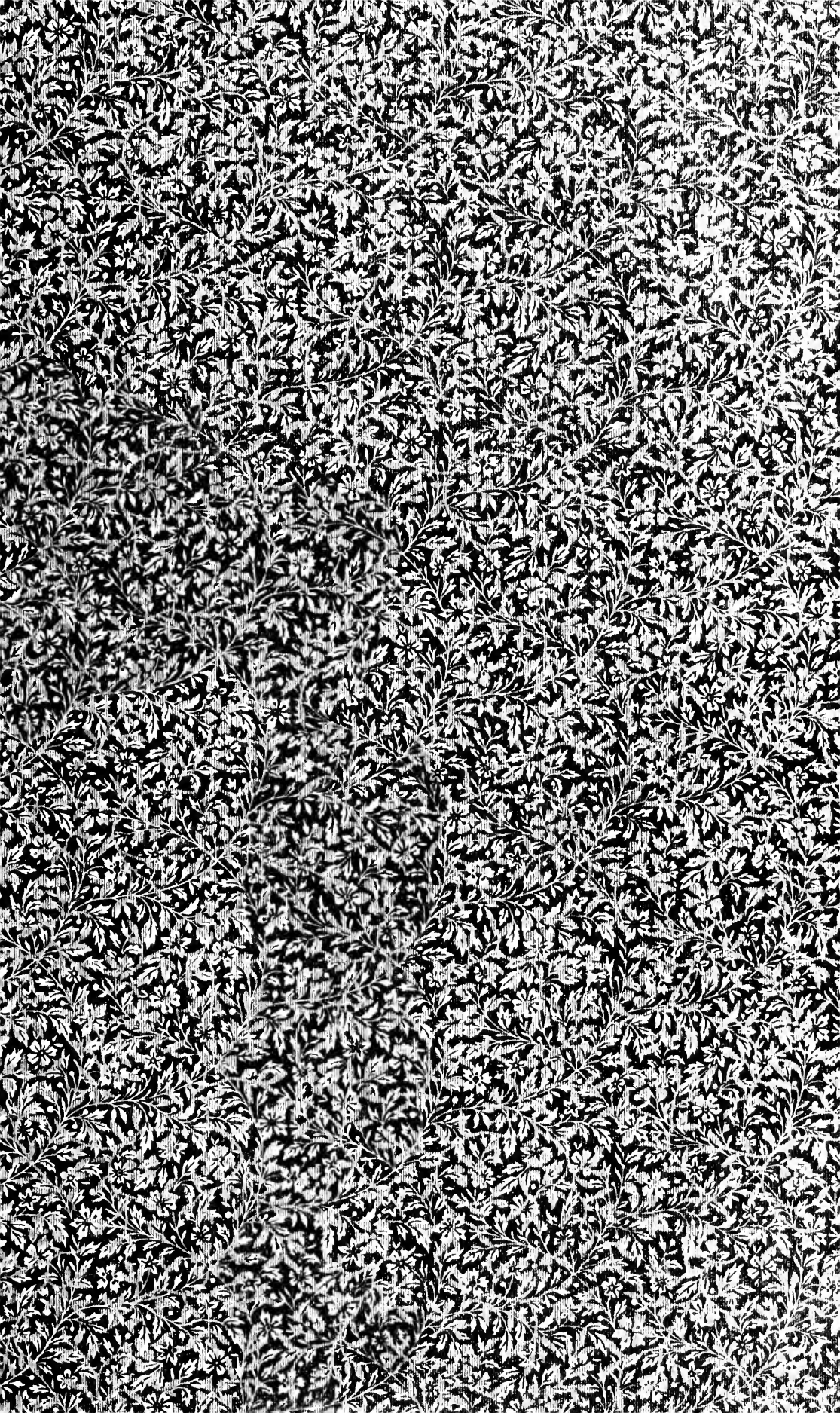


BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

→ 1909 - 1910 ←



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Volume X

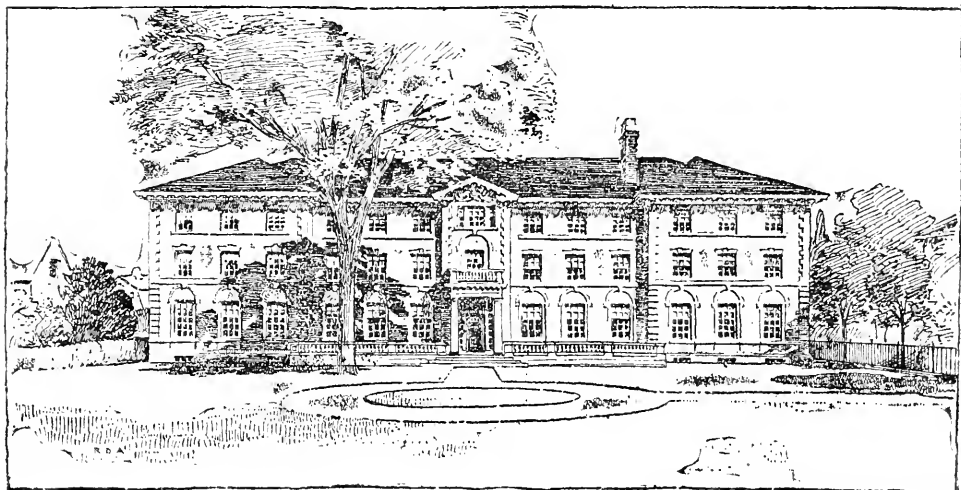


June, 1909 to May, 1910

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
The Brown Alumni Magazine Co.
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1910

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



NEW DORMITORY FOR WOMEN

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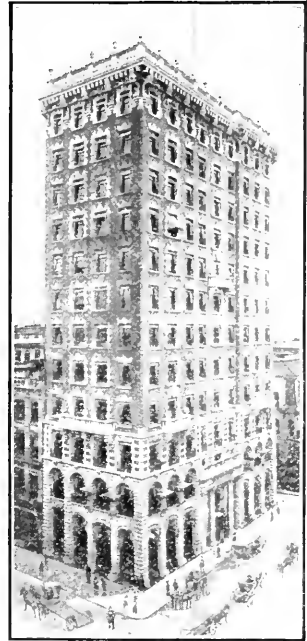
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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. X

PROVIDENCE, R. I., APRIL, 1910

No. 9

TURTLE EGGS FOR AGASSIZ

THE ADVENTURE OF A BROWN MAN, PROFESSOR J. W. P. JENKS, '38, WRITTEN BY A BROWN MAN, PROFESSOR DAL-LAS LORE SHARP, '95: BEING EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE IN THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
REPRINTED BY PERMISSION

Agassiz had been engaged for a long time upon his *Contributions*. He had brought the great work nearly to a finish. It was, indeed, finished but for one small yet very important bit of observation: he had carried the turtle egg through every stage of its development with the single exception of one—the very earliest—that stage of first cleavages, when the cell begins to segment, immediately upon its being laid. That beginning stage had brought the *Contributions* to a halt. To get eggs that were fresh enough to show the incubation at this period had been impossible.

It was many years later that Mr. Jenks, then a gray-haired college professor, told me how he got those eggs to Agassiz.

"I was principal of an academy during my younger days," he began, "and was busy one day with my classes, when a large man suddenly filled the doorway of the room, smiled to the four corners of the room, and called out with a big, quick voice that he was Professor Agassiz.

"Of course he was. I knew it, even before he had had time to shout it to me across the room.

"Would I get him some turtle eggs? he called. Yes, I would. And would I get them to Cambridge within three hours from the time they were laid? Yes, I would. And I did. And it was worth the doing. But I did it only once.

"When I promised Agassiz those eggs

I knew where I was going to get them. I had got turtle eggs there before—at a particular patch of sandy shore along a pond, a few miles distant from the academy.



PROFESSOR J. W. P. JENKS

"Three hours was the limit. From the railroad station to Boston was thirty-five miles: from the pond to the station was perhaps three or four miles; from

Boston to Cambridge we called about three miles. Forty miles in round numbers! We figured it all out before he returned, and got the trip down to two hours,—record time:—driving from the pond to the station; from the station by express train to Boston; from Boston by cab to Cambridge. This left an easy hour for accidents and delays.

"Cab and car and carriage we reckoned into our time table; but what we didn't figure on was the turtle."

"I began my watch on the 14th of May; June first found me still among the cedars, still waiting, as I had waited every morning, Sundays and rainy days alike. June first was a perfect morning, but every turtle slid out upon her log, as if egg-laying might be a matter strictly of next year.

"Then came a mid-June Sunday morning, with dawn breaking a little after three: a warm, wide-awake dawn, with the level mist lifted from the level surface of the pond a full hour higher than I had seen it any morning before. . . . Leaving my horse unhitched, as if he, too, understood, I slipped eagerly into my covert for a look at the pond. As I did so, a large pickerel ploughed a furrow out through the spatter-docks, and in his wake rose the head of an enormous turtle. Swinging slowly round the creature headed straight for the shore, and without a pause, scrambled out on the sand.

"She was about the size of a big scoop-shovel; but that was not what excited me, so much as her manner, and the gait at which she moved; for there was method in it and fixed purpose. On she came, shuffling over the sand toward the higher open fields, with a hurried, determined see-saw that was taking her somewhere in particular, and that was bound to get her there on time. . . . I peered down the cornrows and saw the turtle stop, and begin to paw about in the loose soft soil. She was going to lay!

"She tried this place and that place and the other place—the eternally feminine!—But *the* place, evidently was hard to find. What could a female turtle do with a whole field of possible nests to choose from? Then at last she found it, and whirling about, she backed quickly

at it, and, tail first, began to bury herself before my staring eyes.

"Those were not the supreme moments of my life; perhaps those moments came later that day; but those certainly were among the slowest, most dreadfully mixed of moments that I ever experienced. They were hours long. There she was, her shell just showing, like some old hulk in the sand along shore. And how long would she stay there? and how should I know if she had laid an egg?

"I could still wait. And so I waited, when over the freshly awakened fields floated four mellow strokes from the distant town clock.

"Four o'clock! Why there was no train until seven! No train for three hours! The eggs would spoil! Then with a rush it came over me that this was Sunday morning, and there was no regular seven o'clock train—none till after nine.

"I think I should have fainted had not the turtle just then begun crawling off. I was weak and dizzy; but there, there in the sand were the eggs! and Agassiz! and the great book! And I cleared the fence, and the forty miles that lay between me and Cambridge at a single jump. He should have them, trains or no. Those eggs should go to Agassiz by seven o'clock, if I had to gallop every mile of the way. Forty miles! Any horse could cover it in three hours if he had to; and upsetting the astonished turtle, I scooped out her round white eggs.

"On a bed of sand in the bottom of the pail I laid them, with what care my trembling fingers allowed; filled in between them with more sand; so with another layer to the rim; and covering all smoothly with more sand, I ran back for my horse.

"That horse knew as well as I that the turtle had laid, and that he was to get those eggs to Agassiz. He turned out of that field into the road on two wheels, a thing he had not done for twenty years, doubling me up before the dashboard, the pail of eggs miraculously lodged between my knees. . . .

"In order to get out on the pike it was necessary to drive back away from Boston toward the town. We had nearly covered the distance, and were rounding

a turn from the woods into the open fields, when, ahead of me, at the station it seemed, I heard the quick, sharp whistle of a locomotive.

"What did it mean? Then followed the *puff, puff, puff* of a starting train. But what train? Which way going? And jumping to my feet for a longer view, I pulled into a side road, that paralleled the track, and headed hard for the station. . . . My horse was on the gallop, going with the track, and straight toward the coming train. The sight of it almost maddened me—the bare thought of it on the road to Boston! On I went; on it came, a half—a quarter of a mile between us, when suddenly my road shot out along an unfenced field with only a level stretch of sod between me and the engine.

"With a pull that lifted the horse from his feet, I swung him into the field and sent him straight as an arrow for the track. That train should carry me and my eggs to Boston!

"The engineer pulled the rope. He saw me standing up in the rig, saw my hat blow off, saw me wave my arms, saw the tin pail swing in my teeth, and he jerked out a succession of sharp halts! But it was he who should halt, not I; and on we went, the horse with a flounder landing the carriage on top of the track.

"The train was already grinding to a stop; but before it was near a standstill, I had backed off the track, jumped out, and running down the rails with the astonished engineers gaping at me, had swung aboard the cab.

"They offered no resistance; they hadn't had time. Nor did they have the disposition, for I looked strange, not to say dangerous. Hatless, dewsoaked, smeared with yellow mud, and holding, as if it were a baby or a bomb, a little tin pail of sand.

"'Crazy,' the fireman muttered, looking to the engineer for his cue.

"I had been crazy, perhaps, but I was not crazy now.

"'Throw her wide open,' I commanded. 'Wide open! These are fresh turtle eggs for Professor Agassiz of Cambridge. He must have them before breakfast.'

"Then they knew I was crazy, and evidently thinking it best to humor me,

threw the throttle wide open, and away we went. . . .

(Arriving in Boston at six o'clock, with an hour to spare for the remainder of the journey, the schoolmaster leaped from the engine, scaled the fence of the switching yard, and, giving no heed to the cry of someone behind him, dashed across the adjacent square to a cab.)

"Time was flying now. Here was the last lap. The cabman saw me coming and squared away. I waved a paper dollar at him, but he only stared the more. A dollar can cover a good deal, but I was too much for one dollar. I pulled out another, thrust them both at him, and dodged into the cab, calling 'Cambridge!'

"He would have taken me straight to the police station, had I not said, 'Harvard College. Professor Agassiz's house! I've got eggs for Agassiz;' and pushed another dollar up at him through the hole.

"It was nearly half-past six.

"'Let him go!' I ordered. 'Here's another dollar if you make Agassiz's house in twenty minutes. Let him out; never mind the police.'

"Across the bridge with a rattle and jolt that put the eggs in jeopardy, and on over the cobble stones, we went. Half standing to lessen the jar, I held the pail in one hand and held myself in the other, not daring to let go even to look at my watch.

"But I was afraid to look at the watch. I was afraid to see how near to seven o'clock it might be. The sweat was dropping from my nose, so close was I running to the limit of my time.

"Suddenly there was a lurch, and I dove forward, ramming my head into the front of the cab, coming up with a rebound that landed me across the small of my back on the seat, and sent half of my pail of eggs helter-skelter over the floor.

"We had stopped. Here was Agassiz's house; and without taking time to pick up the scattered eggs, I tumbled out, and pounded at the door.

"No one was astir in the house. But I would stir them. And I did. Right in the midst of the racket the door opened. It was the maid.

"'Agassiz,' I gasped, 'I want Professor

"Agassiz, quick!" And I pushed by her into the hall.

"Go 'way, sir. I'll call the police. Professor Agassiz is in bed. Go 'way, sir!"

"Call him—Agassiz—instantly, or I'll call him myself!"

"But I didn't; for just then a door overhead was flung open, a great white-robed figure appeared on the dim landing above, and a quick, loud voice called excitedly—

"Let him in! Let him in. I know him. He has my turtle eggs!"

"And the apparition, slipperless, and clad in anything but an academic gown, came sailing down the stairs.

"The maid fled. The great man, his arms extended, laid hold of me with both hands and dragging me and my precious pail into his study, with a swift, clean stroke laid open one of the eggs, as the watch in my trembling hands ticked its way to seven—as if nothing unusual were happening to the history of the world."

But the occasion just described was not the only one on which Professor Jenks displayed his promptitude. Two others related in Dr. Reuben A. Guild's "Memorial Address," are worth recording, especially as one shows how the Brown professor stole a march on Agassiz.

"The Rev. Frederic Denison, a loyal alumnus of Brown, had been for many years making a collection of Indian relics in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and was

now preparing an account of them for a history of Westerly, where he was settled as pastor of a church. A paragraph in the Providence Journal referring to this collection caught the eye of Professor Jenks, and soon he had an account of it from the author himself. Before there was time for a reply the professor was in the pastor's study, his face all radiant with joy as he gazed upon the six hundred relics, illustrating the history, manners, and customs of the aborigines. The owner could have sold them for a handsome sum, but he gladly gave them as a foundation for the new Museum, and they were at once transferred to the cases in Rhode Island Hall. The next day a collector from Yale appeared on the ground, but he was twenty-four hours too late. The relics had gone."

"John Cassin, a noted ornithologist and author, having just died, his collection, in skin and properly labelled, was on sale in Philadelphia. The professor saw the advertisement, and without waiting to write, with his accustomed promptness, took the next train for the City of Brotherly Love. The price was three hundred dollars, and the number of skins twenty-five hundred, more or less. The money was at once paid, and the collection, numbering on count upwards of four thousand, was expressed to Providence. The next day a letter was received from Professor Agassiz wanting it for Harvard. He also, like the Yale collector, was twenty-four hours too late."



WHAT DOES THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE AT BROWN PREPARE FOR ?

By Professor Harry Lyman Koopman, Litt.D.

By the bachelor's degree as here used are meant the two non-technical degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of philosophy given in Brown University for substantially the same academic course. The degree of bachelor of science in Brown University leads directly to the career of civil, electrical, or mechanical engineer. The question has been raised whether the first two degrees, as judged by their results, are also vocational, and, if so, along what lines. The assertion is sometimes made, for instance, that the academic course attracts chiefly intending teachers, and therefore has little relation to the intellectual life of the great mass of intelligent young men. If this charge should prove true, it would mean that the university is serving as a kind of higher normal school,—a useful function indeed, but not one perhaps that is sufficient to justify all that is claimed or done for the university.

A count has been made of the careers chosen by the 525 Brown men holding the bachelor's degree in the classes 1900 to 1904, inclusive. Though it may still be early to register the careers finally to be chosen by some of the men, the percentages are not likely to be greatly changed. Certain activities

represented by relatively few choices, such as government work, engineering, Y. M. C. A. work, and journalism, as well as the cases where no calling is reported, are classed together as scattering. But the great bulk come under the five headings: Ministry, Law, Medicine, Teaching and Business.

	A.B.	%	Ph.B.	%	Total	%
Ministry....	30	10	16	7	46	9
Law.....	66	22	41	18	105	20
Medicine...	28	9	17	7	45	9
Teaching...	69	23	46	20	115	22
Business....	63	21	85	37	148	28
Scattering..	40	13	24	11	66	13

Total	296	56	229	44	525	100
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These figures show indeed that teaching surpasses in the number of its votaries both the ministry and medicine combined, but also that it finds a close second in law, while business distinctly outnumbers it in following, and is, in fact, embraced by over one-fourth of the students who have pursued our academic courses in recent years. This does not mean, as we interpret it, that so many future business men are losing their four best years of training for the sake of qualifying to join university clubs, but rather that they are finding in the college a culture and a breadth of view which yield the best personal and commercial equivalent for those years.

NEW DORMITORY FOR THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE

Friends of the Women's College in Brown University will rejoice to know that ground has been broken for the erection of the new \$75,000 dormitory on Cushing street, opposite the Sayles Gymnasium. It is expected that the building will be completed in time for occupancy at the beginning of the school year in September next.

The new dormitory is to be a four-story structure of brick walls with white limestone trimmings. It is to be 138 feet

long by 55 feet wide, and will accommodate about 50 students. The style of architecture is Colonial, and the building is patterned along the lines of the dormitories at Radcliffe College in Cambridge.

The interior will be simply furnished, the general finish throughout being in ash, but the arrangement of rooms on the first floor has been carried out in the plans with a special view to the social requirements. On the ground floor will be a large library or living room, a spacious

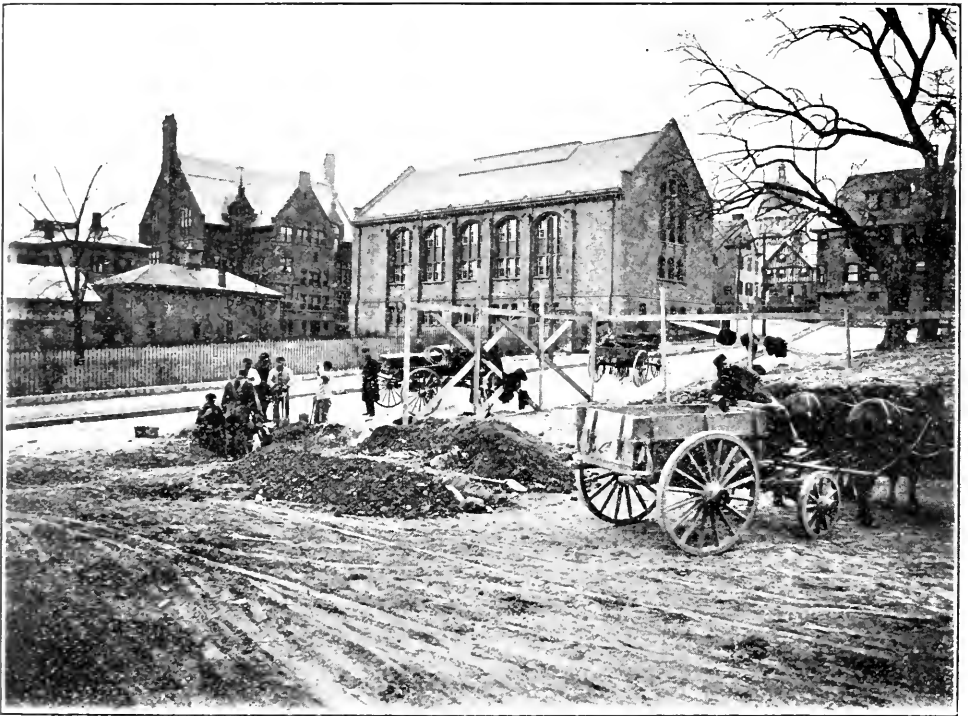
formal reception room, hall mistress's reception room, and dining room, all laid out in a connecting plan to meet the social needs of the students who will occupy the dormitory.

The new building is being erected partially from funds in the bequest of Mrs. Horace G. Miller and partially from funds subscribed by 20 local persons at the solicitation of the committee in charge of the erection of the structure: Stephen O. Metcalf, Colonel R. H. I. Goddard, and Dean Lida Shaw King. The land upon which it is being raised was also a gift to the Women's College.

on this floor. The outlook from the windows of the library, reception room and dining room will be especially pleasant, as from them one looks out directly on to a piazza and terrace which will grace the ground before the dormitory. There are 10 sleeping rooms on the first floor.

The second floor is devoted altogether to 20 sleeping rooms, with the exception of a large sitting room midway of the central corridor, which has been arranged so that the occupants need not go down to the first floor unless they desire.

The third floor has 22 rooms, all of which are sleeping apartments. The



PREPARING FOR THE NEW DORMITORY ON CUSHING STREET
Pembroke Hall and Sayles Gymnasium in the background

The building will face west, with one end, instead of the front, on Cushing street. This arrangement is in order that the rooms may all have east and west exposures to the sunlight through the windows, instead of north and south. It may never have occurred to most Brown graduates that all our Brown dormitories are so located.

In the rear of the dining room are the serving room and the kitchen, the latter very spacious. There are 13 rooms in all

fourth floor, so far as it is to be finished, will be devoted to the use of the servants. Their service and sleeping rooms will be located on the top story. There will be eight rooms, besides a large unfinished portion which may later be used for students' rooms.

The plans call for 49 sleeping rooms for students in all. The partitions throughout are to be of fireproof construction and the staircases also will be fireproof. Large fire escapes will be

placed on three sides of the building, where they will be accessible to the occupants.

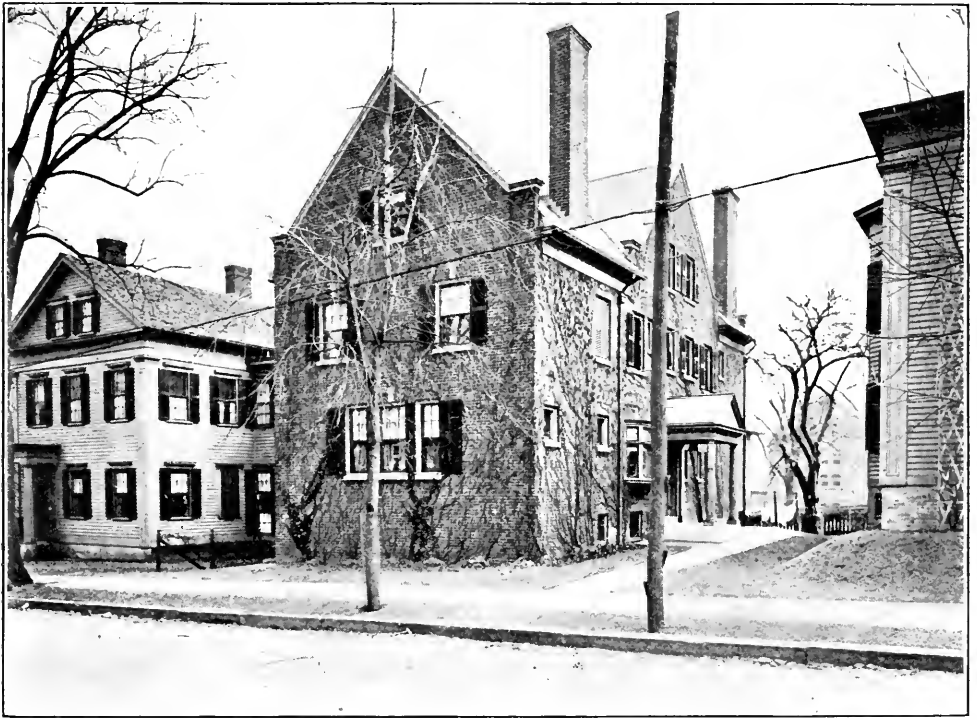
On each floor the arrangement is such that a broad, roomy corridor runs the entire length of the building, with the rooms opening off from it on either side.

On the exterior the most elaborate feature will be the main entrance. A piazza will extend about half the length of the building in the centre, with steps leading down at either end and in the middle. A wooden portico will adorn the top of the doorway. And the land in front of the piazza will be terraced off attractively.

street and Bowen in this immediate locality.

No movement to that end has been instituted, so far as is known, but it is pointed out that such a plan would be admirable, as it would eliminate the present disconnections in the college property and make that section practically private property. It would materially enlarge the campus and make the college property all connected and compact.

In the realization of such a plan the Miller residence on Bowen street would be brought in such proximity to the rest



MILLER RESIDENCE ON BOWEN STREET
Owned by the Women's College

The architects of the new building are Andrews, Jaques & Rantoul of Boston. Norcross Brothers are the contractors.

The late acquisition of the Miller residence on Bowen street, the next thoroughfare to Cushing street, and in close proximity to the new dormitory, has raised hopes in the minds of the friends of the Women's College regarding an extensive plan which would, if realized, mean the ultimate acquisition by the college of all the property between Cushing

of the college property that it might be of use as a college building, whereas at present it is not used for that purpose. It is too small for a college dormitory and there is no other purpose for which it can be conveniently utilized at present.

The Miller residence, which comes to the Women's College as residuary legatee from the estate of Mrs. Horace G. Miller, is at present rented by the college. Its ideal use, it seems to us, would be as the residence of the dean.

A BROWN GRADUATE AT LICK OBSERVATORY

By Leah B. Allen, 1907

The life of the people at Lick Observatory is unique in several respects, owing to the isolation of a community united in doing astronomical research work. In some ways, the conditions resemble those at an army post, but the purpose and interests make the life essentially different, and at no other observatory is there a similarly isolated community. Most of the large observatories are in or near some city; while at smaller ones, such as Heidelberg, only one family is isolated. Yerkes Observatory is not far from a railroad and the vicinity is popular for summer homes and camps. The Solar Observatory on Mt. Wilson has at the summit only a "monastery" for the temporary accommodation of the astronomers, and their homes are down in Pasadena.

Lick Observatory, although a department of the University of California, is situated on Mt. Hamilton, fifty miles south of Berkeley and twenty-seven miles by road from San Jose, the nearest town. This means that it is necessary to go nearly twenty miles to the nearest trolley car and still farther to a shop or railroad train.

On the summit of the mountain, the highest peak in the range, the main building of the observatory, with its great dome, stands like a mediæval castle, protecting the small cluster of houses which are behind it, as approached from town. The reservation of 2,600 acres includes beautiful canyons and groves of oak and pine. The immediately surrounding country is occupied by cattle ranches. Toward the west, the observatory overlooks the famous Santa Clara Valley and several small towns, which show at night by the glimmer of their lights; farther away, the Santa Cruz range stands out impressively dark against the red sky at sunset; toward the north, San Francisco Bay is visible, and toward the south, the

mountains about Monterey Bay. In winter, around the eastern horizon, appears a bright line of the snow-capped Sierras.

The mountain community consists not only of astronomical workers and their families, but of mechanics and workmen, making altogether about fifty people. Men are needed to tend the electric plant and water works and to do the repairing of instruments and buildings. The electricity used in lights and in turning the big dome must be made on the mountain and water must be pumped from the springs to tanks on the highest peak. There are usually about ten children of less than high school age. For these, the observatory has built a school house and a teacher is provided by the county. Two of the graduates of this school have been prepared for college by their parents and the other astronomers without going away from their mountain home, and have creditably passed the entrance examinations of the University of California. It is seldom possible to hold a church service on Mt. Hamilton, but there is a regular Sunday school.

A daily stage, except Sundays, brings mail and provisions from San Jose. The observatory has a mule team of its own and the director has an automobile, which is often of great help to the people and gives them much pleasure.

The isolation of this community makes precaution against fire particularly important. Near every dwelling is a house containing a big hose always attached to a water pipe. In case of a brush fire on any part of the reservation, the men are all summoned and hurry forth, each carrying a bucket.

An astronomer's wife, riding down in the stage with some strangers, heard the following conversation:

"Why do you suppose those people are willing to live up there?"

"Oh, for the money in it, of course."

That was too much for the listener, and she indignantly responded: "Indeed, we do not live there for money; we live there simply for the love of astronomy."

So they do. The great Lick telescope is in use every clear night from sunset to sunrise the year around. The time for work is divided into two parts and at the beginning of the week a program is posted on the bulletin board telling who shall use the telescope each half of every night. Besides the big refracting telescope, there is a large reflector, a fine meridian circle and several smaller instruments, and the investigations are varied with all of these. One astronomer alone has discovered visually more than two thousand double stars. The spectrographic workers are finding the radial velocity of stars, primarily for the purpose of obtaining the direction of the sun's motion in space; but many other interesting problems present themselves as the observations continue. The expeditions sent out from Lick Observatory to study solar eclipses are always of intense interest to all members of the community. The cable message telling of a clear sky at the right moment is received with delight, (the Lick Observatory is noted for its good luck at such times), and the returning travelers are eagerly welcomed. As the only land from which the sun appears totally eclipsed is often in a foreign, and sometimes, uncivilized, country, the observers bring, besides their astronomical news, many stories of strange and amusing experiences. New discoveries are announced in frequent "Bulletins," and the details of long pieces of work appear in the volumes of the "Publications." The latest of these is the "Keeler Memorial Volume," containing a collection of marvelous photographs of nebulae and star clusters.

Saturday evenings, visitors are allowed to look through the big telescope. Special stages leave San Jose in the afternoon and return late at night. All the astronomers, except those who are going to observe the last half of the night, are on duty, explaining the works of the observatory to the guests.

Although all other activities on Mt. Hamilton are subordinate to astronomy, life there is by no means all work and no play. This is shown by the statement of one of the children in school. When asked to name the seasons, he innocently said: "There are the quail, trout, and deer seasons." It is true that there are good hunting and fishing nearby. Then, too, every winter there is a golf tournament, and every summer, a tennis tournament, in each of which nearly everybody is expected to participate. The close of a tournament is celebrated with merry-making and the presentation of a trophy to the winner. Skiing and tobogganning are enjoyed during the brief time of snow, and tramping is a favorite exercise in all seasons. But no social affair is allowed to interfere with astronomy. Favorable weather for an evening entertainment is reversed on Mt. Hamilton. If the sky is clear, some of the observers must work. So it sometimes happens that a party must be postponed on account of fair weather, and guests may be invited at short notice when an evening proves to be cloudy.

When a visitor asked a certain astronomer if he were the "keeper," he answered: "No, I am only one of the inmates." Perhaps some strangers seriously think life on Mt. Hamilton would be equivalent to imprisonment; but the astronomers at Lick love the mountain and warmly corroborate the statement of Mr. Plummer in the English periodical, "The Observatory:" It would be hard to find a happier or more contented community than the band of workers on Mt. Hamilton." Indeed, this life has a seemingly magic hold on the hearts of those who have lived in the charm of its good fellowship and enthusiastic devotion to astronomy.

Whitin Observatory,
Wellesley, Mass.

President Wheeler of the University of California is one of Professor Upton's classmates; Mr. Paddock, now at the South American station of the Lick Observatory, is a member of the class of 1902, and the writer of this article was a computer for two years on Mt. Hamilton.

BROWN AND MILITARISM

By First Lieut. G. A. Taylor, 1901, C. A. C., U. S. A.

Is the military spirit among Brown men becoming decadent? I have used the word "militarism" in the title above, not of my own choice, but because I feel sure that that is what about nine out of ten Brown men will say, when their eye falls upon this article.

About ten years ago I wrote in this magazine a little sketch of the work done at Brown by Captain C. H. Murray, U. S. A., (now colonel 14th U. S. Cavalry), the last instructor in military science detailed at Brown. Little did I think at that time, that it might be the requiem of military instruction at Brown, but there has been no Brown Battalion since that time. Now please do not misunderstand the purpose of these few lines. I have no ulterior motives. The detail at Brown is a most desirable one, but I am not seeking it. I simply desire to set forth a few facts which may some day bear blossoms, if not actual fruit.

College men as a class will not take military duty seriously. When required to drill, some of them develop hitherto unexpressed Quaker tendencies. One man, whom I knew, suddenly found that he was suffering from acute neurasthenia. College men will go to their deaths with the same nonchalant spirit with which they would enter a cane-rush, but will not prepare themselves for military service until the crisis is imminent. It is a national fault, for which we must pay some day. Theodore Roosevelt, "Ham" Fish, "Jack" Greenway, "Bob" Wrenn and other college men went to Cuba, and "made good," with that same joy of the conflict with which they would have "bucked a line," but Colonel Roosevelt was lieutenant colonel at first, and deferred to his more experienced friend, Colonel Leonard Wood. "Ham" Fish gave all that a man can give, but some obscure, dark-hued sergeant in the 10th Cavalry may have shot even straighter and sold his life even more dearly before they "got him."

Here in Denver they have recently organized a National Guard company of college men, but it took more time than

it should have. Too many college men prefer to "muddle with books, an' pictures, an' china, an' etchin's, an' fans." It is not Brown alone, far be it, but our college education as a whole is tending to emasculate the cardinal virtues upon which this republic has been builded and maintained. What percentage of undergraduates can shoot and ride? I had to acquire knowledge of the horse after I was twenty-two years old, but I happened to have learned to shoot at the age when the boy of to-day is hardly entrusted with drivers and mid-irons.

The other evening at our University Club here in Denver, my friend, the German consul, spoke before the club, on the subject of German university life, with its corps, and duels and many-hued caps. He remarked incidentally, in a matter of fact manner, that during his university life he had served about fourteen months with the colors. Compulsory military service is, of course, contrary to our institutions, but that it should have to be compulsory should not be necessary. I have too much faith in American manhood and sound sense. The time will come, and is coming, when men will voluntarily train themselves as soldiers. Read of what they are doing along military lines in Australia. Those men covered themselves with glory in South Africa, and when they died it was from bullets, not disease.

Some few years ago I came back to Brown and went into Sayles Hall. Major "Billy" Brown and all the rest of the men in uniform, whose portraits in my day hung in honored places, were as near the back of the hall as they could be gotten, without being actually ejected—and "Billy" Brown, '62, killed at Petersburg—God forgive the man who moved his picture, he knew not what he did. But the old Civil War men are gone, all but Professor Manatt—unless my memory fails me, there is a bit of bronze on the lapel of his coat. "Bennie" had been an officer and lost an eye in the Civil War, before he was a freshman. I remember a cane-rush in the early

nineties, which "Bennie" and "Britt" suppressed. It did not take place as scheduled—the commanding officer and the sergeant of the guard were right in the thick of it. "Bennie" made a few promises of excommunication—I remember the names of the students he mentioned—I am not going to give you away, gentle reader. Suffice it to say that there are no better names in Rhode Island. The two classes changed their minds, and decided that they had not really wanted a cane-rush, anyway.

With my apologies to Professor Manatt, permit me to say that my interest in Latin ebbed, after Caesar had "cleaned up" omnia Gallia. He might even personally recall that a like diminution of zeal in the study of the Greek language occurred shortly after the Ten Thousand completed the first "March to the Sea" on record.

To return to the subject, the day is not yet when "wars and rumors of wars shall cease;" it is not the "nature of the beast." There will be another war some day. Brown men will be there, and they should be there with rank commensurate with their brains. One day in 1861, one of Brown's most distinguished graduates marched across Exchange place to take the train which was to bear the regiment south; on his shoulder was a musket, and he marched shoulder to shoulder with a hack-driver. The Brown man came back a lieutenant colonel on the staff, but should he not have been permitted to acquire, with his education, that knowledge which would have enabled him to go out with the straps on his shoulders, which were his by birth, inheritance and talents? Think it over! It is poor conservation not to employ the brains and the brawn, each where they were intended to be placed. This is not snobbery. I have groomed a horse and carried a side of beef, and am not ashamed of it. The man from the shops and the farms may make a far better enlisted man than you, but you have had the opportunities to better yourself, which he has not.

I feel very strongly upon this subject, but the space is limited. I would advocate the restoration of the department of military science at Brown, and that the course include infantry drill, close and

extended order; small arms practice on the state rifle range; military and international law; army regulations, including a course in the simpler official papers and military correspondence; field service regulations, including such field exercises as are practicable; military hygiene and the handling of the ration. These last two subjects are very important. A volunteer company will eat its ten days' rations in three, and its members will die of disease, while a regular company is getting fat on the same food, and having a minimum number on the sick-report. This contrast is not quite so marked now as it was ten years ago, however.

I sometimes wonder that more Brown men do not take the examinations for the army, and adopt the service as a profession. We hear much of preparation for other departments of the government service. The pay of a second lieutenant is \$141.67 per month at the start, and he is furnished quarters, medical attendance, and travel allowances. After thirty years or more of service he may possibly be retired as a colonel with three-quarters pay, or \$312.50 per month, for the rest of his life, but he will not want to retire; few are glad when the day comes. Since man made the first stone clubs, the profession of arms has headed the professions. The surgeon and the chaplain care for the fighting man, and the lawyer and the civil government follow military government by "the man on the horse" in conquered territory.

Information as to the scope of the army examinations is gladly furnished by the War Department. The National Guard is now, by the Dick bill, an active factor in the national defence, and men like "Archie" Matteson, '93, have served their states well. Adjutant General Sackett of Rhode Island is a Brown man himself, and a veteran of the Civil War. Brown men can find much worse ways of spending one evening a week than with one of the Rhode Island National Guard coast artillery companies. I found time to put in two years with the state troops when I was in college. Brown men were at Yorktown, Chapultepec, Gettysburg, Antietam, El Caney, and San Mateo, P. I., and they will be in the next "row;" may Brown help them to bear themselves to the credit of their Alma Mater!

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

The Brown University Teachers' Association will hold its eighth annual meeting at the university on Friday and Saturday, April 22 and 23. On Friday afternoon the general subject will be: "The College Freshman." Principal Amasa A. Holden of the high school at Woonsocket will present a statistical study, showing the percent of the freshmen in the several New England colleges who return for a second year. The "Responsibility of the Home and the School in the Matter of College Freshmen" will be discussed by Professor Frank W. Nicolson, secretary of the faculty, Wesleyan University; and the "Responsibility of the College" by Principal D. W. Abercrombie, Worcester Academy. The committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the question: "Are College Entrance Requirements Excessive?" will report through its chairman, Principal Charles E. Dennis, Jr. The committee will recommend modifications in the entrance requirement in Latin, and changes in the rating for modern languages.

The second annual dinner of the Association will be held in Lyman Gymnasium on Friday evening at six o'clock. There will be after-dinner speeches; and an illustrated lecture by Director Hermon C. Pumpus, showing the educational work of the American Museum of Natural History. All friends of the university are invited to attend this dinner. The tickets are one dollar each. Notification of intention to be present should be sent to the chairman of the committee, Principal Elmer E. Hosmer of the High School at Pawtucket, R. I., not later than April 21. As the dinner of last year was a pronounced success a large attendance is expected.

At the meeting on Saturday morning the general subject will be: "Teaching How to Study." The topics will be: "How to Secure from the Pupil Initiative and Independent Effort," by Principal John S. French, Morris Heights School, Providence; "The Study Habit and How

to Cultivate It," by Professor Stuart H. Rowe, Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "How to Study and Teaching How to Study," by Professor Frank M. McMurry, Teachers' College, Columbia University.

The addresses of the meeting will be published in the June number of "Education," and a copy will be sent to each member of the association. The association will publish immediately after the meeting the first year-book of the association. This year-book will contain the names of all members of the association and all graduates of the university who are teaching, together with the present educational position of each. If complete, the book should contain nearly 800 names. Such a book should be of service in creating a feeling of unity and solidarity, and in assisting those who wish to secure the services of Brown University graduates, and also those who wish to change their position. Superintendent Wendell A. Mowry of Central Falls is chairman of the committee who have in charge the publication of the year-book. (Names will be published only when accurate information can be obtained.) A copy of the year-book will be sent to each member of the Association, and as far as funds will allow to each graduate of the university who is engaged in educational work. Every graduate of the university who is teaching should send the required information as soon as possible to the secretary of the association, Professor Walter Ballou Jacobs, Brown University.

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**Of Interest to Most of Us** J. Donald Pryor, captain of the football team in the fall of 1907 and of the basketball team in 1906 and 1908, has been selected to assist Coach Robinson with the football team next fall. Pryor played end on the varsity while in college, and will probably take charge of the ends and backs.

At the Bristol, R. I. school meeting the other evening, Rev. William R. Trotter, '80, brought up the question of manual training in the Colt High School, and it was voted that the instruction begin with an instructor from Brown University. The sum of \$800 was set aside for tools and material to be installed in the basement of the building.

James Russell McKay, '11, of Youngstown, Ohio, has been elected captain of the university basketball team. He will also captain the football team next fall.

Lieutenant G. A. Taylor, '01, writes from Fort Logan, Colo.: "The Rocky Mountain dinner was put up in fine shape in the last number of the Monthly. It means a lot to a good many of us exiles out here. I get back, but some of them have not been back since they graduated."

In a recent gymnastic contest, R. G. Shaw, '11, of Providence, won the title of college gymnast. H. A. Taber, '10, of Providence, who is to be the Rhodes scholar from Rhode Island next year, won second place.

At a college smoker in the Brown Union, March 8, Col. H. Anthony Dyer, '94, spoke entertainingly on "Quaint Corners in Normandy."

The faculty has decided to introduce a course in architecture, which will begin next year and will be given in conjunction with the Rhode Island School of Design.

The sixth and final lecture of the term in the course on Practical Business given under the auspices of the department of economics was delivered March 10 by E. Tudor Gross, '01, president of the Providence Board of Trade, and secretary of the Real Estate Exchange of Providence. The subject was: "Opportunities for College Men in the Real Estate Business."

The Sphinx Club held its final meeting of the winter term March 10, and was addressed by Professor William Kirk of the department of economics on the subject of "Socialism."

A most successful production was given by "The Players" under the auspices of the English department of the university, of the morality play, "The

Marriage of Wit and Science," on March 11 in the Talma Theatre, Providence. The performance, which was given principally for the benefit of the students of the university, was most creditable, not only in the enactment, but in the matter of costuming and scenery, in which particulars models of the Elizabethan age were strictly followed. The cast, among others, included Professor Thomas Crosby, Jr., and Professor Albert Knight Potter of the department of English, and Dean Alexander Meiklejohn.

The senior class has elected the following junior marshals: W. C. Giles of Springfield, Mass., chief marshal; J. E. Hinckley of Barnstable, Mass., and J. R. McKay of Youngstown, Ohio.

The committee for the sophomore ball, which will be held in April, has been chosen as follows: Chairman, H. R. Chace, Jr., of Providence; secretary, W. H. Robertson of Providence; treasurer, E. A. Adams of Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The swimming team of the university has been most successful in the last two meets in which it has competed. On March 5, Amherst was defeated in a dual meet which took place in the Brown pool, by a score of 40 to 22. The relay team broke the college record. On March 12, the Brown team succeeded in capturing the triangular meet at the Amherst pool, in which Amherst and Williams, in addition to Brown, competed. J. S. Goldberg, '13, of New York, broke the triangular record in the plunge, with a plunge of 66 feet, 6 inches. N. V. S. Mumford, '12, of Providence, was the star of the meet, winning the 25-yard dash and securing the most points of any individual performer.

#### New York Alumnae

The spring meeting of the New York alumnae will be held at the Women's University Club, 17 Madison square, North, New York city, on Saturday, April 16, at one o'clock.

A business meeting will follow the luncheon. All Brown women are invited to attend. It would facilitate the work of the committee if any desiring to attend would send their names and ad-

resses to Mrs. Freeman Putney, Jr., 25 S. 11th avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. The committee in charge is as follows: Anne Larry Putney, '99, chairman, Margaret Landon Fisher, '90, Clara A. Gomberg, '97, Emily Gardner Munro, '98, Miriam Slocum, ex-'04.

**Professor Lamont's Library for Brown** The complete library of the late Professor Hammond Lamont, formerly of the English department of Brown University, and afterwards editor of the Nation, has been transferred from his home to the Brown University Library. It is one of the most complete private libraries in America in its field of English, and makes a very desirable addition to the university's facilities. It is a gift of the classes of 1899 and 1900, who state that there is no condition attaching to the gift, except that it shall always be so placed that it will best serve the interests of the entire student body, especially in work taken in connection with the department of English. The disposal of the library will be in the hands of that department and the librarian.

The following letter in connection with the gift of the library is self-explanatory:

Providence, R. I., March 9, 1910.

"President W. H. P. Faunce,  
Brown University,  
Providence, R. I.

"Dear Sir:

"The classes of 1899 and 1900 have the honor to present to Brown University the personal library of the late Professor Hammond Lamont, to be known as the 'Hammond Lamont Memorial Library, Decennial Gift of the Classes of 1899 and 1900.'

"It is with a deep sense of loyalty to our Alma Mater and with an increasing appreciation of the sincerity and virility of the teaching of Professor Lamont that this memorial is given by the classes of 1899 and 1900, which were the only two classes associated with Professor Lamont throughout all their four years at college.

"There are no restrictions or conditions attached to this gift. The main intent is to place Professor Lamont's library where it will do the most good in an institution with which he formed such a personal and intimate relationship.

"We trust, however that a space near the library will be reserved for a tablet inscribed 'Hammond Lamont Memorial Library, Decennial Gift of the Classes of 1899 and 1900'; that the library will be suitably housed and easily

accessible to all students and graduates of Brown University, and because the library is enriched with the annotations of Professor Lamont that reasonable precaution will be taken against the loss of volumes."

Very sincerely,

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,

Chairman.

Clinton C. White (chairman), Charles W. Brown, Mendell W. Crane, Fred T. Field (ex-officio), Nathan A. Tufts, Decennial Committee for the Class of 1900.

George W. Baylis, James M. Kent, Fred W. Murphy, Charles A. Walsh, Decennial Committee for the Class of 1899.

#### **Addition to Library Resources**

One of the most important of all possible additions to the bibliographical resources of the University Library has just been arranged and will be carried out upon the completion of the John Hay Library. According to advices received from the librarian of Congress, the library has been made the Rhode Island depository for the catalogue cards issued by the Library of Congress. These already amount to 400,000 and increase at the rate of about 50,000 a year. These cards will offer invaluable reference facilities to the catalogue and reference departments of the library, as well as to the professors and all others engaged in research involving bibliographical investigation.

#### **Penn Will Play in Providence**

The Philadelphia Press of March 25 says: "One of the biggest surprises in the history of football at the University of Pennsylvania was sprung yesterday, when it was learned that the Red and Blue eleven will play Brown next fall at Providence. The trip to Providence is the result of a request from the New Englanders that the game this year be played on their grounds. The matter was seriously discussed by the Quakers' football committee and it was unanimously decided to give them their request. Of course, it will deprive the football lovers of the City of Brotherly Love from seeing the game, but as one of the members of the committee said yesterday: 'The relations which have always existed between our college and Brown have been unusually friendly, and as we have re-

ceived such decent treatment from the Brown footballers since the first day we played them, it was next to impossible for us to refuse their request."

**Lecturers from Brown** Recently the secretary of a Brown alumni association said to President Faunce: "We have in our town a fine lecture course every winter. If some of our Brown professors could appear on our platform, it would promote Brown's interests throughout this region. What professors can you personally recommend for public lectures, and what would be their subjects?"

In other places alumni have asked Dr. Faunce to suggest speakers for university clubs, teachers' conventions, public dinners, high school graduations, etc., and in response he has prepared a list of a few members of the faculty who are frequently doing this sort of work. One of them—Mr. Crosby—is a professional reader, whose readings rank with any in this country. The others are available either for single addresses or courses of lectures, provided not too much time away from home is required. The matter of compensation cannot be determined by any fixed rule. If the distance is not too great, the faculty often go in a missionary spirit, asking nothing more than expenses. In other cases a moderate fee ministers to the satisfaction of all concerned. The list may, on some occasion, assist in introducing Brown teachers in various parts of the country.

Professor George G. Wilson, International Law.

Professor Courtney Langdon, French Literature, Browning, Dante, Readings or Lectures.

Professor J. Irving Manatt, Ancient Greece, Modern Greece, Classical Study, Modern Education.

Professor Walter C. Bronson, English Literature, The Teaching of English in School and College.

Professor Walter G. Everett, Ethics, Modern Philosophy, Biographies of Great Thinkers.—Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, etc.

Professor James Q. Dealey, Social Science, Government, Political Reform, Problems of the City, etc.

Professor Albert D. Mead, Biology, Municipal Sanitation, The Study of Medicine, Cul-

tivation of the Lobster, Conservation of Marine Resources, etc.

Professor Albert K. Potter, Life at Oxford University.

Professor Alexander Meiklejohn, The Problems of School Teaching, Culture vs. Efficiency, The Aim of Education, etc.

Professor John F. Greene, Modern Italy, European Travel, Greek Institutions.

Professor William MacDonald, Historical Study, Political Reform, City Government, Educational Ideals.

Professor Henry T. Fowler, Biblical Study, The Hebrew Prophets, Israel's Message, The Modern Sunday School.

Professor Thomas Crosby, Readings from Shakespeare, from Modern Poets, from English and American Plays.

Professor J. Ansel Brooks, Aviation, The Conquest of the Air.

Professor Camillo Von Klenze, German Literature and Civilization, Modern Germany (in German or English).

Professor Herbert E. Walter, Bird Life, The Study of Animals, The Meaning of Evolution, The Development of the Human Body, etc.

**Biological Department Publications** The Biological Laboratory has just issued the sixth volume of its contributions. It contains the following fifteen papers, written by officers or students in the department:

List of the Rhode Island Copepoda, Phyllopoda, and Ortracoda, with New Species of Copepoda. By L. W. Williams.

Regenerated and Abnormal Appendages in the Lobster. By V. E. Emmel.

The Stomach of the Lobster and the Food of Larval Lobsters. By L. W. Williams.

The Fishes of Rhode Island. V.—The Flat-fishes. By H. C. Tracy.

The Fishes of Rhode Island. VI.—A Description of Two Young Specimens of Squeteague (*Cynoscion Regalis*), with Notes on the Rate of their Growth. By H. C. Tracy.

The Growth and Toxin Productions of *Bacillus Diphtheriae* upon Proteid-free Media. By P. A. Hadley.

Regeneration and the Question of "Symmetry in the Big Claws of the Lobster." By V. E. Emmel.

The Physiology of the Digestive Tract of Elasmobranchs. By M. N. Sullivan.

The Reactions of Planarians to Light. By H. E. Walter.

The Reaction of Blinded Lobsters to Light. By P. B. Hadley.

Theories of Bird Migration. By H. E. Walter.

Johannes Muller. By P. B. Hadley.

The Behavior of the Larval and Adolescent

Stages of the American Lobster (*Homarus Americanus*). By P. B. Hadley.

A Vacuum Stopcock. By F. G. Keyes.

Simple Synthetic Media for the Growth of *B. Coli* and for its Isolation from Water. By M. L. Dolt.

**Studying for the Ministry** In spite of the recent large increase in the engineering departments of Brown, the university continues to hold its own in the number of students for the ministry. There are now thirty students who have the ministry in view, and several of these are preaching each Sunday in places near Providence. Thirteen of these are missionary volunteers. A recent census of Brown University graduates shows a strong tendency to enter Y. M. C. A. work. In New England Brown men are now acting as secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Associations in Brockton, New Bedford, Bridgeport, Melrose, and Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in Providence, while four Brown men are secretaries of the International Committee in New York city.

**A Good Word for the Valedictorian** At the Williams College dinner in New York city, recently, Dr. Franklin Carter, a former president of Williams, Carter, a former president of Williams, made a plea for the valedictorian. He said the modern elective system gave the students the chance to seek the "line of least resistance," and that to parody the hymn they were inclined to "crown whim lord of all."

He said there was a feeling that it was a bad thing to be a valedictorian, but that it was easy to see somebody had to be head of the class and the world shouldn't be too hard on the unfortunate.

Personally, he said, he had a sneaking fondness for valedictorians. Four out of eight of William's presidents had had that distinction. He didn't know for sure about one of the others because he went to Amherst and died shortly after having that experience.

**Brown Christian Association** The work of the Brown Christian Association has shown greatly increased vigor this year under the leadership of the new secretary, C. F. Silcox. The total budget for the year is \$2000, and the alumni are now contributing toward this sum. The various student Bible classes now number twenty-three. Each of these meets once a week—sometimes a fraternity group, sometimes a group living in a single dormitory. Over two hundred students are enrolled in these classes. The leaders meet regularly with some professor or some city pastor in normal groups. The course most popular is that using as a text book: "The Social Teaching of Jesus," by Professor Jenks of Cornell.

**Baseball Schedule** Manager W. H. Kent of the university baseball team has announced the following schedule for the approaching season:

|      |    |                                     |
|------|----|-------------------------------------|
| Apr. | 3  | Bowdoin at Providence.              |
|      | 6  | R. I. State at Providence.          |
|      | 9  | Trinity at Providence.              |
|      | 15 | Amherst Agricultural at Providence. |
|      | 16 | Penn. State at Providence.          |
|      | 20 | Vermont at Providence.              |
|      | 23 | Princeton at Providence.            |
|      | 27 | Lafayette at Providence.            |
|      | 30 | Princeton at Princeton.             |
| May  | 4  | Exeter Academy at Providence.       |
|      | 6  | Cushing Academy at Providence.      |
|      | 7  | Tufts at Providence.                |
|      | 10 | Columbia at New York.               |
|      | 11 | West Point at West Point.           |
|      | 14 | Holy Cross at Providence.           |
|      | 18 | Yale at New Haven.                  |
|      | 21 | Colgate at Providence.              |
|      | 25 | Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.       |
|      | 28 | Harvard at Providence.              |
|      | 30 | Yale at Providence.                 |
| June | 1  | Wesleyan at Providence.             |
|      | 4  | Stevens Institute at Providence.    |
|      | 8  | Pennsylvania at Providence.         |
|      | 11 | Amherst at Amherst.                 |
|      | 15 | Amherst at Providence.              |
|      | 17 | Harvard at Cambridge.               |
|      | 18 | Holy Cross at Worcester.            |

The first game of the season resulted in a victory for Brown over Bowdoin, 5 to 3. Warner pitched six innings for Brown and was followed by Bliss. Snell caught well. Summary: Brown, 4 hits, 5 errors; Bowdoin, 6 hits, 3 errors. The home team showed up exceptionally well for a first game.

## THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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*The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot undertake  
to return manuscripts sent to it for publication,  
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*With the present issue the Brown  
Alumni Monthly increases its reading  
matter to the extent of four pages. This  
entails a considerably larger expense and  
we shall need an increased revenue to  
balance it.*

*We ask Brown graduates in every walk  
of life, of whatever profession or busi-  
ness, to assist us by becoming advertisers  
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sentimental considerations involved; but  
we earnestly invite any alumnus who  
wishes to help Alma Mater to show his  
loyalty in this practical fashion. We are  
working for the college first of all.*

*Mr. Brown, the treasurer of the  
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necessary information on the subject.  
Address the Brown Alumni Monthly,  
Box 1207, Providence, R. I.*

## A VOTE ON THE CHARTER CHANGE

The Alumni Monthly, in conjunction with the Advisory Council of the Alumni, is about to mail to all graduates of the university a blank ballot, to be filled out and returned at once to the Monthly, on the proposed change in the university charter. This change looks to the elimination of the existing denominational requirements in the government and teaching force of the university, and the Advisory Council and the Monthly earnestly urge every graduate to vote and to vote promptly. Whether you favor the change or not, kindly vote, one way or the other. It is highly desirable that the sentiment of the alumni on this vital matter be obtained without delay. A failure to elicit a large and representative vote would be greatly unfortunate, and we ask every recipient of a ballot to mail it back to Providence on the day of its receipt if possible.

## TESTS OF COLLEGE EFFICIENCY

The last annual report of the president of Oberlin College contains over a hundred pages on "Tests of efficiency as applied to the work of the college," largely an outline or syllabus. While a tentative application of the tests is made to local conditions, the scheme is intended to be sufficiently inclusive to apply to the work of any college. The subject is divided under three heads: The quality of the output; The adequacy of the educative process; and The cost of the college and its operation. A bibliography is appended.

Under the first head, "The quality of the output," are considered: the scholastic efficiency of the graduates, their success in after life, and their general intellectual efficiency. Of these three elements the first is considered as it appears in the work of the graduates in graduate schools, in professional schools and in technical schools. Success in after life is divided into: vocational; in politics and statesmanship; and in social service. The third division is at once vaguer and of wider range and raises the interesting question whether any

quality or combination of qualities can be found to be so generally possessed by the graduates of any college as to constitute a hall-mark of that college.

This is good so far as it goes, but we should like to ask if the promotion of scholarship and the diffusion of culture in the community are not important parts of any college's output? They are certainly matters of earnest concern to every professor, and they often absorb a large amount of his time and strength. Moreover, they are as important as the quality of the student product in forming the impression which the public has of the college. Take away from the Brown University of the third quarter of the nineteenth century the influence which Lincoln and Harkness, Green and Diman exerted outside its halls, and what a shrinkage at once occurs in the public estimate of its importance!

With the third section, which deals largely with material matters, we have no particular quarrel, except that the criticism which we have to pass upon the second seems to some extent applicable here also; but the second division, which deals with "the educative process in the college," seems to us not only faulty but even unfortunate. It is like an attempt to weigh distance or measure wit, that is, to bring the essentially imponderable and intangible within rules that apply only to material things. To subject an Agassiz to a "time clock" or to confront a Norton with the annual cost of his services per student,—this is an infallible recipe for having no Agassizes or Nortons. It was well to have done the work performed at Oberlin if only to display with unmistakable clearness the reduction ad absurdum of applying the tests of industrial production to the fruitage of the mind and the spirit.

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BY THE WAY

We do not suppose that all our readers will agree with Lieutenant Taylor's vigorous paper on "Brown and Militarism," but we print it because it embodies the interesting viewpoint of a loyal

alumnus and a specialist in the profession of arms. We believe that a frank and free discussion of all sorts of problems bearing on the future of Brown is salutary. If we had twice as much space at our disposal we would invite a larger debate on many important topics.

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The university campus is beginning to take on the tinge of spring. The hatless undergraduate is much in evidence; little games of ball, enlisting two or three men each, are being played on Lincoln Field; the candidates for the nine are hard at work under Coach Woodcock; strains of music float from the open windows; the elms and maples are swelling; the workers in marble are carving the capitals of the John Hay Library far above the clang of the trolley cars and the squeak of the wheels on the curve; genial crowds throng the long terrace of the Brown Union every pleasant noontime; castles in the air are building. It's a very fine time of year. Do you wish you were back?

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It is generally agreed that the new Hay Library is a handsome and dignified building. Some people hold that it should be farther from the street; some others say that land is too scanty there to be seeded down to mere grass. For ourselves we wish it were a trifle more to the northward, but are disposed to glory in it as a fine monument to John Hay and a beautiful piece of work. We wish there were another white marble building just over the way, where the Administration Building stands. Perhaps there will be some day. The Administration Building might be moved a little, to make room for it, when the time comes.

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It looks as if we were going to have a good baseball team this year, under Mr. Woodcock's coaching. He has had a large experience since he pitched for Brown, and if anyone can turn out a winning nine "he kin." When you stop to think about it, Brown nines have averaged very high in the last fifteen or twenty years. Probably no other American college can show a better record on the diamond, year in and year out.

It seems as if it were time for some addition to be made to the official information available concerning the graduates of Brown. The last Historical Catalogue bears the date of 1905; this year marks the half-way point to the next of the series. Perhaps before the year is out it will be found practicable to issue an address book of living graduates, or a pamphlet containing statistics of the classes that have graduated since 1904. We make the suggestion modestly and without any plan definitely in mind.

President Faunce has recovered from an attack of the grip which induced him to take a brief vacation journey into the pinelands of New Jersey. He has come back with his strength renewed, but it is evident that our modern university presidents live under a constant strain. Dr. Faunce, in addition to his official college duties, is called upon to go hither and yon to talk on a great variety of themes to an equally great variety of audiences. It would be easier if he could choose his audiences and his topics. But that is not always possible.

## THE LETTER BOX

### MEMORIES OF COMMENCEMENT

*Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:*

One of my pleasantest memories is of last commencement day, when a few ancient alumni sat down to breakfast at the Brown Union. This incident of the day is referred to in the Alumni Monthly for July and December, pp. 43, 113. It was the result of correspondence and the kind assistance of the officers of the Union. I have written again to the secretary and hope to receive a favorable reply, to be followed perhaps next commencement by concurrent action on the part of old friends, classmates and members of other classes, resident in Providence and elsewhere. Later in the day the platform of the Union was a fine point

from which to estimate the spectacular resources of the present-day undergraduate. The excellent burlesque took the place of dessert after the solid repast provided in Sayles Hall. I failed to take in the ball game and thus missed what was described by a returning graduate, whom I met on the train in the evening, as "one grand rough house." To many the orderly rotation of stately academic events is the chief feature of the great day, closing with the brilliant presidential reception. But there was room also for lighter diversions, the meringue on the pie, unconsidered by-products, redolent with the waning and attenuating incense of friendly reminiscence.

A. B. JUDSON, 1859.

New York, March 10.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### BOOKS BY WILLIAM A. MOWRY

Dr. Mowry, though his formal connection with Brown University is that of an honorary graduate, studied three years with the class of 1858, of which he is probably the oldest member, being in his eighty-first year. He is, of course, best known to Brown graduates as the senior principal for twenty years of the Providence English and Classical School. His educational experiences, both in giving and in receiving, he has described in his "Recollections," a vivid, interesting and occasionally humorous picture of educational conditions in New England for three-quarters of a century. Some of the sources of his influence over his pupils are given in his "Talks with My Boys," a book that is hard to lay down when it has once been opened. If one is interested in

human inheritance and would like to know the ancestry and kindred of this picturesque and forceful personality, he has only to refer to the volume on "The Descendants of John Mowry," to have his curiosity gratified. These are not all of Dr. Mowry's books, but they are those most recently published or issued in revised editions, and we heartily commend them to the attention of our readers.

*Talks with My Boys.* Fifth edition, revised and enlarged. New York, Silver, Burdett & Co., 1909.

*Recollections of a New England Educator, 1838-1908.* New York, Silver, Burdett & Co., 1908.

*The Descendants of John Mowry of Rhode Island.* Providence, Preston & Rounds Co., 1909.

## THE FOURTH DIMENSION MADE SIMPLE

The volume before us deserves to rank with Dr. Morton Prince's "Dissociation of a Personality" as a scientific work more fascinating than the "Arabian Nights" or the latest novel of mystery. It is a collection of twenty-two essays that present from different points of view the baffling notion of a dimension beyond the familiar three of length, breadth and thickness. The essays are all intended to be non-mathematical and popular, though they are naturally of differing degrees of clearness. They have the advantage for the ordinary reader of being short and to some extent illustrated. There can be no doubt that Professor Manning's introduction is the most important contribution to the volume, as it should be, for he is recognized as one of the greatest living students of the subject. For a specimen of his clearness of thought and simplicity of expression, we commend the reader to the footnote on 60-61. While the non-mathematical reader is doubtless forever shut out from the true inwardness of the Fourth Dimension, it is a great satisfaction to have so much revealed to him as the enterprising publishers have given us in this inviting volume.

The Fourth Dimension Simply Explained; a collection of essays selected from those submitted in the Scientific American's prize competition, with an Introduction and editorial notes by Henry P. Manning, Ph. D. New York, Munn & Co., 1910.

## PROFESSOR BAILEY'S POEMS

Every Brown man is under obligations to those who have made possible the publication of Professor Bailey's poems, and especially to Mr. J. L. Harrison of the Providence Athenaeum, who has been a prime mover in the praiseworthy enterprise. The book is handsomely printed by the Standard Printing Co. and published by the Preston & Rounds Company.

Professor Bailey's nature verses are graceful and fanciful. He has a keen eye for color and movement, and is never happier than when he is in his garden of poesy and bloom. To Brunonian readers, however, a peculiar interest will attach to his songs of Brown and poems of Psi Upsilon; of his beloved fraternity he is the unquestioned laureate. With his loyalty for the college mingles an equal loyalty for the society, and thirty years after his graduation he can sing with evident sincerity:

"A boy myself, I cannot deem  
That I am otherwise than they,  
Psi U is still my spirit's dream,—  
I joined her only yesterday."

Professor Bailey has somehow managed to keep spring and youth in his heart.

Poems. By William Whitman Bailey. Pp. 156. Providence: Preston & Rounds Company, 1909.

## AN OUTLINE FOR ENGLISH STUDIES

This compact hand-book is an excellent specimen of a convenient type of literary help. Yet we cannot help thinking it almost a menace to good teaching, it gives the poor teacher so good an equipment. A person fit to teach English literature ought not to need it, and the unfit will either misuse it or use it by rote, without judgment, and so make literature even more a dead thing than it would have been without it. Lacking its guide-posts, an ill-equipped teacher might have had the inspiration to turn his pupils loose in the fair fields of English literature to shift for themselves,—perhaps the best thing that any teacher can do for them. Next to that—and it is perhaps an impossible ideal in these days of pedagogy—would come an intelligent use of such helps as are given in this book. But, in the name of literature, let it be taken as a teacher's guide, not as a pupil's goad. We venture to assert, for instance, that a pupil might cram up sufficient knowledge to gain a perfect mark in each of the 25 subjects listed on pages 10 and 11, and yet not have the faintest glimmering appreciation of Chaucer's poetry, while, on the other hand, he might not know the difference between a buffoon and a juggler, and yet thrill with the charm of the Prologue and the Knight's Tale. It is even possible that the larger, broader, humaner knowledge imparted or called for by this book may be more dangerous than the pettifogging pedantry of the older type, as more easily mistaken by intelligent students for an acquaintance with literature, which may indeed be critical and historical, but which must first and last be spiritual. The enjoyment of literature is the true test of its appreciation. The student should not be compelled painfully to regurgitate in order to analyze chemically the dainties that tickle his palate.

Study Book in English Literature, from Chaucer to the Close of the Romantic Period, by E. R. Hooker. Boston, D. C. Heath and Co., 1910. 315 pages, map.

## LINCOLN THE PEOPLE'S LEADER

In the volume before us, Mr. G. H. Putnam, the publisher, presents a study of the genius and career of Lincoln, bringing out especially the conditions that, as he says, "forged" the character of the great president. To his own monograph Mr. Putnam adds a reprint of an important pamphlet first printed as a campaign document in 1860, containing Lincoln's speech delivered at the Cooper Institute in February of that year, and now furnished with an introduction written by one of the original editors, Judge Nott, in 1908. The volume is to a great extent a summary of the history of the civil war. It is intended not for scholars, but for the general reader, who will not easily lay it down after he has once opened it.

Abraham Lincoln: the People's Leader in the Struggle for National Existence, by George Haven Putnam. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

## BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

## Faculty Notes

Professors Kenerson and Phetteplace attended the joint engineers' dinner at the Hotel Somerset, Boston. The dinner was given by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and the Boston Branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and was attended by the presidents of these societies and about 425 others.

Professor F. P. Gorham has been engaged by the commissioners of shell fisheries to make an examination into the condition of pollution of Narragansett Bay.

Dr. Henry Englander of the department of Biblical literature and history has received a call to the chair of Hebrew and Biblical literature at the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, which is the college and theological seminary of the Reformed Jewish Church.

Professor Henry T. Fowler of the Biblical literature and history department gave a lecture in Syracuse, Feb. 3, under the auspices of the Semitic and Biblical Club of the university, and repeated the same lecture at Wells College Feb. 4.

Professor Henry B. Gardner of the economics department spoke at the second annual banquet of the Providence Real Estate Exchange at the Narragansett Hotel Feb. 3, on the subject of "Taxation."

In the last number of the *Mathematische Annalen*, published in Leipzig, Professor Richardson has an article entitled: *Das Jacobische Kriterium der Variationsrechnung und die Oszillationseigenschaften linearen Differentialgleichungen 2. Ordnung*.

## Alumni

1787

Interesting light is thrown upon the career of John Faxon in a pamphlet just issued by Dr. James Alfred Spaulding of Portland, Me. It is the account of a once famous malpractice suit brought against Faxon and another physician, which was successfully contested. It appears that Faxon and a brother had enlisted as drummer and fifer in the Revolutionary War. After the war he went through Brown. He then taught school, studied medicine, and practised for a time in Providence. He moved to Machias, Me., in 1805, and later to Lubec, Me., where he remained until his death in 1850. The charges were brought in connection with a dislocated hip, and appear to have been quite unfounded.

1858

Solon W. Stevens has been organist of the First Congregational Church of Lowell, Mass., for over fifty years, beginning his service in

1859 at the age of twenty-three and continuing it without interruption until the present time.

1861

Amasa M. Eaton was named last month a member of the committee on reform in legal procedure recently authorized in Washington by the national conference on uniform state legislation.

1866

Hon. Lucius Brown, a trustee of the university, has been elected second vice-president of the Norwich, Conn., Savings Society.

1870

Rev. Irving W. Coombs, pastor of the Baptist Church in Sanbornton, N. H., has resigned to accept the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Edgartown, Mass.

The university library has received from Mrs. Edwin Davis French a copy of the handsome memorial volume issued after her husband's death. Mr. French, who was for two years a student at Brown in the class of 1870, won world-wide fame as a designer and engraver. The volume gives descriptions of 299 book-plates and 31 designs and engravings from his hand, together with two portraits and twelve specimen plates of his work. Mr. French was born in North Attleboro, January 19, 1851. After a year of preparation at Sufield, he entered Brown in 1866, but left college two years later on account of ill health. He became an engraver and designer of silver, and continued in that occupation until 1894, when he gave himself up to design on copper, which proved his "way to good fame." He was president of the Art Students' League of New York and a trustee of the American Fine Arts Society. He was fond of reading and took a special interest in artificial languages, such as Volapuck and Esperanto. He spent the winter of 1905-6 in Europe. He died on December 8, 1906, having, in an age of the decline of engraving, won for himself a place among the historic masters of that fascinating art.

1875

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California delivered his farewell lecture as Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin the other day. At its conclusion, the students presented Professor Wheeler with a silver cup, a reproduction of one in the famous collection at the museum at Hildesheim. Privy Councilor Schmidt of the ministry of education was present, representing the government, and made a brief address, in which he expressed the great satisfaction felt at the university and among the government officials over the work which the American educator has done there. Herr Schmidt also announced the proposed organization of

a society, the object of which will be to promote the study of American subjects. The society will be known as the Wheeler Society. President Wheeler subsequently left for Oxford, Eng., thence proceeding homeward.

1876

Dr. Eugene P. King left Providence, March 17, for a three weeks trip to Jamaica and Panama.

1877

Fred H. Williams was moderator of a town meeting at Brookline, Mass., March 2.

George W. Milford has resigned his position in the post office at Washington, D. C., and will devote himself to the practice of law. His address is 494 Louisiana avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Rathbone Gardner delivered an address in the Union Congregational Church, March 3, on "The Church and Citizenship."

1880

J. Lee Richmond, who pitched a no-run, no-hit, no-man-reach-first game for Worcester on June 12, 1880, is teaching in a high school in Toledo, Ohio. Worcester trimmed Cleveland to the tune of 1 to 0 that memorable afternoon, says an exchange.

1885

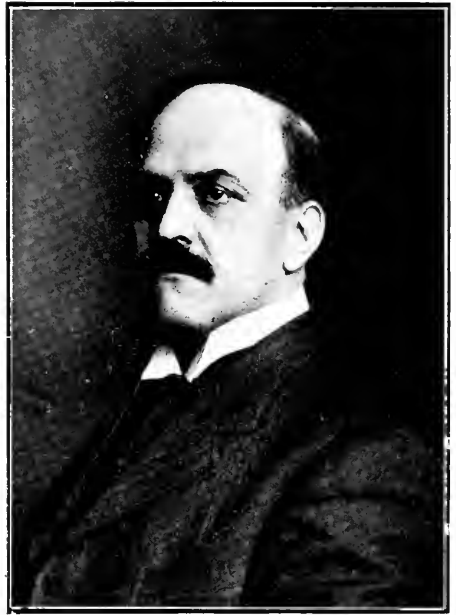
Olin S. Davis, librarian of the public library at Laconia, N. H., has issued his seventh annual report for the year 1909. He reports great extension of the library's activity during the year.

John B. Diman presided at the 19th annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association at Cambridge, March 12.

1887

Idaho Baptists are fortunate in their leadership, says a writer in the Chicago Standard, a Baptist paper. Without doubt the foremost personality among the Baptists of Idaho, from every point of view, is Hon. F. S. Dietrich, of Boise, judge of the United States District Court of Idaho. Not only in Christian work but as a representative and influential citizen, known and esteemed by every class of people in the state, Judge Dietrich stands as the peer of any other man in Idaho, whether in public or private life.

Frank Sigel Dietrich was born near Ottawa, Kansas, Jan. 23, 1863, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Jackel) Dietrich. The son was educated in the preparatory department of Ottawa University and in Brown University. He was instructor in history and political economy in Ottawa University, 1887-1891, and was admitted to the bar in Idaho in 1891, the year in which he came to the state to make his permanent residence. Here he gave himself with perseverance and intelligence to the practice of law, and his success, including his rapid rise to position and prominence, was assured from the start. No man is better or more widely and favorably known. For the first eight years he lived and labored and



JUDGE F. S. DIETRICH

(Courtesy of the Standard, Chicago.)

studied in his home at Blackfoot, where, Sept. 27, 1893, he married Martha Behle. In 1899, Judge Dietrich removed to Pocatello, and there lived eight years, transacting the legal business of a large corporation. In 1907 he was appointed to his present position by President Roosevelt, and since then has resided in Boise. He is the first president of the Idaho Baptist Convention, organized Sept. 24, 1908, and in the rapid molding of the fast-growing state, stands as a great influence for the best plans and methods.

In temper Judge Dietrich seems born for the wearing of the ermine, being naturally conservative and judicial, absolutely modest and unassuming, never without the atmosphere of gentlemanly culture. At the same time he has equally a spirit of breadth, liberality, and faith in enterprises which look to the future. He is endowed with a prophetic outlook, and is one of the most liberal givers to Christian organizations. He is a close reader, a careful thinker, a student of both books and men, given to great industry, patient in detail, always seeking the larger end.

1890

The Reverend James MacLaughlin is now rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Littleton, Colo.

1891

Rev. Walter L. Stone has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Sterling, Mass., where he has been pastor for nearly nine years.

1893

Henry A. Barker, Secretary of the Metro-

politan Park Commission of Rhode Island, delivered a lecture on public parks at the Rhode Island School of Design, February 16.

Archibald C. Matteson, Esq., is professionally engaged several days in the week on estate management at 60 Wall street, New York city. He retains his law office at 912 Banigan building, Providence.

## 1896

Carroll H. Ash is with the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company of Rochester, N. Y.

The Very Rev. G. DeWitt Dowling, dean of Gethsemane Cathedral, Fargo, N. Dak., at the celebration of Founder's Day of Temple University, Philadelphia, March 12, received the degree of doctor of divinity.

## 1897

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has resigned from the directorate of the United States Steel Corporation.

Hon. Everett Colby spoke at the opening of a new armory in Montclair, N. J., March 30.

A German recital was lately given by the German department of the Short Hills High School. Miss Clara A. Gomberg is at the head of this department and the evening was a success in every way.

## 1898

Arthur G. Host has been since September, 1908, head of the department of modern language in the Troy High School. He is secretary of the newly formed New York State Modern Language Association. Address: 32 Brunswick avenue, Troy, N. Y.

## 1899

Miss Clara B. Tingley, formerly of this city and now in Bassein, Burmah, recently entertained Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, who is touring the world in the interests of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The April "All-Story Magazine" contains a story by Freeman Putney, Jr., based on certain college class night incidents which might easily have occurred on the Brown campus and on Prospect terrace.

Prof. Arthur Horace Blanchard, who has been spending a part of his sabbatical year in Paris and England, has just been elected to the highest grade of membership (*sociétaire titulaire*) in the *Société des Ingénieurs Civils de France*, having been proposed for membership by three of the most prominent consulting engineers in Paris. Professor Blanchard is now on his way to Berlin by way of Nice, Florence, Rome, Naples, Venice and Vienna.

## 1900

Arthur E. Norton has recently been appointed assistant professor of mechanical drawing at Harvard University. For nearly a year he has been in the employ of the Allis-Chalmers Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., while on leave of absence from the university, but has

been recalled to take up his new work in the engineering department at Harvard.

Bulletin No. 1, which is Part III of the Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, has just been compiled by the Superintendent of the Natural Resources Survey of Rhode Island, Professor Charles W. Brown, 1900. The report deals with the water supply, wells, springs, and river measurements of the state, and also the general geology and geography of the northern part of the state, with advance statements and tests of Rhode Island coal.

Joseph W. Downs has removed his office for the practice of the law to Room 626, Tremont building, Boston, Mass.

Sidney A. Sherman delivered an address on "The Church and Socialism" in the St. James Church parish house on March 20.

Clinton C. White, secretary and assistant treasurer of the Puritan Life Insurance Company, addressed an audience of Brown students, February 17, at the invitation of the department of political economy on: "The Opportunities for a College Man in the Life Insurance Business."

Rev. J. L. Peacock, librarian of the West-erly Memorial Library, spoke at the State librarians' meeting at Arlington, March 30.

## 1901

Howard A. Coffin is in the Atlantic Concrete Materials Co. of New York, and has his office at 225 Fifth avenue.

J. Earle Brown, attorney-at-law, Woonsocket, R. I., has been appointed by the Superior Court of this state a standing master in chancery.

## 1902

Arthur J. Tellier has been a successful lawyer in Little Rock, Ark., since leaving Washington, a few years ago. The Little Rock Times-Record says of him: "By his decision in the demurrer filed by the defense in the case of U. S. vs Richard Ragan, et al. for cutting timber from government land, Judge Rogers has so depleted the criminal docket that the term will be of short duration. The demurrer to the indictment was sustained. As the majority of the cases for trial at this term of court are timber cases, and all were drawn on the same form, the decision is very far reaching, and will end a large number of the prosecutions, the statute of limitations having expired in those cases. The sustaining of the demurrer is a great victory for Attorney Tellier of Little Rock, formerly of the legal department of the interior department. Attorneys who heard his argument say it was one of the clearest and most impressive they ever listened to. The indictment against Ragan was drawn upon the form prepared by the attorney general's office and has been in use ever since passage of the act, making cutting of timber from government land an offence. In the more than thirty years it has been in use, this is the first time its sufficiency has been attacked. Ragan was accused of cutting timber in Scott county."

First Lieutenant Charles A. Tetrault, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., has recently been relieved of duty at Camp Connell, Samar, P. I., and ordered to report for duty as transport surgeon on the U. S. A. T. Lisicum.

Louis E. Young has left for Buenos Ayres, Argentina, where he is in business, after a visit to his parents in Woonsocket. Mr. Young was accompanied by his wife.

Jeremiah Holmes, for nearly seven years one of the secretaries of the Bridgeport Young Men's Christian Association, has accepted the position of director of the new trade school which the state board of education has located at Bridgeport. The decision to sever his connection with the Association was very slowly reached and in a spirit of deep regret on the part of Mr. Holmes and the Young Men's Christian Association, but he was influenced by the thought that he could have a great opportunity of service to the young men and women of the city of Bridgeport. The Bridgeport Standard, in speaking of Mr. Holmes, says: "He has been a most valuable secretary of the association and a worker for all good causes in the city. He was a strong factor in the organization of the most successful Industrial Baseball league, the relief woodyard and the vacant lot cultivation scheme, the new Christian Union Mission, as well as doing strong work purely within the association.

"He therefore brings to the new trade school demonstrated ability and capacity of the highest order, and the state is fortunate in securing him. The Young Men's Christian Association deserves credit for being able to contribute Mr. Holmes and the state authorities have also acknowledged that a strong influence in reaching their decision to locate the school here, in spite of the extreme effort of other cities to secure it, was because the Bridgeport Young Men's Christian Association and the Manufacturers' Association had originated and demonstrated the most satisfactory and practicable plan for such a school.

"It is the thought of the committee in charge to so plan the courses that the work of the public, Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Association schools will be strengthened as much as possible. There will be no overlapping and the best possible service of the old schools will not be destroyed but additional opportunities will be offered by the new."

#### 1904

Herbert L. Sackett is principal of the Fergus County High School at Lewiston, Montana.

#### 1905

Paul Weiss is principal of the high school in Marion, La.

#### 1906

Miss Bessie L. Adams is teaching English in the high school at Manchester, N. H.

#### 1907

Leon F. Payne has been transferred from the Newark office of the Carnegie Steel Company to the Boston office at 120 Franklin street.

His home address will be 27 Jason street, Arlington, Mass.

George Campbell, who is employed in the General Electrical Works at Schenectady, is living in the Phi Gamma Delta house of that city.

Grant Scull has a position with the Noyl Advertising Company, Flatiron building, New York city.

Eugene C. Carder, at present a member of the senior class at Rochester Theological Seminary, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Cuba, N. Y., and will enter upon his duties after his graduation in May.

#### 1908

Harry W. Robbins is teaching English at the high school in Marblehead, Mass., and organized and coached the football team of that school last fall through a successful season.

#### 1909

Frederick M. Boyce is instructor in science at Andover, Mass. His address is 10 Clement House.

Harry F. Smith, Jr., has a position with Butler Brothers, New York City.

E. W. Everson has left the employ of the Builders' Iron Foundry and has the position of Rhode Island agent for a company engaged in the manufacture of vacuum cleaners.

Chester L. Nourse has finished his work for the year at the Harvard Scientific School and will play ball this summer. He is under contract with the Boston Americans.

Ex-Captain Raymond will play ball this summer in New York state.

C. S. Hardy is learning the foundry business in his father's foundry at Fitchburg, Mass.

R. H. Whitmarsh's address is 226 East 61st street, New York city.

N. G. Chase is with the brokerage firm of Blair and Co., New York city.

Also engaged in the sale of investment securities are F. R. Budlong, with Dean and Shibley, and R. B. Sullivan, with Hornblower and Weeks. Both are in the Providence offices of their respective firms.

Alberti Roberts is teaching at the Technical High School, Providence.

Bernard A. Keenan's present address is Poste Restante, Munich, Germany. He is making a specialty of German at the University of Munich.

Guy F. Strickler has been transferred from the Boston office of the Library Bureau Company to the Providence office.

Harold R. Curtis is studying law at the law school of the University of Michigan.

T. Harper Goodspeed is an instructor in botany in the University of California.

C. R. Johnson is a student at the Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass.

Hubert R. Ede is a reporter on the New Bedford Standard.

The address of Harry B. Lake is 30 Church street, New York city.

John H. Wells is in the employ of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence.

Everett A. Greene is superintending construction work for Lockwood, Greene and Co., architects and engineers, Boston, Mass., at silver factories at Meriden and Wallingford, Conn.

Harold P. Babcock has a position with the Merriman Solidified Oil Co. of Providence.

### Births

Born March 8, 1910, to Leon Stearns Gay, '06, and Anna Hadley Gay a daughter, Alice Hadley Gay.

Born November 18, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. Leon Munn Kendall, '05, a daughter, Delphine.

Born January 13, 1910, to Irving L. Price, '05, and Mrs. Price, a daughter.

Born March 16, 1910, at Farmington, Maine, to Preston Summer Moulton, '06, and Mrs. Moulton, a son, Preston Summer Moulton, Jr.

At "The Crossways," Victoria, Texas, March 21, 1910, a son was born to Erik H. Green, '98, and Edith Jackson Green.

Born, March 7, 1910, to Albert R. Nichols, '96, and Mrs. Nichols, a son, Rodman Halfy Nichols.

### Engagements

The engagement of Miss Beatrice G. Chaplin of Portland, Me., to Dr. Charles H. Holt, '02, is announced.

The engagement of Miss Hazel Mae Wheeler to Dr. Lennox G. Walling, '02, has been announced.

The engagement of Miss Sarah Gridley Ross, '05, to Mr. Earl Whitney Browning, '05, is announced.

### Marriages

On Wednesday, March 16, 1910, Rev. Albert H. Stanton, '04, was married to Miss Carrie May Jordan of Portland, Me. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. Joseph Twomey, '00, pastor of the bride and brother-in-law of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton will make their home in Yarmouth, Me., where Mr. Stanton is pastor of the Baptist Church.

### Deaths

FRANK WILLIAM ANTHONY, 1846

Frank William Anthony died at his home in Oshtemo, Michigan, Feb. 2, 1910, aged 87 years. Mr. Anthony was born in North Providence, R. I., October 16, 1822, and was the son of James Anthony and Sarah Porter (Williams) Anthony of Brimfield, Mass. He

prepared for college at the Fruit Hill Seminary of North Providence, and entered Brown, graduating in 1846 with the degree of A. B. He continued his studies at the General Theological Seminary, New York city, graduating in 1849, but was never ordained. In 1850, he moved to Jackson, Mich., where he engaged in the boot and shoe business. He was treasurer of the Jackson county Agricultural Society, director of the public school, city treasurer, 1860; postmaster, 1867-68; county tax collector and contractor for the employment of convict labor at the Michigan State Prison. In 1886 he removed to Mattawan, Michigan, where he engaged in fruit farming. He was the author of various articles in the "Irish World," "Express," and the Chicago Tribune and was a member of the editorial board of the "Eagle," Jackson, Michigan, and "Legal Tender," Jackson. He married three times and had 18 children.

AUSTIN GOODYEAR, EN-1850

Austin Goodyear died at his home in the Riverdale district in West Springfield, Mass., March 25, 1910, aged 82 years. He was born in West Springfield, March 31, 1828, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. When 13 years of age he was sent to the Sheffield Literary Institution, where he remained two years, going then to Providence, where he prepared for Brown under the charge of Professor James R. Boise, '40. He entered Brown in 1846 with the class of 1850, but was compelled to give up his college course at the end of his second year on account of ill health. After leaving college he was employed for five years in the business of his cousin, Charles Goodyear, the inventor of vulcanized rubber, assisting in the carrying on of experiments in the treatment of rubber, and for one year he was sent to Central America to investigate the source of the rubber supply. The rest of his life, until he was forced to retire from active work, he devoted to the care of his farm. Mr. Goodyear was for many years an honored deacon of the First Baptist Church of Holyoke, Mass. He married, September 12, 1855, Anne Judson Chapin. Two children survive him.

OLIVER FRANCIS BRYANT, 1858

Oliver Francis Bryant, for 34 years one of the instructors at the Chauncy Hall School, and one of Woburn's oldest and most highly respected residents, died at his home, 164 Salem street, January 16, 1910, aged 82 years and 7 months. Mr. Bryant was born at Stoneham, Mass., June 9, 1827, the son of Oliver and Sarah Symmes Bryant, and received his early education in the public schools of his native town. He afterward attended the Warren Academy in Woburn and the Bridgewater Normal School, from which he graduated in 1851. After a course in Groton Academy he entered Brown University, graduating in 1858. He began as a teacher in the public schools at Wilmington, Mass., and

taught at Wilmington, Del., and Rockport, Canton and Dedham, Mass., and in 1800 was made an instructor in physics, chemistry, physical geography and history at the Chauncy Hall School, where he taught until he retired in 1894. As an instructor at Chauncy Hall, among his pupils were ex-Governor Curtis Guild, Professor Joseph Beale, head of the law department in Harvard University; George P. Riddle, the elocutionist; and E. A. Grozier, ex-'81, publisher of the Boston Post. He married Miss Minerva Richardson of Woburn in 1850, and in 1866 took up his permanent residence in Woburn. He was a member of the Congregational Church, which he joined in Dedham 53 years ago. After removing to Woburn, he joined the old First Congregational Church, of which he had been a deacon for 37 years and clerk for 27 years, his resignation having been read at the meeting of the church a few evenings previous to his death. He was a member of the library committee of the town for 25 years and served on the board of trustees for a number of years, had served on the school board and was a member of the board of aldermen in 1898. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Edwin F. of Chicago, and Oliver C. of Los Angeles, Cal., and five grandchildren.

#### REV. WILLIAM HENRY RANDALL, 1861

Rev. William H. Randall died at his home in Riverside, Cal., March 13, 1910, aged 60 years.

Rev. Mr. Randall had been a resident of California since 1890, removing to the Pacific slope in search of health. For the past 15 years he had not held a settled pastorate, devoting himself chiefly to the cultivation of an orange grove. He had been an invalid for some time and his death was not unexpected.

William Henry Randall was born on August 23, 1840, at Mystic, Conn. Both branches of the family came of New England Puritan stock. On the paternal side he was descended from John Randall of St. James parish, Clerkenwell, London, who emigrated to the American colonies in 1665, settling in what is now Westerly.

His early years were spent in his native town of Mystic. His graduation from Brown University as Bachelor of Arts was magna cum laude and he received his degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1864.

Defective eyesight forbade his joining his classmates who were rushing to the front in the Civil War. He turned his attention to teaching, first at the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, Conn., and later at the Mowry and Goff school between the years of 1868 and 1873. In the last named year he retired from teaching to enter the ministry.

After six months spent in travel in Europe and Palestine, and a year of study at the New York Theological Institution, he was ordained, in the year 1874, to the Baptist ministry, at the Windsor Avenue Baptist Church of Hartford, Conn.

In 1876 Mr. Randall was called to the pastorate of the Thompson Central Church at Thompson, Conn., where he remained five years. In 1882 he removed to Saxton's River, Vt., the seat of Vermont Academy, staying seven years.

Since early manhood a sufferer from chronic asthma, he found much relief from this complaint in the change in 1890 to California. In 1894 he removed to his last pastorate, at South Riverside (now Corona), where he remained for two years. Failing health again compelled his retirement, this time permanently, from the active ministry. In August, 1895, he removed to Riverside, and purchased an orange grove.

In his later years he published a book, "The Golden Rule Republic, No Utopia," and he was a frequent contributor to the Christian Socialist and religious journals.

He was married in 1874 to Mary Fish Gallup, daughter of John and Roxana Fish Gallup of Mystic, Conn., who survives him. The only surviving child of their marriage is William Gallup Randall, now City Attorney of Corona, Cal.

#### JOSEPH JAMES MALCOLM, 1907

Joseph James Malcolm died at his home in Providence, March 19, 1910, aged 27 years. He was the son of James and Martha E. Malcolm and was born in Apponaug, R. I., in 1883. He prepared for college at the Pawtucket High School, where he early showed an inclination for scientific studies. He entered Brown with the class of 1907 and elected the mechanical engineering course, graduating in June, 1907, with the degree of Sc. B. In recognition of the high quality of his work he was elected a member of Sigma Xi in his Senior year. After graduation he was connected with an engineering concern in New York city, where he was engaged in the design and construction of ventilating systems, but ill health compelled him to give up work there. He later accepted a position with the Dexter Engineering Company in Providence, where he remained until stricken with illness about six months ago.

#### FRANKLIN R. MORSE, 1912

Franklin R. Morse, a Brown University Sophomore and widely known in the city, especially in debating circles, died in his home at midnight Tuesday, March 22, 1910. Death was due to a complication of diseases attendant upon a nervous breakdown with which he was afflicted shortly after Christmas. His illness was partially due to overstudy, and he had been unable to attend college for several months. He was 21 years old. He was a prominent member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity and also a member of the local club of Knights of Delta Phi. Through his connection with the latter he had become widely known in debating circles, although he had never represented his college in the inter-college debates. He is the son of Rodolph and Annie Morse and he was born in this city, where he has always lived. He was a graduate of the Broad Street Grammar and the Technical High School.

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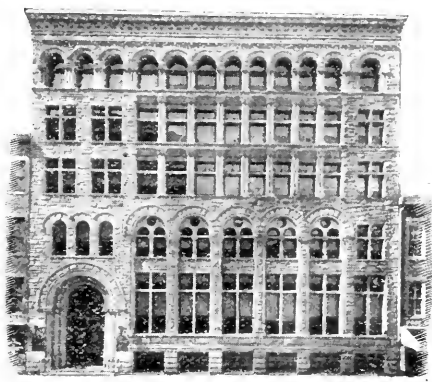
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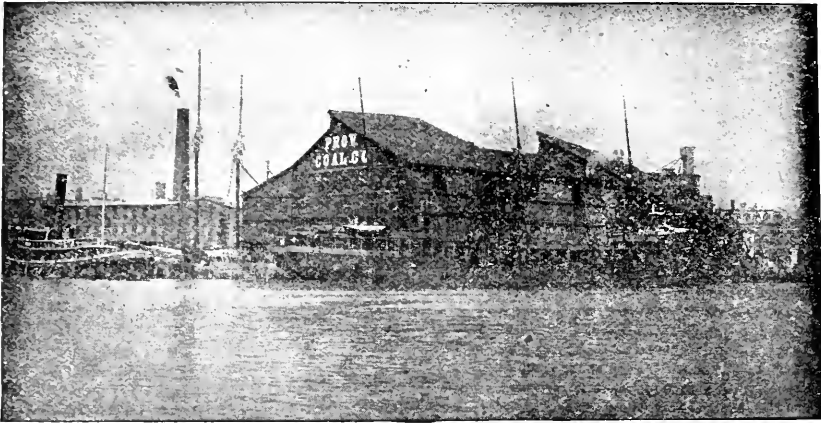
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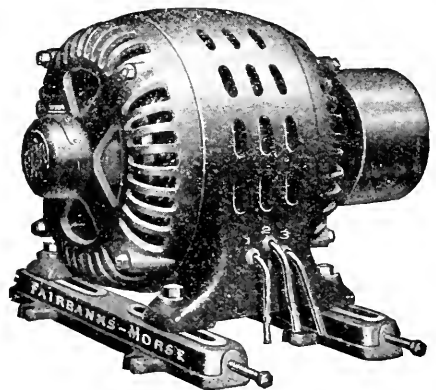
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