

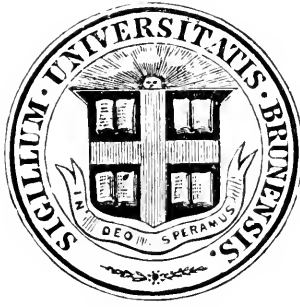
BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

★ 1910 - 1911 ★

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THE
BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Volume XI



June, 1910 to May, 1911

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
The Brown Alumni Magazine Co.
BROWN UNIVERSITY
1911

VOL. XI

JUNE, 1910

NO. 1

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



THE UNIVERSITY BASEBALL TEAM

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to Subscribers of the
Brown Alumni Monthly

AN INDEX

to the Ten Volumes of the Monthly completed with the May number has been prepared with much labor. It contains about 15,000 heads, referring to all the contemporary history of Brown during President Faunce's administration the last ten years, and to all persons mentioned in the magazine.

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. XI

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JUNE, 1910

NO. 1

AN OVERWHELMING GRADUATE VOTE FOR A NON-SECTARIAN CHARTER

THE VOICE OF THE ALUMNI

For the elimination of all sectarian restrictions from the charter of Brown University,	2008
Against such elimination,	223
Baptists for a non-sectarian charter,	482
Baptists against a non-sectarian charter,	167
Non-Baptists for a non-sectarian charter,	1081
Non-Baptists against a non-sectarian charter,	41

(Nearly one-fourth of those voting to approve failed to state their denominational affiliations. Presumably a considerable proportion of these are Baptists.)

The graduates of Brown University have spoken. By an overwhelming majority they have put themselves on record in favor of the elimination of all sectarian restrictions from the charter of Brown University. Never in the history of the university has there been such an impressive alumni verdict on any question. At the time of the athletic controversy a few years ago less than five hundred responses were elicited by a similar call for alumni opinions. The nomination of trustees rarely calls out five hundred votes. But in the present instance the interest was so general that over 2000 replies were received within a fortnight of the mailing of the ballots at Providence. The total number sent out was 3550, the whole body of alumni and alumnae being thus addressed. At the present writing, as the Monthly goes to press, the number returned is 2231.

It has been said that the advocacy of a non-sectarian charter by the Monthly has left the graduates of Brown University unprepared for an impartial poll.

But it must not be forgotten that the Monthly has had little to say on the subject during the year that followed the publication of the corporation committee's preliminary report; nor would the question have been actively reopened by it, prior to the committee's final report, had not a vigorous campaign for the preservation of the present sectarian charter requirements been set on foot. Both sides to the controversy have utilized the secular press, and the friends of the old order have reached, through denominational papers, a far wider audience than that to which the Alumni Monthly goes. We mention this merely to show that the ground has been well ploughed by both parties to the argument. And if any further testimony were needed to the preparedness of the graduates of Brown to vote on this issue, it might be found in the immediate response from all quarters to the recent call for votes. Those who complained that they were too little informed to cast a ballot intelligently on the question.

namely, *Do you approve the corporation committee's preliminary report?* could be numbered on the fingers of one hand. Studying these ballots, many of them amplified by detailed written opinions, it is difficult to escape the impression that the great majority of the writers have welcomed the opportunity afforded them by the Alumni Advisory Council and the Alumni Monthly to register their mature conviction that the charter of the university should be changed. This is no new question, suddenly sprung. Nor is the verdict hasty and undeliberate. The controversy has been coming to a gradual head for a generation, and one alumnus declares that he has desired the change for three score years and ten.

To anyone who examines the ballots with care, two facts are clearly apparent: the remonstrants are eloquent of the rights of the founders and the sacredness of our obligation to them; the advocates of a change are also eloquent of independence and liberty, but a very large proportion of them give voice to their feeling with significant brevity and simplicity. Where the words on the ballot: "I do — approve" appear, they have inserted such emphasizing terms as "fully," "heartily" and the like. Theirs is no perfunctory assent—perfidious would be more nearly descriptive. No one can read these ballots and believe, as one alumnus has convinced himself, that the sentiment for a changed charter has been concocted by a small, ungrateful clique in Providence.

Nor is it possible to think that the advocates of a change are mere "liberalists" and irreligionists. A large number of the Baptist ministers who have voted favor the abolition of sectarianism. Members of all the denominations affected by the proposed change—Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Friends—record themselves in support of it. Indeed it would be a ridiculous indictment of the alumni of Brown to say that the amendment is supported merely or chiefly by those who are indifferent to the future of formal religion, for the affirmative vote reflects the view of practically nine-tenths of all those voting. Men may honestly differ as to the advisability of removing the denominational restrictions from the char-

ter, but it is equally unfair and futile to say that those who are anxious to see these restrictions removed are less concerned for the welfare of organized Christianity than their opponents are. The friends of the change do not believe that there is any less vital religion to-day at Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Harvard, Amherst, Williams, Yale and Princeton than there would be if a majority of the trustees of these institutions were required to be of a single sect.

Apprehension lest the university shall be controlled by some other branch of the Church is expressed by a few alumni who vote against the change. To them it may be pointed out that any such control can be easily prevented by a charter provision that no one body shall ever have a controlling voice in the corporation; but this would shut out the present dominant sect as absolutely as every other.

It is peculiarly significant that family and sectarian lines are not closely drawn in the vote. One Congregationalist—a college president—votes aye; another member of the same household votes nay. A Baptist, son of one of the most prominent Baptist graduates of Brown, ardently opposes the change, and his three brothers favor it. One of the most eminent Episcopal clergymen in the country is against the change, and the occupants of two of the chief historic Baptist pulpits of the land vote for it. A veteran Episcopal clergyman opposes the amendment and intimates that the Baptists are foolish to favor it; three young Baptists, scions of great Baptist benefactors of Brown, range themselves undaunted on the other side.

There is no demarcation along the line of age. The oldest graduate of the college, a member of the class of '42, opposes the alteration; the two voting members of '43 are against it; but '45, '47 and '49 are all for the proposal. There are friends and foes of the amendment in the youngest classes. But over and above all rises this salient fact—the great body of graduates, men and women alike, desire the change; and only six per cent. of the total number of graduates have put themselves on record against it.

H. R. Palmer

AGAINST THE CHANGE

"Let us not deal so lightly with a sacred trust."—Baptist clergyman, '69.

"In view of the work already done and the present standing of the college I hesitate to recommend any change."—Episcopalian, '99.

"The proposed change is not only absolutely unnecessary for the university, but entirely unfair to the denominations concerned."—Baptist clergyman, '91.

"During my four years in college I never heard the word 'Baptist.' Who does now?"—Baptist, '82.

"Evidently the founders designed the college for a Baptist institution."—Baptist clergyman, 1900.

"The purpose of the founders' was clearly Baptist control. Let that be kept, while the number of denominations may be increased. Anything more is disloyalty to a trust, especially the admission of other than Protestants to the presidency and faculty."—Baptist clergyman, '62.

"Eliminate sectarian requirements and Brown becomes a Rhode Island college. At present it is the College of the Baptist Denomination throughout the United States."—Baptist clergyman, '80.

"I think such a step would forfeit the support of a magnificent denomination."—Free Baptist clergyman, '02.

"It *may* be good business, but is *surely* poor poetry."—Baptist, '05.

"Twentieth-century progress ought not to be inimical to all-century honesty."—Baptist clergyman, '01.

"I am of the opinion that it will be a decided mistake for any college to put itself under the *domination* of the Carnegie Foundation."—Baptist clergyman, '71.

"I would still exclude Roman Catholics from the government of the university."—Baptist, '94.

"The whole proposition is outrageous and has its inception with a small clique in Providence that, while receiving benefits from Brown, have always been seeking to overthrow her historic charter."—Baptist, '94.

"I went to Brown because it was a Baptist institution. My son will not go there unless it remains one."—Baptist, '72.

"The nation as well as the church

needs religious as well as secular schools."—Baptist clergyman, '62.

"I believe that the disadvantage to the Baptist cause, through the proposed change, would outweigh any advantages that might come."—Baptist, '91.

"I have just read the charter through carefully, and I disapprove the preliminary report of the committee."—Baptist, '78.

"I believe a strict adherence to the principles and motives of the founders of Brown University to be more important than money."—'43.

"We (the Baptists) stand, if true to our convictions, as a living though kindly protest against what we believe the serious errors held by all other religious bodies."—Baptist clergyman, '71.

"Better wait fifty years or so."—Episcopalian, '85.

"This agitation is purely academic and of no practical importance."—Baptist, '84.

FOR THE CHANGE

"This proposed change in the charter of Brown University has been my desire for seventy years."—Congregationalist, '45.

"The report looks in the direction of a more genuine and less technical insistence on character-building as a primary aim of education."—Baptist clergyman, '91.

"Brown will be Christian if divorced from any special obligations to the Baptists."—Congregational clergyman, '65.

"The sooner the present attenuated shadow of denominationalism is made to fade the better."—Episcopal, '79.

"It is the right and only step to take."—Baptist clergyman, '06.

"Not from any idea of participating in the benefits of the Carnegie fund, but because I think it wise."—Congregationalist, '76.

"Liberty of conscience is a natural right and he that would have it ought to give it." (Oliver Cromwell.)—Methodist, '07.

"I emphatically approve."—Universalist, '81.

"I most heartily approve."—Baptist, '94.

"I approve most heartily."—Episcopal, '01.

"I am confident that my father, who was a Brown graduate and a Baptist clergyman, would have strongly approved this change."—Baptist, '04.

"The final action at this time should, in my mind, be determined by the Baptist vote."—Congregational clergyman, '00.

"Let us change the letter to conform to the spirit of the charter."—Methodist, '95.

"I heartily approve. I have been a Baptist deacon, trustee, treasurer or chairman of finance committee for years."—Baptist, '86.

"Sincerely hope all traces of sectarianism will soon be removed from the charter."—Baptist, '85.

"This is an age of progress. * * * Let our Alma Mater go forward."—Baptist, '84.

"I think the college will be greatly strengthened by such action."—Baptist, '93.

"By all means cut it out."—Baptist, '93.

"I do not approve the change for the sake of securing a participation in the Carnegie pension fund."—Methodist, '80.

"I am professor of Greek in ———, a college which has recently changed its charter to a non-sectarian one. I favor it."—Baptist, '84.

"So many Gods, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind,
When just the art of being kind
Is all the sad world needs."—'55.

"I emphatically approve."—Baptist, '04.

"I fully approve."—Baptist, '71.

"Galatians 6: 15: 5; 14."—Baptist, '68.

"It is the only sensible proceeding."—'98.

"It is the only thing to do."—Methodist, '05.

"I most emphatically approve."—'76.

"All my fellow alumni with whom I have talked have been heartily in favor of the elimination."—Baptist, '05.

"Knowing full well that the spirit of the university is non-sectarian I desire it to be so in letter."—Baptist clergyman, '00.

"Each man to his own creed, but let no creed block the way."—'06.

"Whenever it can be done with substantially unanimous consent, or *general* consent."—Congregationalist, '55.

"The sooner the better."—'79.

THE VOTE BY CLASSES

	Approve	Not Approve		Approve	Not Approve
1842	0	1	1867	8	5
1843	0	1	1868	12	1
1845	2	0	1869	11	6
1847	1	0	1870	18	2
1849	3	0	1871	10	4
1850	0	1	1872	14	4
1851	2	0	1873	25	7
1852	5	2	1874	10	4
1854	11	0	1875	12	5
1855	7	0	1876	30	4
1856	2	0	1877	28	5
1857	7	1	1878	28	10
1858	9	2	1879	23	3
1859	3	2	1880	26	7
1860	8	1	1881	24	3
1861	12	1	1882	24	4
1862	7	2	1883	23	3
1863	9	2	1884	25	4
1864	12	4	1885	22	2
1865	14	5	1886	23	5
1866	17	6	1887	22	4

THE VOTE BY CLASSES---*Continued*

	Approve	Not Approve		Approve	Not Approve
1888	14	7	1899	93	5
1889	23	3	1900	81	8
1890	21	7	1901	75	7
1891	36	3	1902	92	5
1892	33	2	1903	87	5
1893	37	1	1904	77	6
1894	42	4	1905	98	5
1895	44	3	1906	103	3
1896	59	10	1907	105	1
1897	74	3	1908	96	2
1898	59	10	1909	110	1

THE VOTE BY DECADES

	Approve	Not Approve		Approve	Not Approve
1842-50	6	3	1881-90	221	42
1851-60	54	8	1891-00	558	49
1861-70	120	34	1901-09	843	35
1871-80	206	53			

THE VOTE BY DENOMINATIONS

	Approve	Not Approve		Approve	Not Approve
Baptist	482	167	Ethical Culture	1	0
Congregational	390	10	New Jerusalem	2	0
Unitarian	96	2	Liberal	1	0
Episcopal	287	9	Jews	11	0
Friends	21	3	Christian	7	0
Methodist	80	4	Lutheran	4	0
Roman Catholic	61	0	Christian Science	6	0
Presbyterian	11	0	United Brethren	1	0
* None	93	13	Schwenkfeldian	2	0
Dutch Reform	5	0	Theosophist	2	0

* Specifically stated.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN UNIVERSITY METHODS

By Charles Bates Dana, '99

I had recently a discussion with three American university graduates who later received doctor's degrees in Germany. Three American and three German universities were represented. The subject was Professor Jonas's article on German intellectual life which the Brown Alumni Monthly published some time ago. One of the men is now a New York attorney, the second is a professor of international law in Washington, and the third is a professor of science at a Connecticut university.

The particular question discussed was,

whether American professors and students generally were inferior intellectually to German professors and students, and, if so, how to improve the situation.

The lawyer said: "I would say that those German professors that I met, in their own specialties, appealed to me as having more intellectual power and a firmer grasp on the subject than the American professors with whom I have studied. The German university professor is distinctly a specialist; he devotes his whole life to a certain subject and usually to one particular part of that sub-

ject. His early education in a great many cases is more carefully looked after than is the early education of the American student.

"I would say that the average German student is a deeper student than the American: he is not so practical—not such an all-around man in business, human nature and affairs of the world generally—but in his own particular field I believe he is superior to the American student. An American university course would be child's play to a serious German student. The German work is very hard and examination is a serious ordeal. They examine him upon the subject itself, not upon text books. I have found very many cases of business men there, men who have been out of college in some cases from fifteen to thirty years, who have done no direct studying since their college days and yet who read and write Latin and Greek very well. This applies not only to Latin and Greek, but to any other subject which they have studied.

"On the other hand, I believe that the majority of German students go to the universities, spend a certain number of semesters, enjoy themselves, study very little, and have the title of a student, which is about as far as this class ever gets."

The professor of international law said: "There is not the least doubt but that the average German professor is intellectually *far* superior to the American. In this country the best minds go into more lucrative pursuits. There the social position connected with a professor's chair, the love for scholarship and the fewer opportunities for great material rewards all tend to draw the best minds into the universities. None but the very best, however, can enter, owing to the severe tests of productive scholarship which alone open the academic doors.

"As to the remedy, it is hard to answer. I would say that time will solve many of our problems, and that only time can do so. As long as business and the professions offer greater material returns there is no hope for drawing the very best minds into academic life. Of course, if well endowed chairs were created for research with very little teaching annexed, it would help materially in the

raising of our universities from the standpoint of scholarship. Further, the best cannot be hoped for as long as wealth plays such a great role in fixing the social rank.

"For many years to come it will be absolutely impossible therefore to equal the German universities. An approach could be made if there was a sharper line of demarcation in our universities between the graduate and the undergraduate faculties. If the graduate professional chairs were better endowed and were established and maintained primarily for research, as are all German professorships, much would be accomplished in the right direction. But the best can never be done—and it should be remembered that the best is actually accomplished under the German system and under German conditions—as long as the best minds do not strive for the honor of being a university professor. Any measure which will bring the greatest number of productive minds into our universities will make them what they should be in fact."

The professor of science said: "If I had to sum the situation up briefly, it would be somewhat thus: The average German professor has perhaps a better intellectual training for the special work of his profession than his American colleague. In natural ability I do not think he is superior. It is easy to argue the superiority of the German professor from a consideration of the tremendous output of intellectual activity in Germany. But to account for this activity, this devotion to scholarship and research, so many factors ought to be taken into account—older civilization, more reposeful character, better standardized and systemized educational system, and many other features of the social and economic organization, that we cannot gain in this way a fair comparison of professional intellects. I believe that many able men in American colleges fail to do work that would bear comparison with what is being done in Germany partly because they do not have the encouragement and leisure in this country, but especially because their own education in school and college was too little concentrated. *They never learned to study.* That is the great failing of American education to-day, I

think. And this is true also of graduate students. Most of them are not serious minded enough about their work. They can't grind hard enough—or won't. It is too bad that such a stigma rests on the word 'grind,' anyway.

"The remedy will only come with the solution of the whole education problem,

which all of us from President Wilson down are trying to solve. We must not only make the students devote the major part of their time to what is essential, but we must try to get them to *want* to do so. It is humiliating to think how hard that is."



COLLEGE HILL

"There's room at the top" for every Brunonian on Commencement Day

COLLEGE CHAPEL. A CLOSE ANALYSIS OF AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM BY A BROWN GRADUATE AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

By Bernard C. Ewer, '99

Most American colleges—the principal exceptions being certain state universities—require the attendance of all students at a daily religious service. The prevalent temper of student conformity to this requirement, however, raises some interesting questions about the value of the custom. No member of a college faculty who serves on the long-suffering chapel committee can fail to observe a peculiar phase of the “contemporary spiritual unrest,” and many a member has honestly harassed himself with the heretical question, “Is this religious observance really worth while?” There are, it is true, many small, sectarian institutions in which this difficulty does not appear, but it creeps in with the growth of cosmopolitanism, and marks an unmistakable trend of student and faculty sentiment. Speaking generally, the spirit of worship abideth not.

In an impartial consideration of the matter, certain facts stand out clearly. (1) The college chapel service has, actually or potentially, some genuine religious value. (2) It has social value, in that it brings the members of the college community together and thus fosters a consciousness of group unity. (3) It provides an opportunity for announcements of college affairs and other information of interest and importance, and is a convenient and appropriate place for short addresses to the entire student body by members of the faculty or by distinguished visitors. On the other hand, it is open to certain pointed objections. (1) It is largely lacking in devotional spirit. (2) In so far as it is merely tedious or perfunctory, it tends to foment a distrust of, or antipathy to, religion. (3) It is, under ordinary conditions, a distraction of attention from the interests of study, or a questionable infringement of personal convenience.

The issues thus raised are mainly three, viz., religious value, social and

moral significance for the life of the institutional group, and compatibility with the specific arrangements of college life. All are important, and all deserve some further consideration.

As regards the first, there is a sincere and pious belief that it is well for busy students and instructors to drop their work for a half hour and gather for the rest and spiritual upbuilding which come through worship. This view was maintained recently in the hearing of the writer by the president of a large middle western university, and it is the sentiment of many religious minds engaged in college life. As an argument it has idealistic force and a practical motive. Its truth is not to be ignored. Some persons receive such benefit, and it would be well if all did. But it is a hard fact that in most cases the genuine religious profit is exceedingly small. To a majority of the faculty chapel escapes being a nuisance only through their indifference and neglect; while in much student opinion it is a needless imposition, emphasized by the obvious fact that their educational guides do not regard it as worth attending. The docility with which students participate in the service varies, but in general it should not be mistaken for an inner uplift; it is little more than imitative and habitual. Furthermore, wherever there is an undercurrent of impatience or disapproval—an unfortunate condition which is more pervasive than is commonly understood—religion suffers. The idea becomes external and inoperative. At the period in life when important ideas are structurally formed, this one fails to receive some of its most valuable elements of meaning,—happiness, energetic accomplishment, spiritual refinement. Their place is taken by half-conscious contempt. Instead of satisfying religious needs, the observance tends to become futile or to produce an unwholesome effect.

It is an error to conclude from these considerations, as many do, that the chapel service should be abolished, or that attendance should be optional. Those who take this ground are apt to object to "required religion," but their protest misses the real issue. If the loss incident to optional attendance were specifically religious, it would indeed, under present conditions, be so small and so remediable in other ways as to occasion little dispute. But it is a vitally important though unappreciated fact that the principal value of the custom is not that of worship. As President Faunce says, "The service is not held chiefly for devotional purposes—though even religiously some students are clearly helped. But a powerful influence emanates from such a service in the direction of academic unity, democracy, and social coherence."* To a greater or less extent students feel this rather than clearly understand it, and close observers of college life will heartily endorse it. The view receives corroboration, in the opinion of many, from those institutions in which attendance is not required, though this point is uncertain, since the social purposes indicated above are often efficiently subserved in other ways, *c. g.* by college journalism, by weekly social gatherings, and by mass meetings in the interest of athletic enthusiasm. Without doubt, however, any college in which mass attendance at chapel is a tradition would be in the most serious danger of a disintegration of social unity and morale if the practice were discontinued. The case of Lehigh University, where the removal of the chapel requirement was eventually followed by a student petition for its restoration, is especially significant. "Those students came to realize that the meeting of all members of an academic family once a day has profound results on the attitude of that family toward one another." To these facts should be added another, most clearly exhibited by the history of religion, namely, that common religious observance, compulsory by custom, has subserved with unsurpassed effectiveness the moral and social welfare of the group. In view of the contemporary social movement this important guiding

principle ought not to be set aside in favor of an uncritical religious individualism. College authorities should require regular attendance at chapel if this makes for seriousness and brotherliness in college life.

Thus we come to a consideration of our second main problem, namely, how can the chapel service be made most instrumental to college ideals? Experience at several colleges of different types has convinced the writer of the following points:

First, the daily formal religious service tends to become inert, and should frequently be replaced by another kind of meeting. The psychological law, according to which the conscious part of an act is reduced to a minimum by repetition, should warn us against limiting the service to a monotonous order of scripture reading, hymn and prayer. The most uninspiring chapel with which the writer has had the misfortune to become acquainted was the most orthodox in its regularity; it utterly failed to influence student life in any good fashion whatever. The religious needs of college youth deserve different treatment. Two services a week (not including Sunday) are sufficient, and they should be short, crisp, and characterized in part by a few remarks showing the religious aspect of some detail of college life or everyday experience. The art of crystallizing wisdom into a pointed three minute address is too little cultivated by clergymen and college professors. If in addition there is a weekly vesper service with an appropriate sermon and special music—a successful practice of which Brown knows the value—the real interests of religion are best maintained. It is possible in this way to provide two or three religious gatherings of the student body every week, and to minimize the evil of perfunctory participation. No greater number is desirable, and it is permissible to repeat that in this matter the religious service exists for the sake of the student, not the student for the sake of the service, and that the religious needs of the student rather than tradition should furnish the guiding principle.

Second, there should be on other days college assemblies at the regular chapel hour, with a distinctly secular and varied programme. (1) College announcements

*Report of the president to the corporation, October 13, 1909, p. 18.

should as far as possible be made here rather than in a devotional service. (2) Short, informal talks by members of the faculty or by visitors on student affairs, points of contact between college and political and social life, questions of moment within and without the college community, — all these, if frankly handled, are sure to receive respectful attention. (3) Athletic interests have here an opportunity for vociferous expression, for information, and for the inculcation of a democratic spirit of self-control under more favorable conditions than are furnished on the bleachers during a game. Other organized features of college life likewise deserve discussion in the presence of the whole group. (4) Music. Accomplished students, glee and instrumental clubs find here an appreciative audience. And last, but not least, the common singing of college songs has a power which is analogous to that of hymns in religion, and which in most institutions is far from receiving proper development. Altogether, the amount and variety of such material, all of which enters organically into the group life, is much greater than is commonly supposed. Much of it finds its way from time to time, in an irregular and fragmentary fashion, into the chapel service, but the resultant crowding and diffusion of attention is unfortunate. What is needed is a division of labor by which these secular matters shall, as a regular practice, be brought explicitly to the front. They are not merely entertaining diversions; they have a special value in that they foster a sense of corporate college life, while offering an opportunity for control by principles of practical idealism. In many colleges the students do not meet *en masse* except in a tedious and unsatisfactory chapel service or on the bleachers. In neither case is the individual rightly made to feel what it is to be a member of the college body, yet a correct consciousness of this status is fundamentally important, since it is the matrix of the moral idealism of college democracy, and to a great extent of the idealism of subsequent social and political life.

The foregoing remarks have a certain empirical basis. For the last two years, in the College of Liberal Arts of Northwestern University, the experiment has been tried of setting apart one day each

week for such secular meetings. The time has proved wholly inadequate for its manifold purposes, but of the success of the venture there can be no doubt. The attendance on these days has been overflowing, often nearly doubling the usual attendance, and comprising approximately the whole student body, — and this in spite of the fact that the liberality of the chapel requirement permits one to absent himself from every such meeting if he pleases. The result has been a genuine development of that universal desideratum of student life, "college spirit," *i. e.* an active and happy group consciousness. That this possesses indirectly a real religious value is a defensible thesis and one of the best recommendations of the plan.

Concerning our third point, namely, the danger that the daily meeting will trespass on the regular hours of study and class exercise, little need be said. The difficulty is, however, more serious than an outsider is likely to understand. If the service is held in the middle of the morning, important tasks must frequently be dropped; if it immediately precedes a class hour, repeated encroachment thereupon is almost unavoidable. Such occurrences are annoying to instructors and subversive of intellectual morale among students. Nor is the difficulty removed by holding the service at noon, for then mental weariness, impatience and hunger combine to devitalize it. In this conflict of interests what is needed is, first, a strict and conscientious apportionment of time by the authorities in charge of the chapel exercises, and, second, a frank recognition, by faculty as well as by students, of the social value of the gathering. Under these conditions the evil is reduced to a minimum.

College chapel, like many another feature of college life, is for the most part accepted traditionally or uncritically and continued perfunctorily, though fortunately an increasing number of institutions are alive to the problem. It is not too much to assert that the daily chapel service, as an instrument of social welfare, has a potency of the first order. Many of the dangers now besetting the American college, dangers concerning which our leading educators are uttering warnings, may be in part effectively dealt with by utilizing this instrument.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION

By William E. Lincoln, '68

The change in the charter of Brown University advocated by the gentlemen who publish the Alumni Monthly is, as I understand it, as follows: The charter now provides for 36 trustees and 12 fellows; of the trustees 22 must be of the denomination of Baptists or Antipedobaptists, 5 Quakers, 5 Episcopalians, and 4 Congregationalists; of the fellows, 8, including the president, Baptists, and the other 4, of any denomination. It is proposed to eliminate all denominational requirements so that the charter would provide for 36 trustees and 12 fellows, including the president, all of whom shall be free to belong to any denomination they choose, or if they so prefer, to none at all. The object of this change is to free our university from all taint of sectarianism, bigotry, narrowness, illiberalism and similar unpopular and objectionable features. Can there be any other side to this proposal?

My answer is, yes; most decidedly; because,

1st. The proposed change will bring about the very condition of sectarian rivalry which its advocates wish to avoid, and which, up to the present time, the wisdom of the founders has made impossible. I do not believe there are five members of the corporation who can assign without error the other members to their respective denominations, and such a question is an unknown quantity in the election of committees and officers. Sectarianism does not now exist and cannot under the present charter. Any change that is made should perpetuate this magnificently successful co-operation of religious men in the conduct of the university, together with complete absence of sectarianism. What would be the probable result of the proposed elimination of all denominational requirements? I can only answer for myself—I am a Baptist, elected under the charter to carry out the will of the founders to the best of my ability. If a vacancy should occur, and various candidates be proposed, would I be faithful to my trust and to my oath

of office if I should vote for a non-Baptist to fill a Baptist vacancy? Would I be loyal to my denomination if I failed to support its candidate? At present such questions are impossible. I hope this will be, as the founders say, forever immutably "fixt."

If it is proposed to eliminate these matters from the charter, and by common consent, as is now done by other colleges, *retain these provisions in practice* to bring Brown within the requirements of the Carnegie Foundation: my reply is that I will not be a party to a swindle, and further, the astute men who determine the policy of this Foundation are not fools, and have yet to say their last word on this very question; they are biding their time.

2d. My objection to the elimination of denominational requirements from the charter, is: I cannot reconcile it with my standard of honesty. All of the gifts made to Brown up to the present time, have, of course, been made under the present charter. Just what proportion would not have been given if the charter had been from the first without the present or some equally efficient provision of unsectarian, but distinctly religious, control, no one can say. But some gifts made by those now dead I do not believe would have been given under a charter such as ours would be with the proposed change. How do we propose to treat the dead? And of still more consequence than money are the lives and labors and ideals of those who have preceded us. Courts of law might or might not decide against Brown in favor of heirs who might bring suit, and may not have jurisdiction over the ideals of the dead—but for one, I do not like the notion of our university being just as honest as the law compels, and no more. I am decidedly in favor of such change in the charter as will better carry out the will of the founders. Any other change would be like breaking a will from unworthy motives, and be a disgraceful thing.

3d. I believe any change in the char-

ter, to be honest and desirable, must be along the lines of the founders' distinct expression of their will. They had a clear conception of the kind of men to whom they felt it safe to commit the future of the college, and evolved a plan for selecting these men which has attained their purposes for almost 150 years, and is to-day defective only in detail, but not in principle. I cannot see how the purposes of the founders can be carried out by obliterating and legislating out of existence their clearly expressed directions. I have seen no explanation of this assumption; there seems to be a vacancy in the argument as well as in the altered charter. I believe the founders knew what they meant and meant what they said, and am unwilling to give up a good thing until something plainly better is proposed. The grandiloquent prophecies of the religious and financial expansion that will result from the omission of the founders' words reminds me of a mining prospectus, except that the exploitation has for its foundation a hole in the charter instead of a hole in the ground.

4th. I believe the agitation of this matter is a good thing. I would welcome the fullest study and the utmost freedom of expression of opinion. I am glad to have light whether it agrees with my views or not. I suggest to every loyal alumnus the following procedure: Read the charter carefully; read the committee's preliminary report and any other reports they may publish; they have a very difficult task; take a large piece of blank paper and a good long pencil and write out just what the charter should

be to carry out (not your notions), but the intent and purpose of the founders.

5th. I would make two suggestions. (I.) Let us care for our professors before we decide to throw away our ancestors. It is the honorable, self-respecting thing to do. I believe there can be no asset of greater value to Brown than to hold to our "liberal and catholic" principles through thick and thin, and to avoid even the appearance of selling our birthright for a mess of pottage. If I were a rich atheist instead of a moderately situated Baptist, and wished to give money away to do good in the world, I would give it to some concern that had principles and had the record of sticking to principle whether I agreed with its opinions or not. I see no reason for haste in settling the charter matter; let every one have plenty of time to think; two years is a very short time to overturn something that has stood the test of a century and a half. But the fair and decent remuneration of professors has been a pressing need for many years.

(II.) Get a good look at the Carnegie Foundation; study its aims and what it is doing; investigate its claim that it disregards "creed," and why it claims Brown is too sectarian to suit it, while other colleges baldly sectarian in fact, are acceptable; post yourself as to its "dual aim," "standardization," attitude toward religion and the classics, whether it has kept faith or can be compelled to, and whether cutting off salaries has not accompanied awards of pensions. All those questions need satisfactory answers before we can be sure that the Carnegie Foundation would be a help to Brown.

THE LETTER BOX

"ALMA MATER" ON THE CAMPUS

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

I have your letter suggesting that the alumni join in singing Alma Mater on the front campus upon the return of the procession after the exercises at the First Baptist Meeting-House on commencement day.

I approve of your suggestion and believe that it could be made very effective if properly done. My idea of how best

to make it effective would be to have the singing occur when all the classes are in line on the front campus with open ranks, to begin as the president and chancellor enter the campus at the Van Wickle gateway and to continue until all the alumni have passed between the ranks of the undergraduates. The band could be stationed in front of University Hall to lead with the music, and if eight or ten men with good voices were grouped both at the right of the line and at the Van

Wickle Gates to lead in the singing, I think your suggestion could be carried out very satisfactorily.

May I depend upon you to arrange for the leaders of the singing, and if I can have your help I will give the necessary orders for the carrying out of your suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY V. A. JOSLIN, '67

Chief Marshal

Providence, May 25

(Volunteers are hereby called for to help carry out the scheme. It seems worth trying.—Ed.)

BROWN PICTURES

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

Brunonians who were present at the alumni dinner in New York city last winter were pleasantly surprised to find an engraving of the university, including a general view of the entire campus, on the cover of the menu. Probably most of them agreed that this picture supplied a long-felt want, since it was an adequate view of the familiar buildings—dormitories, recitation halls, chapel and the new John Hay Library—the elms and the campus. While half a dozen graduates, representing four classes of recent date, were eating at one of the tables, they agreed that it would be very desirable for every son of Old Brown to have a copy of the picture. The one referred to was suitable for framing. One of the loyal alumni argued that if every graduate went from the institution with such an attractive picture of the campus where all the buildings are shown in their respective positions it would be less difficult for his interest in his alma mater to wane; and it might be much easier for him to induce other young men to decide upon Brown as their college than it is merely by personal talk and showing pictures of the individual buildings in a volume of the *Liber*, which is about all the average graduate has. Therefore the writer wishes to suggest that steps be taken to obtain the plate used, or provide a similar one, from which pictures of Brown University can be made and distributed to members of graduating classes at a minimum cost or gratis. '06

Newark, May 1

OPEN TO ALL

A graduate of Brown writes us as follows:

"I do not know whether the columns of the *Brown Alumni Monthly* are open to all graduates or not. I have noticed at times that there has been mention of the most trivial, while important happenings have gone unnoticed. I am not finding fault, for I do not know the reason why such as I have stated is so unless it is because men do not send items to the editor."

He then encloses a welcome grist of news regarding himself, and adds:

"I am furnishing these items because I am persuaded that this is the only way you have of getting them. I am not writing that my accomplishments may be advertised, but because I am quite sure that you are always glad to receive items of interest, if such these may be called.

"If you do give these items space please do not note my criticism, for I presume you will consider what I have written to be a criticism."

Criticism or not, it is all right. We do not wonder if some graduates think they have been slighted in our pages, but how can we reach the great army of Brown alumni without their help? Meet us half-way, brothers; any substantial news concerning any Brown man is of interest to us all.

PICTURES FOR BROWN UNION WANTED

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

In order to secure as complete a set as possible of athletic team pictures for the Brown Union, the trophies committee is desirous of having the list of years, for which pictures are missing, published in the *Alumni Monthly*, so that alumni may be given an opportunity to contribute to the present collection. We should esteem it a great favor if you would publish the following list: Football—1889, 1890, 1897, 1898, 1901, 1903, 1906; baseball—1880-1888, 1895, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1903, 1904, 1907; track—any years except 1893 and 1905.

Very truly yours,

H. A. TABER, for the committee

Providence, May 5

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Published for the Graduates of Brown University
by the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

ROBERT P. BROWN, TREAS., Providence, R. I.

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THE PROFESSOR'S PROVISION FOR OLD AGE

The annual report of the Carnegie Foundation is rapidly developing into an encyclopedia of university theory and practice. In the report for 1909, recently distributed, is a discussion of "The Teacher's Obligations in Life Insurance." An important distinction is drawn between the service rendered by the Carnegie pension system and that rendered by life insurance. Says the report:

"This retiring allowance system undertakes only to provide additional security to men who have had long service as teachers, and to give to their families a protection which has been earned by this service. It does not touch at all the day-by-day risk which every man must assume during the first twenty-five or thirty years of his professional work as a teacher. The obligation to insure is as insistent upon a teacher who participates in

such a retiring allowance as upon one who does not."

The report goes on to consider how much insurance this obligation involves. The conclusion is that a man on a salary should spend one-tenth of his income in life insurance. Thus, a professor on a salary of \$3000 should spend \$300 a year, carrying \$10,000 insurance. But the question is very properly asked how a professor on \$3000 a year, subject to a professor's demands for personal culture and social standing, can lay aside any such sum; and the answer is obvious that he cannot, unless he is unmarried or has private means. Yet, of the two classes of demands, that for life insurance would seem to have the greater claim upon a man with a family. It is urged that men on salaries should begin to insure earlier, and the straight life policy is the one recommended as the best protection. It would be instructive if we could know how much insurance is carried by our Brown professors; but it is safe to say that any member of our faculty who is carrying a \$10,000 insurance on a \$3250 salary, under the conditions of living in Providence in the present year of soaring prices, is denying himself, his family, and society much that he ought to give. Yet, if a professor anywhere neglects insurance on account of the promised protection of the Carnegie Pension System, he is left unprotected for twenty-five or thirty years, a risk greater than any man with a family has a right to take, these years being the very ones when those dependent upon him most need such provision.

But this difficulty is by no means the only or chief one at Brown. Were the required \$300 added to each professor's salary, where would he still be as regards his proper standard of living in comparison with the leading men in the other great professions? For it must be remembered that the college professor ranks at the head of the teaching profession, and associates with men at the top of other professions as a man on their intellectual level. So far as he can judge, he is welcome among them. But what are the relative returns for service rendered? Is the salary of leading clergymen nearer \$3250 or \$10,000? Does the annual income of leading physicians, law-

yers, engineers, approach most nearly \$3250 or \$30,000? Even the latter figure is no unusual one. But the college professor is expected to meet these gentlemen on their own ground, with the salary of one of their under assistants. Before we inquire too curiously into the professor's provision for his old age, it behooves us to ask what provision we are making for his prime.

COMBINED ELECTION AND REQUIREMENT

The old fixed curriculum was so unpedagogic that a generation ago the best solution of its difficulties seemed to leaders like Dr. Eliot to lie in a complete surrender of all prescription in college studies. This solution, to be sure, threw the burden of choice, of educational decision, on the student himself; and there are still those who believe that, in spite of his inexperience, he is fitted to judge of his own needs better than any man or body of men can judge for him. Another solution is found in the group system, which practically consists of a number of parallel curricula, which must be accepted with little modification, the election being, under this system, between curricula rather than courses. This solution, according to the point of view of the critic, may be said to embody all the excellences or all the defects of both systems.

The practice which has found favor at Brown, and which is so firmly grounded as to be in little danger of subversal, is that of giving the student most guidance when he is most inexperienced, but trusting him to learn to guide himself without assistance when he comes to be an upper classman. It recognizes that even if he is from the start so mature as to know his own needs, he can hardly be fitted to judge between the subjects taught, and it also recognizes the great truth—even if it be not the whole truth—contained in Shakespeare's lines:

"No profit grows, where is no pleasure
ta'en:—

In brief, sir, study what you most
affect."

The system admits of change in the prescribed courses, from one decade to another, or even from year to year, as regards both their nature and amount. In short, it is a system, not of fixing or loosing once for all, but of keeping the hand on the rein and varying the pressure as the need is felt. Certainly, unless the freshman is, according to one view, entirely able to select his courses from the start, or unless the senior is, according to the opposite view, still unable to make his educational choices, this practice, which is not so much a middle course as a recognition of fairly patent facts, is likely to grow in favor.

THE OLDEST GRADUATE

The Burlington Free Press says:

"The death of the Hon. John A. Kasson removes not only the oldest graduate of the University of Vermont at this time, but also an alumnus who has reflected signal honor upon his alma mater."

Mr. Kasson was a distinguished American. He lived not only a long but an eminent life, and won far more than an average measure of official distinction. In this respect he was, no doubt, different from most "oldest graduates," who, it may be said without undue derogation, are usually more distinguished for years than for prominence. It might even be argued that longevity and the strenuous life are incompatible; the man who strives for great prizes ordinarily wears himself out before his fellows. Thus it is that the senior alumnus is apt to be a modest person, who has been content to lead a quiet career, far from the maddening crowd, browsing in green fields and pastures old, and growing venerable gracefully.

Mr. Kasson achieved a dual task; he accomplished the enviable feat of outliving all his contemporaries and at the same time has left for himself an honorable name in public life. There are those who will question the felicity of surviving one's fellows, yet while there is life there is hope, and not only hope, but a certain calm joy, if one retains the right outlook on the world, and a fair degree of health in addition.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

Programme for Commencement Commencement week will begin at 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning, June 11, and will be concluded on Thursday, June 10, when the annual meeting of the corporation will be held. The programme in detail is as follows:

Saturday, June 11—10:30 a. m., annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Women's College; address at 12 by Professor James Irving Manatt.

Sunday, June 12—4:30 p. m., baccalaureate sermon by President Faunce.

Monday, June 13, Class day—10:30 a. m., addresses by Warren C. Johnson of Boston, president of the senior class; Winfield W. Greene of South Weymouth, Mass., and Walter B. Henderson of Jamaica, West Indies. 4 p. m., class tree addresses by Clifton H. Walcott, Leominster, Mass.; Warren C. Johnson, Boston; Malcolm R. Jeffries, Jonesville, Wis., and President Faunce. 8 p. m., promenade concert on middle campus.

Tuesday, June 14—9:30 a. m., meeting of Phi Beta Kappa; 10:30 a. m., Ivy day exercises, Pembroke Hall; addresses by Lillian R. Cosgrove, Brockton, Mass.; Marjorie M. Stone, Providence; Florence A. Crossley, president senior class, Providence; and Ruth C. Burroughs, Pawtucket; addresses by Dean King and President Faunce. 2 p. m., annual meeting of Associated Alumni in Manning Hall; addresses by Rev. Frederick Burgess, president of the association, and George F. Bean, chairman Advisory Council. 4:15 p. m., address before the Associated Alumni by President Samuel Chiles Mitchell, University of South Carolina. 8 p. m., reception by members of the senior class of the Women's College.

Wednesday, June 15, 142nd annual commencement—10 a. m., orations by Maxwell Barus, Providence; Albert A. Bennett, Providence; Clifton H. Walcott, Leominster, Mass.; Gough D. McDaniels, Baltimore, Md. 1:30 p. m., commencement dinner; addresses by President Faunce, Governor Pothier, Count von Bernstorff (German Ambassador to the United States) and Hon. Robert

Cooper Smith, K. C., of Montreal. Hon. Henry Kirke Porter, '60, of Pittsburg, will preside. 4 p. m., baseball game at Andrews Field, Brown vs. Amherst. 8:30 p. m., president's reception in Sayles Hall.

Thursday, June 16—10:15 a. m., annual meeting of the corporation.

Sigma Xi Elections The elections to the Brown chapter of Sigma Xi have been announced. Twenty new members have been chosen, twelve graduates and eight seniors. The elections are as follows:

Graduates: Miss A. I. Burton, '09, Miss F. H. Danielson, J. W. M. Bunker, '09, W. W. Browne, '08, W. C. Dale, M. L. Crossley, '09, L. J. Gillespie '08, H. W. Lyall, '08, J. C. Martin, '08, G. H. Smith, W. E. Sullivan, G. F. Sykes, '09.

Seniors: Miss M. C. Suffa, M. Barus, A. A. Bennett, A. P. Farwell, J. A. Hall, N. E. Holt, R. E. Hutchins, H. A. Taber.

Cammarian Changes Announcement has just been made by the 1910 Cammarian Club that it will cease to be self-perpetuating, and that members each year are to be elected by the men of the three upper classes from nominations made by the previous club. The Cammarian Club is composed of from eleven to fifteen members of the senior class. It was organized in 1893 as a social club, but since that time has come to be recognized as the undergraduate organization from which, largely or chiefly, spring reforms within the student body and through which the undergraduate sentiment on various questions may be communicated to the administration. The idea of self-control of sentiment and self-direction of reform in the student body at Brown has developed in common with similar ideas at all the leading American colleges in recent years. From self-perpetuating clubs, such as the Scarab at Amherst and the Gargoyle at Williams, to councils (as at Yale) and senates (as

at Trinity) elected by the students, or even to the democratic extreme, as found in the student body at Wesleyan, there is evident to-day a vigorous attempt to mould and shape college ideals and sentiment with careful judgment and organized effort on the part of the undergraduates.

Faculty Matters

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Several changes in the faculty for the coming year have been announced. Professors G. W. Benedict of the English department and A. H. Blanchard of the engineering department will resume their usual classes after a sabbatical year spent in study and travel in Europe. From the mathematics department Mr. C. H. Currier will study at Gottingen; Mr. R. C. Archibald, after a year abroad, will take his former place; Mr. F. W. Beal of Princeton University has been appointed instructor in place of Mr. A. B. Morton, who returns to his position in the Georgia School of Technology. From the English department Mr. Grose will spend the year as fellow in English at Princeton, and Mr. R. P. Boas has a scholarship at Chicago University. Arthur W. Locke has resigned from the department of music in order to concentrate his attention upon composition and the piano. Professor Hamilton C. MacDougall of Wellesley College will give the course in the art of music and Mr. Gene W. Ware will again be director of chapel music and organist. Professor J. B. E. Jonas of the German department and M. Henin, assistant in French, have resigned to take up other work. The new instructor in German is Mr. John Henry Bachmann. Dr. J. J. Long has been appointed instructor in mechanical drawing to succeed Mr. W. A. Kennedy, who will enter business life. In the art department a new course in architectural design will be given by Mr. Huger Elliott, director of the Rhode Island School of Design. In economics, Professor H. B. Gardner offers a new course in statistics and accounting. In geology, Professor C. W. Brown, who is the superintendent of the Rhode Island Natural Resources Survey, will give a course in the conservation of natural resources.

#### French Prize

One of the prizes recently offered by the National Society of French Professors in America for the best translation by American students of English into French or French into English was awarded to a Brown man. Louis I. Newman, '13, of Providence, received the second prize for translation of French into English. The first prize was awarded to Miss Sara E. Loth of Wadleigh High School, New York. Charles F. Archambault, '12, of Arctic, R. I., received honorable mention for translation of English into French. This competition was open to American students who have taken less than three years of French and are studying under a French teacher. The competition was announced in Providence, through M. Gilbert Chinard of the French department. One hundred and forty-two students, representing the whole United States, were chosen to compete.

#### Phi Beta Kappa

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At a meeting of the Rhode Island Alpha of Phi Beta Kappa, May 18, eight seniors and eight juniors were elected to membership as follows:

Seniors: Albert Arnold Bennett, Jr., Harold Stephen Bucklin, Louis Robinson Collins, Albert Farnsworth, Albert Potter Farwell, Frank LeForrest Mansur, Warren Carney Norton, James Smalley, Jr. Juniors: Edward Bartlett Allen, Edwin Carpenter Bosworth, Herbert Frederick Cawthorne, Philip Chadsey Curtis, Frederic Marshall Jencks, Thomas Henry Quigley, Morris Jacob Wessel, Ellis Laurie Yatman.

Colored Man Wins Gaston Prize

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For the first time in the history of the university, it is said, a colored student, Gough Decatur McDaniels of Baltimore, won the Gaston medal, the most valuable prize offered by the university, by his excellence of delivery of his original oration, "A Plea for Liberia," at Manning Hall, on the evening of May 24.

The honor of winning the Gaston prize carries with it the right to deliver the same address at the commencement exer-

cises. McDaniels is one of the leading scholars of the senior class. He has been prominent in elocutionary contests since he entered college, and last year won the third prize in the Carpenter contest. He was born in Baltimore in 1886 and was graduated from the Baltimore High School in 1906.

The five members of the senior class who tried for the prize are Maxwell Barus of this city, who spoke on "American Standards and the American Scholar;" Walter Brooks Henderson of Jamaica, W. I., on "The Fine Arts, an

### Baseball Record

The university baseball team's record and schedule is as follows:

|      |    |                                             |
|------|----|---------------------------------------------|
| Apr. | 3  | Bowdoin at Providence, 5-3.                 |
|      | 6  | R. I. State at Providence, 13-5.            |
|      | 9  | Trinity at Providence, 1-7.                 |
|      | 13 | <b>Amherst Agric'l at Providence, 11-0.</b> |
|      | 16 | Penn. State at Providence, 7-5.             |
|      | 20 | Vermont at Providence, 16-7.                |
|      | 23 | Princeton at Providence, 0-5.               |
|      | 27 | Lafayette at Providence, 4-3.               |
|      | 30 | Princeton at Princeton, 1-3.                |
| May  | 4  | Exeter Academy at Providence, 7-0.          |
|      | 6  | <b>Cushing Academy at Providence, 3-1.</b>  |
|      | 7  | Tufts at Providence, 1-0.                   |
|      | 10 | Columbia at New York, 1-2.                  |



BROWN BASEBALL TEAM 1910

Top Row : Staff, p. Conzelman, p. Coach Woodcock, Giles, l b. Mansur, 2 b.  
 Middle Row : Clark, r. Harris, Bliss, p. Barrows, r. Snell, l.  
 Bottom Row : Taylor, Nash, s. s. Capt. Hennessy, c. Regnier, m. Warner, p.  
 Langdon, mascot

External Classification;" Warren Clifford Johnson of Boston, on "The Gettysburg Address;" Gough Decatur McDaniels, on "A Plea for Liberia," and Harold Leslie Wheeler of this city, on "The United States and Militarism."

Professor Bronson of the English department presided at the contest and introduced the speakers. The judges were former Chief Justice William W. Douglas, '61, Rev. Gaius G. Atkins and Howard W. Preston, '83. Judge Douglas announced the decision of his colleagues, which was unanimous, and paid a warm tribute to the ability of Mr. McDaniels as an orator.

|      |    |                                    |
|------|----|------------------------------------|
|      | 11 | West Point at West Point, 1-2.     |
|      | 14 | Holy Cross at Providence, 2-6.     |
|      | 18 | Yale at New Haven, 5-5.            |
|      | 21 | Colgate at Providence, 3-0.        |
|      | 25 | Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, 5-6. |
|      | 28 | Harvard at Providence, 1-6.        |
|      | 30 | Yale at Providence, 4-3.           |
| 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.           |

In the above list the Brown score in each instance appears first. Thus 7-0 represents a Brown victory; 1-2 signifies a Brown defeat.

**Impromptu  
Reunion at  
New York**

The following interesting account of the Brown-Columbia baseball game in New York, May 10, comes from H. W. Stiness, onto whose shoulders we shift all responsibility for the unconventional list of names of those present at the Brown Club afterward:

The game looked quite like any ordinary contest when Brown played Columbia on May 10, until the first of the ninth inning. When Brown went to bat in that inning Columbia had the only tally of the game. "Dave" Fultz, '98, who is coaching Columbia, sat with a contented smile in the midst of his squad. It was McDonald who changed the complexion of things. He came to the game on crutches that suggested his old football days. When the ninth opened he stepped in front of the Brown bench with the familiar call of "Brown men this way." No one knew there were any Brown men there till then, but how they did respond and some score of young ladies found themselves without escorts in a jiffy. Before the first man reached first there were eleven classes represented in the extemporaneous cheering section. One of the first recruits to arrive was Fred Tenney, '94, who had that day been released from the Giants on account of trouble with his feet. It was the first time he had seen Brown play since he graduated, but he had not forgotten the cheers he used to know. McDonald led so many cheers while Brown filled the bases that he was obliged to give way to Jimmie Kent and Charlie Dana from sheer exhaustion. Brown tied the score, and what looked like a three-bagger to the Brown men (but a foul to the umpire) nearly sent three men over the plate. On the closest sort of decision, however, the runners were sent back, and Brown's scoring ended and Columbia got one more. There was something started, though, that did not stop with the game, and the team was asked then and there to visit the Brown Club in the evening. It did, and was rewarded by hearing the old songs sung as men who have been away from college and suddenly find themselves renewing the ties of yore alone can sing them. There was plenty of refreshment, too, and Charlie Hugins had his hands full keeping his men

out of the dining room. Among the familiar faces noted were:

J. B. F. Herreshoff, '70, president of the Brown Club of New York; Woodcock, Brown's coach; "Fred" Tenney, '94; "Dave" Fultz, '98; "Jimmie" Kent, '99; "Fred" Murphy, '99; "Charlie" Dana, '99; "Dinah" Stiness, '02; "Billie" Gray, '04; "Cap" Scudder, '04; "Bill" Lamkie, '05; Irving Price, '05; "Shiney" Hadley, '06; "Jimmie" Whalen, '06; "Sal" Keene, '06; "Dewey" Belding, '06; "Vic" Swartz, '06; "Bill" Spinney, '06; "Charlie" Plumber, '06; "Mary" McPhee, '07; McDonald, '08; "Harry" Smith, '08; "Chet" Christie, ex-10; "Charlie" Haake, ex-10; Marston, ex-10; "Tony" Colas, ex-10.

**Two  
Scholastic  
Honors Given**

The Grand Army of the Republic Fellowship has been awarded to Albert Arnold Bennett, '10, son of Rev. A. A. Bennett, '72, and the Howell premium has been awarded to Maxwell Barus, '10.

The G. A. R. fellowship, the income of a fund of ten thousand dollars given by the G. A. R., Department of Rhode Island, is awarded to a graduate of Brown University who is enrolled as a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy and devotes himself to advanced study at Brown. Mr. Bennett will do advanced work in the department of mathematics. He is to receive the degrees of A. B. and A. M. this month.

The Howell premium is given at the end of the second term of the senior year to the student who, "having a good record of deportment, has the highest rank in mathematics and natural philosophy." A candidate for this degree must have taken courses in mathematics during his entire college course. This premium is awarded from the income of a fund of one thousand dollars presented to the university in 1867 by Gamaliel Lyman Dwight.

**Brown  
Alumnae of  
New York**

On Saturday, April 16, twenty-three loyal Brown alumnae gathered together in the Women's University Club of New York. This was the second meeting of those alumnae who are living in the vicinity of New York city. After a very delicious luncheon a business meeting was held. Mrs. Putney presided.

The constitution, prepared by the com-

mittee appointed at the former meeting, was read, discussed and voted upon article by article and unanimously adopted.

It was decided to name the club the Brown Alumnae of New York. The object of the organization is to spread the influence of the college and the club in New York city and vicinity, to promote mutual acquaintance among the members, and to familiarize the club members with the affairs and needs of the Women's College in Brown University.

After the adoption of the constitution, the nominations for office were made and then balloted upon. The following officers were elected to hold office for two years: President, Mrs. Fisher; vice-president, Mrs. Freeman Putney, Jr.; secretary, Miss Miriam Slocum; treasurer, Miss Schofield.

After the election of officers, various interesting reports were made by the members present as to what they were doing.

In the absence of Miss King, which was a great disappointment to all, Miss Leonard of Providence showed the plans for the new dormitory and told about many of the activities of Brown which have been in progress during the winter term.

The meeting was very satisfactory in every respect, and now that the club is fully organized it is earnestly hoped that by another year there will be many new members who will join with us in fostering the college spirit.

EMILY GARDNER MUNRO

Those present at the meeting were: Mrs. Putney, Miss Leonard, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Clark, Mrs. Ladd, Miss Munro, Miss Slocum, Miss Waters, Miss Humphreys, Miss Cauley, Miss Agnes Cauley, Miss Milligin, Miss Crosby, Miss Goodwin, Miss Gomberg, Mrs. Goodwin, Miss Schofield, Miss Eaton, Miss Whittlesey, Miss Phillips, Miss Carol Phillips, Miss Osler, Miss Evans.



**Of Interest to Most of Us** A new view of co-education is given in the Washington Herald: "Co-education is a good thing. The boy gets his

study and his courting finished simultaneously, and is then ready for work." "Just so. While the girl can save dad lots of money by marrying in her graduation gown."

The shrubbery on the campus never looked finer. Mr. Burlingame deserves congratulations for his success with it.

It is not understood that the recent protest against the presence of infants on the campus has been entirely effective as yet. Reforms move slowly.

The nearer the John Hay Library approaches completion, the handsomer it looks. It is certainly a beautiful building.

The Brown glee club quartette has been engaged to sing at the Northfield Student Conference in July.

The class of 1911 celebrated the annual junior week from May 12 to 15. The festivities included a "county fair," concert by the combined musical clubs of the university, presentation of a farce by the Pi Kappa fraternity, the junior prom, and the presentation by the Sock and Buskin Society of Sheridan's comedy, "The School for Scandal."

The following-named men have been elected as officers of the Brown University Debating Union for the ensuing year: President, M. J. Wessel, '11, of Port Norris, N. J.; secretary, P. H. Hood, '12, of Fall River, Mass.; treasurer, A. F. Newell, '12, of Boston; chairman of executive committee, G. C. Stucker, '11, of Providence.

The annual debate for the Hicks prizes was held May 17. The debate was won by the class of 1911, and the prizes, awarded irrespective of the results of the debate as a whole, went to Judah Semonoff, '11, of Providence, first; and two second prizes to G. C. Stucker, '11, of Providence, and P. H. Hood, '12, of Fall River, Mass.

Because it is claimed by the coaches that the players will work harder, hereafter all women of the University of Minnesota will be admitted free to the baseball games. N. B., Brown managers!

## BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

## Faculty

President Faunce delivered the baccalaureate address at the Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania, on Easter Day. The Red Man, the monthly magazine published by the school, says: "Probably the most stirring, inspiring and forceful address that has ever been heard at the Carlisle School, or in this vicinity, was delivered by Hon. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., LL.D., president of Brown University. Dr. Faunce chose for his subject, 'The Contribution of the School to the Life of the Nation.' A stenographic report of his address is published in full in another portion of the magazine. He made a most profound impression on his hearers, both the graduates and the student body. What he said gripped the graduates and gave them higher resolves to be better men and women. It is rarely that a man so quickly wins his audience as did Dr. Faunce. From the opening of his address until his beautiful close, when he had a special message to the graduates, the whole congregation was held spellbound. Such a man does good."

Professor Walter Ballou Jacobs will deliver the address at the graduating exercises of the Pawtucket High School, June 15, and of the high school at Peace Dale, June 16.

Mr. Chinard has an extended article in *Modern Language Notes* for May, entitled "Une Nouvelle Source d'Attala."

Professor A. Clinton Crowell was elected one of the vice-presidents of the New England Modern Language Association at its annual meeting, in Boston, May 14.

The New York University Summer School announces the engagement of Professor Walter Ballou Jacobs, head of the education department of Brown University. He will give lectures on "The Principles of Education" and the "Hygiene of Education" during the summer.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Conference of Congregational Churches, held in Providence May 10 and 11, three members of the university faculty made addresses. Professor H. T. Fowler spoke on "The Word of God," Professor W. G. Everett on "Christian Ethics in Creed and Character" and Dean Alexander Meiklejohn on "The Brotherhood of the Church and the College."

The weekly meeting of the Providence Baptist Ministers' Conference was held at the university Monday, May 16. The meeting was addressed by Professor W. G. Everett on "The Task of Ethics."

Professor Walter C. Bronson will give a course in American literature at the summer school of the University of Chicago.

## Alumni

1849

Mrs. H. L. Wayland of Philadelphia, Pa., has given \$27,000 to the erection of the Wayland Memorial Church of that city as a tribute to the life and service of her husband, the late Dr. Heman L. Wayland, '49, for many years editor of the *National Baptist*.

1860

The class of 1860 purposes to have a reunion this year. The class was a very small one, 27 in the senior year, and only 13 or 14 of those who were graduated are still living. Hon. Henry Kirke Porter will entertain the class at dinner on the evening before commencement day, and it is hoped that eight or ten will be present. Among the non-graduate members of the class is the Hon. James M. Morton, LL.D. of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, who left college at the end of his junior year. The late Bishop Clark of this state and John Meredith Read, LL.D., the well-known diplomat and writer, were honorary members of the class.

1864

At a special meeting of the trustees of the Gardner (Mass.) Savings Bank, May 6, 1910, John D. Edgell, treasurer of the bank, was elected president of the institution to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles W. Conant. Mr. Edgell has served as treasurer of the bank for 42 years, and (says a local paper) until to-day was the first and only treasurer the bank has known. He has been an active manager of the bank all of that time, and it is due to his untiring efforts and integrity that the growth of the bank has been so consistent since it was chartered on May 26, 1868. At the present time the Gardner Savings Bank has 8590 depositors on its books, the deposits amount to \$3,300,000 and the assets reach a total of \$3,582,000. Mr. Edgell was for many years connected with the First National Bank of Gardner, as cashier and president, retiring from the latter office when the banks separated, to continue as treasurer of the savings bank.

1865

In reply to yours of the 10th inst., will say that there will be a reunion of the class of 1865 at the Crown Hotel at 7:30 p. m., room No. 112. Ten of the twenty-four living members have promised to be present and several are still unheard from. We are hoping to have an enjoyable evening.

OLIVER H. ARNOLD Sec'y

1865 and 1884

Rev. Charles H. Spalding, D. D., has resigned as secretary of the board of trustees of the Newton Theological Institution after 11 years of service, and Rev. E. P. Tuller, D. D., pastor of the Brighton Avenue Baptist Church, Boston, has been elected his successor.

1867

A volume of poems by Rev. Henry C. Crocker of Chester, Vt., is soon to be published.

President Taft has chosen ex-Judge Edward Osgood Brown as a member of the board of visitors to the United States Naval Academy for 1910. Mr. Brown, who was formerly judge of the Appellate Court at Chicago and is now one of the firm of Peckham ('67), Brown ('67), Packard ('89) and Walsh, attorneys for the First National Bank and the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, is one of the learned jurists of the country, and has manifested a wide and wholesome interest in affairs of a public character, says an exchange. His professional career has been an active and successful one, and he has acquired a large and lucrative practice. The appointment is doubly gratifying to him, on account of his having a son ranking high among the honor men in the graduating class at Annapolis this year.

1870

The class of '70 have been invited by Mr. Arthur H. Watson, 2 Benevolent street, to dine with him. I have sent the invitations to the members and expect a large gathering. Professor Richard S. Colwell, D. D., professor of Greek in Dennison University, Ohio, is president of the class and will be present.

WM. T. PECK

1880

The class of 1880 will assemble at the University Club, Sunday afternoon, June 12, and attend the baccalaureate service (sermon by President Faunce, '80). Mr. Justice Blodgett, '80, will entertain the class later at his home, 145 Lloyd avenue. On Tuesday lunch will be served at 12, and dinner at 5:30, at the Warwick Club. On Wednesday the class will attend the ball game in a body. The committee consists of W. F. Angell, president; Z. Chafee, secretary, and P. O. Clark, treasurer. Only four of the 57 graduates of '80 have died.

Secretary Z. Chafee of the class of 1880 writes: "I duly received your letter of the 10th inst. and would say the class of '80 graduated 57 men, of whom 53 are now living and four men who did not graduate with the class have always kept up their active connection with it, making a total of 57 who may be considered as forming the present class organization. Of these, three have not as yet been heard from, but are expected to announce their intention of being present at the celebration of the 30th anniversary of their graduation; 45 members of the class have announced their intention to be present. Of the remaining nine members, one is seriously ill, one is in India, two are in Europe, one is a teacher and cannot leave his school at this season of the year, and four live in parts of the country so remote from Providence that their presence is hardly expected. Those who are in town will meet at the University Club on Sunday, June 12, before the baccalaureate sermon and will attend the service in the church, and, after

the service, will be entertained by Justice and Mrs. Blodgett at their home on Lloyd avenue. Monday will be devoted to class day exercises. Tuesday will be spent by the class at the Warwick Club. On commencement day the class will lunch with '79 and '81, and after the ball game will be entertained at their home by Mr. and Mrs. Prescott O. Clarke. The wives and daughters of members of the class who are at Providence during the commencement season can lunch if desired with the alumnae in Sayles Gymnasium, and the class usually has a room on the campus where they can meet at odd moments."

1881

Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York has been selected to deliver the annual address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard this year. The address will be given at Sanders Theatre on June 25.

1885

A programme for commencement week has been planned which ought to satisfy the taste of the most aesthetic. Even our learned juriconsult from Brooklyn has promised (reluctantly be it said) to make no extended comment upon it, even if he should decide it worthy of a long [term] sentence. On Tuesday, June 14, 1910, Frank Day, our president, courteously extends to us the hospitality of his mansion on Waterman street, opposite Rockefeller Hall, and the members are particularly requested to gather there at 4 p. m. and sit down to a cup of Colonial tea. For the evening at 7 o'clock, G. Prescott Knight and A. Tingley Wall, two of our prominently philanthropic members, have cordially tendered the class a banquet at Squantum, a place which is renowned in the annals of history, if not the fictions of romance. The members owning motor cars have agreed to convey the class to the Squantum Club House at the conclusion of the president's tea, and bring them back afterwards if practicable. This occasion will undoubtedly get together a larger number of '85 than any other anniversary past or to come, and it is expected that those who have hitherto been detained from the reunions will make a most strenuous and Rooseveltic effort to be present on this the first and only 25th anniversary.

John C. Hebden of Providence has been elected a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. An election to this organization is considered a great professional honor.

1886

William W. Whitten of this city has been elected grand regent of the Grand Council of Rhode Island, Royal Arcanum.

1887

Rev. B. L. Whitman, D. D., of Seattle, is in Europe. He will visit the Passion Play at Oberammergau on June 5, and will then go to England and Scotland, where he will spend the greater part of June and July. He is a delegate to the World's Conference on Missions at Edinburgh.

Wayland Johnson Chase is assistant professor of history at the University of Wisconsin. His address is 141 Summit avenue, Madison, Wis.

1888

Dr. Frederic Earle Whitaker has an interesting article on "The Trial of an Old Greek Corn-ring" in the April number of the Popular Science Monthly.

Rev. Henry W. Pinkham is a candidate for alderman from the Sixteenth Ward, Denver, Colo., on the Socialist ticket.

1889

Charles F. Medbury has a position with the Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd., and is now located in Montreal, Canada.

1890

The committee on the 20th anniversary reunion has secured the dining room at the Churchill House on Waterman street, close to the campus, for the evening of the 14th of June, where the dinner will be held. The committee desires to know at once how many members will attend. A large attendance not only of graduates, but of those who were for a shorter time connected with the class, is expected. The class possesses a fund which pays all expenses, and no one will be asked for any subscription either for the reunion or any other object.

Charles H. Forbes, professor of Latin at Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Mass., has ready for the press an edition of Vergil's Aeneid, and is finishing a Beginners' Latin Book. He was president of the New England Classical Association for the year 1907-08.

Jerome Bonaparte Greene of Providence has published an Official Handbook of the Laws of Connecticut, 1906-10, and a Handbook of Laws and Ordinances of Pawtucket, Woonsocket and Newport, 1910.

Rev. Hamilton E. Chapman became, last year, pastor of the Co-ordinated Churches, Milbury, and the Quinisagmond Baptist Church, Worcester, Mass. His eldest son, George, is a senior at Worcester Academy.

Rev. Brown Esek Smith has accepted a call to the Baptist Church at Wickford, R. I.

Rev. Alexander P. Bourne writes the class secretary: "My old chum Perry is the one of the class whom I oftenest meet. I find, as I am sure we all find, that we think more of the class as the days go by." Mr. Bourne is assistant pastor of the First (Congregational) Church of Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. William G. Jones has been since January, 1909, in the contracting business with the Erickson Construction Co., Seattle, Wash.

Rev. James MacLaughlin, rector of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, Littleton, Colo., regrets the impossibility of his attending the class reunion this year.

G. L. C. Ormsbee is superintendent of construction with the General Fire Extinguisher Co., Providence.

Edgar Eldredge is now "Judge" Eldredge. He was assistant attorney-general of Illinois,

1905-07, and became judge of the thirteenth judicial circuit in the latter year.

Lemuel Butler Wilmarth was, on April 4, 1910, elected assistant treasurer of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank, Albany, N. Y. His residence address is 1364 Third street, Rensselaer, N. Y.

S. Edgar Whitaker, who left Brown before graduation to enter Boston University, where he received the degree of A. B. in 1890, became, in 1907, office manager and assistant secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York. This is his present position. Address, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, New York.

Rev. Frederick Emerson Stockwell is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Newburgh, N. Y., the oldest church (126 years of age) in the city. Like Chapman, he has three children.

John W. Scott, who was in college a year, is a member of the firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., dealers in wholesale and retail dry goods, Chicago.

F. A. Bucklyn, who was with the class a year, is an automobile and marine engineer at Mystic, Conn.

Dr. Albert L. Morrison, D. D. S., who left college after the first year to enter the Philadelphia Dental College, has practised his profession at 385 Westminster street, Providence, continuously since October, 1890.

George French Dyer, who was with the class a short time, is a mill architect with offices at Fall River and Boston. He writes the class secretary that his time has been all spent "constructing cotton mills and electrical engineering in New England, also in the South and Mexico, excepting two years spent with the General Electric Co. in Cuba and at the Lynn factories."

Lyman Churchill Newell, Ph. D., has been professor of chemistry at Boston University since 1904. He is the author of several textbooks on chemistry and associate editor of School Science; also the representative of the College of Liberal Arts on the editorial staff of "Bostonia," the quarterly magazine of the university. Professor Newell's business address is 688 Boylston street, Boston; his home address is 226 Clifton street, Malden, Mass.

Frank T. Westcott, who was graduated Ph. B., later received the degree of Sc. B. at M. I. T. Last year he bought the engineering business of the R. H. Tingley Co., Providence, and is carrying it on, together with a similar business at North Attleborough, Mass., where his home is, and where he is superintendent of streets and also town treasurer.

Eugene C. Myrick, president of the class for the last ten years, is head of the firm of Myrick & Rice, 320 Broadway, New York, in the bleaching, dyeing and printing business, and is interested in a number of finishing plants.

Dr. Martin S. Budlong of Providence writes to the secretary that he "has 'sawed wood' ever since leaving college."

Stephen Grant Goldthwaite is editor and proprietor of the Boone, Iowa, News-Republican and postmaster of the city.

Charles W. Lisk is solicitor for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., and lives at 115 Webb avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Rev. Daniel S. Jenks's address is Franklin, N. H., where he has been pastor of the Baptist Church since 1907.

Rev. Edgar B. French has been pastor of the Wendell Avenue Congregational Church, Brockton, Mass., since 1903.

Charles Lee Anthony Heiser is secretary of the Manville Co., cotton manufacturers, Home, Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Collins Frost are at La Sarraz, Switzerland, passing through some of the little-known parts of that country on their way to Germany. They expect to spend the summer at Ems, on the Lahn.

#### 1891 and 1904

Frank D. Lisle, '91, and Foster B. Davis, '04, have been re-elected president and secretary, respectively, of the Providence Stock Exchange.

#### 1893

Frank Heath Mason is practicing law, with offices in the Symes building, Denver, Colo.

#### 1894

Clayton Sedgwick Cooper has an illustrated article on Bible Study in India, in the June issue of the Century Magazine. Mr. Cooper has lately returned from a special Bible mission to the Far East.

#### 1895

The class of '95 is to have its 15th reunion this year and is planning to be together Tuesday afternoon and evening, June 14. A boat has been engaged for a sail down the bay during the afternoon, and there will be a dinner and social and business meeting that evening at the new Edgewood Yacht Club in Pawtuxet. It is too early as yet to say how many will be present, but it is hoped to have 35 or 40 on hand out of the 95 graduates. The committee is as follows: Chester W. Barrows, chairman; John A. Tillinghast and Fred E. Horton.

#### 1896

Arthur Deerin Call has been appointed president of the Connecticut Peace Society and is also the chairman of the executive committee.

#### 1897

Professor and Mrs. John H. Cox of West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., will sail on June 11 for a summer of travel and study in England, Holland and France.

Professor J. Harvey Randall has resigned his position at Leland University, New Orleans, La., to accept the presidency of Indian University, Bame, Oklahoma.

#### 1898 and 1899

F. W. Murphy and D. L. Fultz have formed a partnership for the practice of law with offices at 299 Broadway, New York.

#### 1899

Warren Bigelow is a member of the firm of Black, Varian, Bigelow & Somers, attorneys, with offices at 44 Pine street, New York city.

At the May meeting of the board of directors of the American Society for Extension of University Teaching, Philadelphia, the salary of the secretary, Charles D. Atkins, was increased to \$3600 a year. This society was founded in 1890 by the late provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. William Pepper, and was the first to introduce the university extension movement in this country. Since Mr. Atkins became the executive officer of the society, its work has largely increased, the membership rising from 200 in 1903 to 1400 for the present year.

Ira M. Cushing is in the engineering department of the Boston office of the General Electric Co. His home address is 20 Rawson road, Wollaston, Mass.

Freeman Putney, Jr., has a story entitled "Father's Rebellion" in Munsey's Magazine for June.

#### 1900

The committee in charge of the decennial reunion of the class of 1900, composed of Clinton C. White, chairman, Charles W. Brown, Mendell W. Crane, Fred T. Field, ex-officio, and Nathan A. Tufts, ex-officio, has been busy making preparations. The class has lately united with the class of 1899 in making a joint gift to the university of the private library of the late Professor Hammond Lamont. This gift has already been placed in the hands of the university and it is hoped that it will be on exhibition at commencement time. The library contains 2700 volumes and many of the personal annotations of Professor Lamont. This was a most fitting gift from these two classes, in view of the fact that they were the only two classes to be associated with Professor Lamont during their entire college course. About 50 men have already signified their intention to be present at the reunion of the class, and undoubtedly many more will decide to be on hand before commencement rolls around, so that it looks like a large attendance. The committee has arranged a very tempting programme, which begins with a ball game at Reeky Point Tuesday afternoon, June 14, with the class of 1905. A chartered car will take the members of the class to the game and will carry them after the game to the Pomham Club, where the commodious quarters and grounds of that club will be given over to the exclusive use of the class. A group picture will be taken of the members of the class present before the dinner, which will be served at 6 at Pomham. Clifford S. Anderson will be toastmaster and among the speakers will be Professor Bronson from the faculty. Special features will be introduced to enliven the evening until the class leaves in a chartered car near the midnight hour. On commencement day the class will make itself known in an original manner at the ball game at Andrews Field. Sub-committees on music

and cheering have been appointed, so that the whole programme will run smoothly and spontaneously.

1901

Samuel G. Archibald announces that Charles B. Fernald, '01, of the New York and Pennsylvania Bar and lately assistant to the general counsel of the Pennsylvania lines, has become associated with him in the practice of law at 82 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Under the head of "Sound Advice to College Alumni," the Army and Navy Journal says: "The Brown Alumni Monthly published an article by an alumnus of that institution (1901, First Lieut. G. A. Taylor, C. A. C., U. S. A.), which will, we hope, receive the attention it deserves from those to whom it is addressed."

1902

Thomas E. B. Pope has been making a study of oyster culture in the South this winter, and his report, written in conjunction with H. F. Moore of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, has just been published as document No. 731 of the publications of this bureau.

1903

Sherman A. Allen will resign his position at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., at the close of the present school year, and has accepted for next year a position in the Harrisburg Academy, Harrisburg, Pa., where he will be in charge of the teaching of the modern languages. He will spend the summer in Europe.

William W. Andrew, acting superintendent of schools in Providence, has been appointed assistant commissioner of public schools for the state of Rhode Island.

1904

Rev. J. Hector Palmer, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lonsdale, R. I., who has been doing graduate work at Brown for the past two years, has been appointed to the Biblical Greek fellowship for 1910-11 in the graduate divinity school of the University of Chicago. In the words of the award, "the Biblical fellowship is assigned to that student who has spent not less than two years in residence at a theological school of approved standing, and who, in the judgment of the faculty, has shown special proficiency in Biblical subjects."

Eugene L. McIntyre (LL. B., Harvard Law, 1907) has been appointed assistant to the city attorney of Milwaukee, Wis., for the term of four years.

William Sandager, for the past two years an assistant clerk of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, has been admitted to the Rhode Island Bar.

1905

The reunion committee is working hard on its preparations for the big celebration at commencement, and already the bulk of the contracts are let. It is striving to prepare a programme that shall, in every respect, command the approval of the class and give it the most enjoyable time it has ever had. The

task before it is no small one, and the co-operation of members outside the committee has had to be solicited, but with results that are very gratifying, and promise, in large measure, a fulfillment of the hopes of all for June 14 and 15.

1906

Everett H. Swett is with the United States Reclamation Service at Montrose, Colo.

George F. Krause is secretary of the George Krause Hardware Co. of Lebanon, Pa. His home address is 323 Chestnut street.

1907

Dana T. Gallup of the Harvard Law School has been elected a member of the Harvard Dining Council.

U. S. G. Scull is now with the Northwestern Life Insurance Co., rooms 710-13, Union building, Clinton street, Newark, N. J.

Dr. Ernest Shaw Reynolds is to give two courses, on nature study and the pedagogy of the natural sciences, at the Summer School of the South, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., this summer.

Upon completion of hospital service at the Williamsport City Hospital, July 1, Dr. Clarence W. Way will take the examinations for the United States Army Medical Corps.

1909

Louis P. Willemin has been appointed director of the Cathedral sanctuary choir.

Theodore L. Paul is engineer in charge of an irrigation project at Paradox, Colo.

#### FOUR LAWMAKERS

The Massachusetts House of Representatives this year has four graduates of Brown among its members. Joseph Walker, '87, is this year, as last year, speaker of the House. Nathan A. Tufts of the class of '00 represents Waltham, and is chairman of the committee on engrossed bills and a member of the committee on election laws. Raymond C. Allen, '97, represents Manchester and is a member of the committees on counties and water supply. George F. Bean, '81, represents Woburn and is a member of the committees on railroads and federal relations.

#### Births

Born, at Kingston, R. I., May 19, 1910, to Francis Hervey Smith, '03, and Annie Nutting (Mathews) Smith, a son, Kenworthy Bennett Smith.

Born, at Bayonne, N. J., April 26, 1910, to Dr. Merrill A. Swiney and Julia Cawley Swiney, '99, a daughter, Juliana Clifford Swiney.

Born, at Attleboro, Mass., May 8, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Milton Dunham, '98, a daughter, Marjorie Hope Dunham.

Born, May 2, 1910, to Rev. Walter R. Tourtellot, '98, and Maude Harris Tourtellot, a daughter, Esther Louise Tourtellot.

#### Engagements

The engagement of Miss Mabel C. Moulton, ex-'03, to Rev. J. Willard Chapman, the well-known evangelist, is announced.

The engagement of Sherman A. Allen, '03, to Miss Bertha Schenk of Cologne, Germany, is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walley of Boston have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Russell Walley, and Mr. Ivory Littlefield, '09.

The engagement of Miss Bertha A. Buffinton, '05, to Charles A. Hull, '99, is announced.

## Marriages

On May 23, 1910, Everett Arnold Greene, '09, was married to Miss Mary Child Cobb at the Central Baptist Church, Providence. The ceremony was performed by President Faunce, assisted by Rev. Benjamin A. Greene, '72, of Chicago, Ill., uncle of the bridegroom. Edwin Farnham Greene, '01, was best man and Stephen D. Pyle, '10, Sheldon J. Howe, '08, Frederic E. Banfield, '06, and Walter D. Swaffield, '06, were among the ushers. Professor Hamilton C. MacDougall, hon. '01, gave a musical programme while the guests were assembling and played the wedding march.

On Wednesday, April 27, Miss Marion Bertha Everett, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Walter Goodnow Everett, '85, was married to C. Douglas Mercer, '06.

On Wednesday, April 27, Miss Caroline U. Eddy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred U. Eddy, '79, was married to Carlson A. Collins, Jr., ex-'09, of New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Collins will live in Fanwood, N. J.

On June 23, 1909, Ira M. Cushing, '99, was married to Miss Ella A. Fowler of Brookline, Mass.

## Deaths

GEORGE HENRY KENYON, 1864

Dr. George H. Kenyon, one of the most widely-known physicians in the state, a prominent Mason, and until recently surgeon-general of the Rhode Island National Guard, died at his home in Providence, May 7, 1910. Dr. Kenyon was born in Providence, April 1, 1845, and was the son of George Amos Kenyon and Isabella Greene (Brown) Kenyon. He received his early education in the public schools of Warwick and prepared for college at the Friends School, now the Moses Brown School, in Providence. He then entered Brown University and was graduated with the class of 1864 with the degree of A. B. He later received the degree of A. M. His special interest during the last two years of his college course was in medical studies, and after graduation he entered the office of Drs. Capron and Perry in Providence. After a course of study under these physicians, he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont and received his degree of M. D. in 1866. On returning to Providence he began at once the practice of his profession and was elected to membership in the Rhode Island Medical So-

ciety. On May 26, 1862, Dr. Kenyon enlisted as a private in Company K, Tenth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, and served in the Army of the Potomac for the full term of his enlistment. After the war he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, joining Prescott Post, No. 1, and served as post surgeon for several years. He was later made medical director of the Department of Rhode Island. In the state militia, he served as major and surgeon of the United Train of Artillery from 1878 to 1883, when he resigned to accept an appointment on the staff of Governor Bourne, as assistant surgeon-general of Rhode Island. He held this office until 1894, when he was elected surgeon-general of Rhode Island by the legislature, and served until Feb. 15, 1910, when he presented his resignation on account of ill health. Dr. Kenyon had served as president of the Providence Medical Association and as treasurer of the Rhode Island Medical Society. For many years he was secretary of the board of examining surgeons for pensions in Providence, and was state medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum. Dr. Kenyon was prominent in Masonic circles. He was a member of Rising Sun Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in which he filled all the various offices; Calvary Commandery, K. T., and Rhode Island Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. From 1889-92 he was grand master of Masons in Rhode Island, and he was an active member of the Supreme Council, 33d degree of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, and was the deputy of that body for Rhode Island. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars and the University Club.

REV. JOHN PARSONS, 1842

Rev. John Parsons, a well-known preacher and author, died at his home in Brookline, Mass., March 31, 1910, aged 80 years and 6 months. Rev. Mr. Parsons was born in Alfred, Me., but came to Providence to live when a youth. He entered Brown University and graduated in the class of 1842 with the degree of A. B. After graduation he continued his studies at Andover Theological Seminary and graduated in 1848. After eight years work as a home missionary in Maine, Mr. Parsons was ordained a Congregational minister, May 14, 1857, at Lebanon, Me. His first pastorate was at Limington, Me., where he remained until 1863, removing then to Kennebunkport, Me., where he continued his work until 1866. In that year he became pastor of the First Church at York, Me., and served that church for three years, going finally in 1869 to Lebanon, Me., where he preached for four years and then retired from the ministry. Since that time he had devoted himself to literary work. He lived for a time at Kennebunk, Me., 1877-80; at Exeter, N. H., 1881-82, and then moved to Newton Centre, Mass., where he remained from 1882 to 1893. In 1893 he moved to Dorchester, Mass., and there lived until recently, when he moved to Brookline. A widow and two sons survive him.

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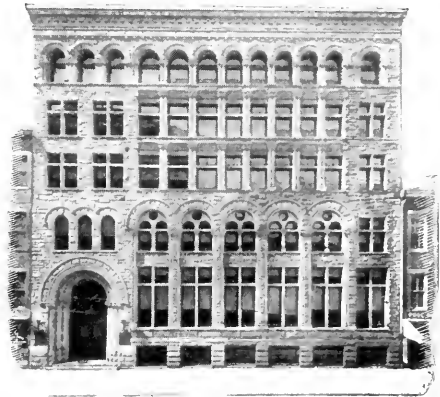
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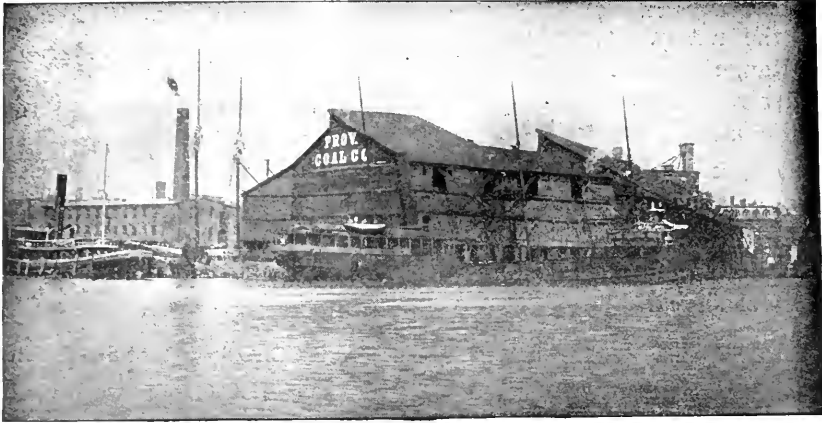
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