

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

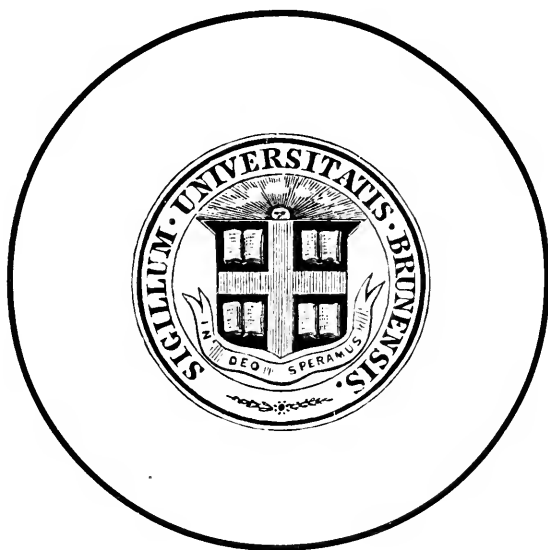
★ 1910 - 1911 ★

VOL. XI

FEBRUARY, 1911

NO. 7

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



THE BROWN ALUMNI MAGAZINE CO.
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VOL. XI

PROVIDENCE, R. I., FEBRUARY, 1911

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ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR BROWN

A decided impetus has been imparted to the movement for the increase of the endowment fund of the university by the announcement that the General Education Board will give \$100,000, provided the university raises \$900,000, thus completing a million-dollar addition to the fund.

This is good news, indeed, to every graduate of Brown. For some years the need of a larger endowment has been obvious to those responsible for the conduct of the university. The cost of living has risen and the desirability of increasing the salaries of the teaching force has been inescapably evident. The last great endowment crusade occurred a decade ago and resulted in the addition of two million dollars in money, buildings and equipment. The intervening period has been one of general prosperity, and it is believed that, with the timely assistance of the board established by Mr. Rockefeller, the amount required will shortly be forthcoming. The proposal to increase the salaries of the faculty, it will be seen at once, is quite different from one involving the erection of new buildings. It emphasizes the teaching function of the university, not its material facilities, important as these latter are.

The General Education Board recently gave \$50,000 toward the \$200,000 of the \$1,000,000 which is to be applied to the needs of the Women's College. Thus the total which the university must raise

is \$850,000. When the additional sum is secured the General Education Board's donation will be available.

It was decided last June by the corporation of the university that efforts should be made to raise \$1,000,000 to be held intact, the income to be utilized toward the increased salaries plan as outlined by President Faunce.

The corporation appointed the following committee on endowment: William V. Kellen, chairman; Cornelius S. Sweetland, Stephen O. Metcalf, President Faunce and Stephen O. Edwards.

The members of the committee met in conference and made plans as to the methods of procedure in raising the money necessary for the success of the project, and have been hard at work since then endeavoring to secure subscriptions.

The \$50,000 for the Women's College part of the programme was announced recently by the General Education Board, to become available when \$150,000 additional is secured to carry out the programme planned for this department of the university.

President Faunce is quoted as saying that the new General Education Board gift will furnish a strong impetus to the work of the committee, which promises ultimate success. Dr. Faunce says that the committee has already received several large gifts toward the fund, the origin of which he is not yet at liberty to divulge.

Brown University is not the only new beneficiary at the hands of the General Education Board. Additional appropriations aggregating \$610,000 are made to nine other universities and colleges.

The other beneficiaries and the amounts donated follow: Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., \$100,000; Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., \$50,000; Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, S. D., \$50,000; Denison University, Granville,

O., \$75,000; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., \$60,000; Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., \$100,000; Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., \$50,000; Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., \$75,000, and Western College for Women, Oxford, O., \$50,000.

These institutions, like Brown, must obtain certain additional funds before the gifts become available.

UNDERGRADUATE DISCRIMINATION

"Brown Study" in the Brunonian

Toward the close of last term we were startled one morning by the appearance of an intentionally frolicsome article in the columns of the dignified Herald, a sheet whose humor, while frequent, usually has the added zest of being unconscious. The particular advance notice of sensationalism to which we refer, read to the effect that at a certain hour of the morning a bevy of chorus girls, clad in wild western regalia, would arrive on the campus, prepared to "hold up" students and professors alike for any small amounts they might care to contribute toward a Christmas dinner for the city's poor. Attracted not altogether by the opportunity for philanthropy perhaps, our campus brain workers had their small specie ready, and it was truly an unkind, nay, a cruel mandate, from some power over us, which barred the delectable "Girl of the Golden West," and their praiseworthy robbery scheme, from our hilltop corral.

Following close upon the thwarted enterprise, indeed in the evening of the same day, Brown undergraduates were privileged to hear an address by one of the foremost thinkers in the world, upon a subject which is destined to have an overwhelming bearing on the present and future conditions of humankind. The lecture, which bore the title, "The Blood of Nations," had been well advertised through both posters and press notices;—the name of the speaker was familiar to college men from ocean to ocean,—his fame had reached the vast majority

of the eager students who had gathered in anticipation of the arrival of the vaudeville chorus. And yet, at the hour of Dr. Jordan's talk, after the audience was seated, and all the idlers in the Union had been gathered in to augment the number, there were just two hundred persons in the hall, including fifteen or twenty members of the faculty and a few visitors. *O tempora!* Where, oh where, were the five hundred other undergraduates who had beamed forth for the entertainment of the morn?

Thus does a Brown man discriminate, and make his judgment of values. The condition is a chronic one here and a more flagrant example has never occurred, for Dr. David Starr Jordan is peculiarly fitted to interest and to influence college men. The first and only president of Stanford University,—great in personality, training and accomplishment, Dr. Jordan is a man whose visit to Brown should have been hailed with delight by the students. The secretary of the Union deserves much credit for bringing it about. Fortunately the men who heard the speaker were so wrapped in attention and so greatly impressed, that he himself was highly gratified, and considers his visit well worth while. But our students lose many, many pearls that are cast by failing to realize that the speakers who come to our university for vespers and various other exercises are often bearers of messages too good to lose.

OTHER DAYS AT BROWN

(Contributions to this department are requested from alumni. If any of these tales "reminds you" of another, send it in)

Professor Chace was hearing the class; a stupid student was reciting. They came to the word "Zeus."

"Do you happen to think," asked the professor, "of any English word that comes from 'Zeus?'"

The student "allowed" that he didn't, at the moment.

"Well, now," remarked the professor reflectively, "there's 'Zounds.' Do you think that comes from it?"

The student thought a moment and finally allowed that it did.

"No-o-o!" ejaculated the professor with an emphasis highly characteristic. "*Entirely different derivation.*"

Back in the early fifties two Brown students (who smiled over the incident at a luncheon table just the other day), were much impressed by President Wayland's exposition, in psychology class, of mesmerism and clairvoyance. Consulting together, it seemed to them worth while to adventure down the hill to advise with a certain clairvoyant regarding the coming examination paper in Professor Lincoln's department. If the future could really be read, why not apply the skill of this professional to the problem in hand?

Armed with the necessary fee, the two friends required of the clairvoyant to know what "Johnny Link's" forthcoming paper would contain. Alas, having paid over their hard-gained money, they were informed that the lady could not herself transcribe the desired document, but would refer them to Andrew Jackson Davis (a noted Boston psychologist of the period).

Sadly the two friends wended their way back to college and "boned" to a legitimate scholastic triumph. Strange to say, they have forgotten the questions and answers of the examination paper,

but they remember, as if it were yesterday, the visit to the prophetic of mystery.

In Professor Bancroft's class-room, Messrs. Blodgett and Boyce of '80 occupied adjacent seats in the front row. One day in a friendly mix-up of arms an ink-well was upset, the contents spurting high into the air and descending in a sable spatter on Boyce's book and clothes. The ink-well itself fell to the floor, and rolled noisily across to the professor's platform.

"Ah," said the genial T. W. B.; "I see the battle of Inkermann has been repeated."

This next tale isn't a Brown story, but perhaps it will do to put under this general head. As a matter of fact it comes from a '93 man at Yale, whom we will call Smithers, because that is not his name.

One day a student who had insufficiently prepared himself on the matter in hand, was reciting in Horace.

"Who was the poetess of Mitylene?" asked the professor, suddenly.

"The poetess of Mitylene?" repeated the student. "The poetess of Mitylene? Why, I know perfectly well, professor. It will come to me in a moment. How strange! The poetess of Mitylene? Certainly. It was; it was—"

Just then Smithers, who occupied a seat directly back of his perplexed classmate, raised his hand, to indicate that he, at any rate, knew who was the poetess of Mitylene. Seeing this, the professor called on him. "Smithers," said the professor. "Oh, yes, of course, certainly, Smithers," echoed the reciting student, much relieved.

FRESHMAN SONS OF BRUNONIAN SIRES

In the present freshman class of 1914 at Brown are 12 sons of Brown men, not including Percy Davol Meader, the son of Dr. L. H. Meader, who took an

The freshmen whose pictures we print are:

Stephen Sibley Bean, son of George F. Bean, '81, Woburn, Mass.



STEPHEN SIBLEY BEAN



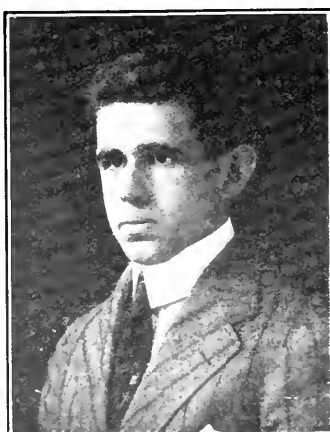
JOSEPH HOLLISTER FARNHAM



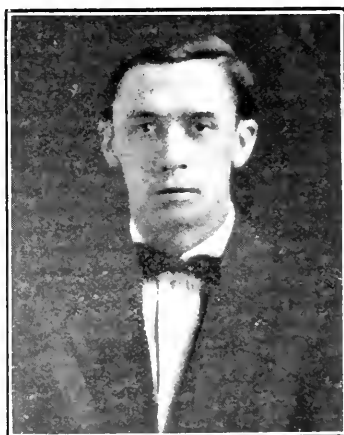
HARRY EDWARD DOW



JOHN TUCKER METCALF



HENRY LYMAN PARSONS BECKWITH



GEORGE H. FROHOCK

advanced degree here. It should be added that in the freshman class at the Women's College is Miss Marguerite Appleton, daughter of Professor John H. Appleton, '63, who has sent his three daughters and three sons to Brown.

Henry Lyman Parsons Beckwith, son of Truman Beckwith, ex-'80, Providence.

Joseph Hollister Farnham, son of Ormsbee T. Farnham, ex-'87, Providence.

Harry Edward Dow, son of Dr. George W. Dow, '77, Lawrence, Mass.

John Tucker Metcalf, son of Dr. Harold Metcalf, '84, Wickford, R. I.

Nathan Manchester Wright, Jr., son of Nathan M. Wright, '89, Providence.

Reginald Poland, son of Professor William C. Poland, '68, Providence.



NAHUM MORRILL



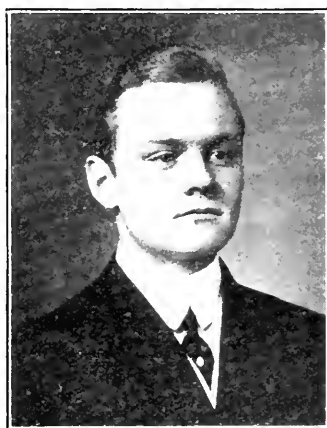
EDWARD IRVING EVERETT



FREDERICK ROWLAND HAZARD, Jr.



GRAFTON LEE WILSON



NATHAN MANCHESTER WRIGHT, Jr.



REGINALD POLAND

Edward Irving Everett, son of Rev. Frank A. Everett, '82, Franklin, Mass.

Nahum Morrill, son of Donald L. Morrill, '80, Chicago, Ill.

George H. Frohock, son of Rev. Sylvanus E. Frohock, '89, Camden, Me.

Grafton Lee Wilson, son of Professor George G. Wilson, '86, of Cambridge, Mass.

Frederick Rowland Hazard, Jr., son of Frederick R. Hazard, '81, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE ARCHÆOLOGISTS AND PHILOLOGISTS AT BROWN

A letter from Granville, Ohio, in the Nation

It was predominantly a New England and Middle states audience that listened to the papers of the American Philological Association and the Archæological Institute, in annual session, Dec. 27-30, in Providence, though the sprinkling from various Southern and Western states was large enough to attest the national character of these organizations and the widely-spread interest in their work. As the detailed programme was printed in these columns in advance, it remains only to make some comment on a few of the more important features of the meetings. The usual annual address before the two societies in joint session was delivered by the president of the Philological Association, Professor Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago, a characteristically witty and profitable discussion of "Classical Philology and National Culture." Space forbids any attempt at analysis, but among the main points were a caution against the too close following of German guidance in philological study, a suggestion that there are profitable lessons to be learned from the French in this field, and an exhortation to an increased measure of genuine independence among American philologists. Many of the papers presented before the Philological Association were rather too technical to be followed with full appreciation and interest in the brief oral presentation necessary to a crowded programme. As these papers almost all find their way into print, either in the annual volume of the association itself or in some of the philological periodicals, it may be questioned whether the committee which arranges the programme, in selecting between papers actually to be presented and others to

be read simply by title, should not be guided more rigidly by the ease and general interest with which any given paper is likely to be followed. It must not be inferred, however, that the programme as a whole was devoid of papers of general interest. At the suggestion of Professor William Gardner Hale (presented by another in his absence), a committee of the Philological Association was authorized to consider, in conjunction with committees of other organizations, the possibility and advisability of a common terminology for grammatical studies in the various foreign languages dealt with in our colleges. The matter was passed without discussion, though it is known that any attempt to commit the association definitely to such a common terminology will meet with very vigorous opposition. Professor John C. Rolfe of the University of Pennsylvania was chosen as president of the association for the coming year.

The meetings of the Archæological Institute, with its added attraction of lantern illustration of recent excavations, naturally drew the larger attendance. The products of the student's spade in Samaria, Sardis, Crete, Cyrene, Guatemala and southwestern United States were summarized in a series of papers which reflect great credit upon the institute and its management. Ten years ago, one of the leaders in the work remarked, no such series of papers could possibly have been presented by Americans. A paper by Frank J. Mather, Jr., of Princeton University, on Italian Paintings in America, represents an interesting series of papers dealing with the acquisitions of American art galleries and museums and revealing the surprisingly large amount of material for the

study of European art available to the American student without the necessity of crossing the ocean. Dr. Esther B. Van Deman, a research associate of the Carnegie Institution, presented a very original study of the technical characteristics of Roman brick-work. This, by the way, was but one of seven or eight papers delivered by women, none of them giving any ground for supposition that scholarly work in this field is conditioned in any way by sex. Another paper of remarkable interest was read by William H. Goodyear of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, dealing with late studies of the Leaning Tower of Pisa. The meeting of the council of the institute was well attended, members being present from such distant points as Winnipeg, St. John, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri. Hereafter the general secretary of the institute will be employed for his full time, which should mean a still further acceleration of the very encouraging rate of growth maintained during recent years. On the invitation of the American Institute of Architects, the Archæological Institute will take up its national headquarters in the historic "Octagon" in Washington, where the American Federation of Arts is also to have its central offices. Financially, the report of the institute shows gratifying progress, though that fact should blind no one to its great need of a much larger endowment, if it is to achieve results. The American School in Palestine, for instance, which is under the direction of the institute, sorely needs a building, a working library, and an annual income of at least \$16,000. Representatives of twenty-four American Theological Seminaries have signed their names to an emphatic declaration of the value, from their point of view, of the researches which the institute is promoting through the Jerusalem school. The School in Athens, through the generosity of Mrs. Sears, is to have hereafter \$1500 for excavation each year. This school and the one at Rome have each at present an annual budget of

something above \$20,000. It will surprise many to learn that the school at Rome, in the sixteen years of its operation, has enrolled students from about eighty different American colleges and universities. This is a fact full of promise for the future, proving as it does that the interest has already gone far beyond the few institutions represented on the committee and faculty of the school. Professor Francis W. Kelsey of the University of Michigan was deservedly re-elected to the presidency of the institute. Professor Mitchell Carroll of Washington, D. C., was continued as general secretary, hereafter to give his full time to the work. Dr. George Bryce of Winnipeg was added to the list of vice-presidents, otherwise unchanged. Professor Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago was made a member of the executive committee. William Sloane of New York city continues to serve as treasurer. The district secretaries are Professor George H. Chase of Harvard University for the Eastern states; Professor F. W. Shipley of Washington University, St. Louis, for the Middle states; Professor H. R. Fairclough of Leland Stanford University for the Western states, and Professor A. Judson Eaton of McGill University for Canada. The place of meeting for next year was left to depend somewhat upon the question of railway rates. If satisfactory concessions can be procured, the two societies will go to St. Louis, otherwise to Pittsburgh. Certain overtures having been made for a joint meeting of the Philological Association with the Modern Language Association, the matter was referred to a committee for consideration. The proposition is certainly of interest in connection with the recent notes of warning that the onslaught on the classics is endangering the cause of the modern languages as well. It is not to be supposed, however, that the philologists will regularly abandon their present habit of meeting at the same time and place as the Archæological Institute.

J.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN REQUIREMENTS AT BROWN UNIVERSITY

With the beginning of the academic year 1911-12 three important changes will go into effect at the university—a substitution of the two-term for the three-term system; new requirements for the degree of bachelor of philosophy, including requirements for concentration applying to juniors and seniors; and new entrance requirements, which are optional in 1911 and compulsory in 1912.

Full details of the alterations necessitated by the change in terms will appear in the April Bulletin containing the announcements of courses for next year. The change itself, which brings the practice of Brown into harmony with that of most other eastern colleges, is of considerable administrative importance, since it reduces by one-third the work involved in registration, examinations and the assigning of scholarships. To faculty and students alike the saving of time, labor and trouble through the abolition of one examination period, will mean a welcome relief; but the greatest advantage will be found in the change of attitude toward the subjects studied, taking them more in the large and less in the choppy fashion of the secondary schools, a change in the desirable direction of thoroughness and continuity of work.

The new requirements for the degree

of bachelor of philosophy represent a very interesting departure from the previous practice. There is, to be sure, a single change in the A. B. requirements, concentrating the requirement in modern languages, but the really significant changes occur in the Ph. B. requirements. In the first place, the required courses for this degree are now made as numerous as for the A. B. degree. The requirement under modern languages is concentrated as under the A. B. degree, so that in at least one modern language the equivalent of both the elementary and intermediate requirement for admission shall be taken before or in college, and one year additional. Therefore, a student who does not present any modern language must take either French or German three years in college. A course in classical civilization is now required, and two courses in science are prescribed, instead of the one required for the A. B. degree. The most radical change, though it takes little space to state it, is the election allowed between freshman mathematics and sophomore argumentation. The changes are made clear by the following table, the total number of courses required for a degree being 20:

PRESCRIBED COURSES

A.B.	PH.B. <i>at present</i>	PH.B. <i>proposed</i>
Mathematics	Mathematics	Mathematics or Argumentation
Rhetoric and Composition	Rhetoric and Composition	Rhetoric and Composition
European History	European History	European History
English Literature	Philosophy	English Literature
Philosophy	A Physical or Natural Science	Philosophy
A Physical or Natural Science	Modern Language (sufficient with the work presented for admission to complete the elementary course and a year of advanced work in both French and German)	General Biology
Political Science, Social Science and Economics		Physics, Chemistry, Geology or Astronomy (not required of students who have presented Physics and Chemistry for admission)
Modern Language other than English (<i>2 courses</i>), Ancient Language (<i>2 courses</i>)		Political Science, Social Science and Economics
		Classical Civilization
		Modern Language (a course more advanced than the advanced requirement for admission)
TOTAL: 11 <i>courses</i>	TOTAL: 6 or 7 <i>courses, dependent upon the amount of modern language presented for admission</i>	TOTAL: 9, 10 or 11 <i>courses, dependent upon the amount of modern language and science presented for admission</i>

In order to ensure a greater thoroughness than has sometimes prevailed in student electives, a new requirement has been made under which a Ph. B. student at the end of the sophomore year must choose a department in which he intends to do special work during his junior and senior years. In this department he must elect three three-hour courses, and if he has not already taken a three-hour year course in this department he must elect four such courses. In order to prevent undue specializing, the candidate for the degree of Ph. B. will be required to take four year courses outside his chosen department.

The election between argumentation and mathematics represents a happy way out of a difficulty that must have been felt ever since mathematics was made compulsory—the unfair burden put upon students who have no natural aptitude for mathematics. To such the study has been as difficult as that of music to a person with no musical ear. Many an honor man in other departments has been put to shame and useless toil in mathematics, as Charles Sumner was, because of this defect in his mental make-up. It is well known that Macaulay, who knew the whole Bible, the Greek New Testament, *Paradise Lost*, and *Pilgrim's Progress* by heart, never could memorize the multiplication table. Students of this mental constitution, whether their promise be great or small, will now be exempted from a torment that is no discipline, and permitted to substitute for it a training, which will be of infinitely greater benefit to them, since it supplies a similar and more practical training of the reasoning powers in its own more broadly human field. The effect which

this privilege will have upon the A. B. degree will be interesting to watch. For one thing, it will throw the non-mathematical into the Ph. B. course. Whether it will be found wise to continue two degrees so nearly parallel is a matter of doubt; but it may be desirable to do so in order to maintain mathematics and Latin in the non-technical curriculum. Unquestionably, however, a step in advance has been taken.

The changes in entrance requirements are but little more than a restatement of them to conform to the requirements of the College Entrance Examination Board, with which they have for some years tended to come more and more into harmony. The advantages of this uniformity are obvious. Students can now fit for Brown in any well-equipped high school without special or extra instruction. This means that the difficulty, greater or less, of securing such instruction will no longer act to deter students from coming to Brown. In the past the differences in our requirements from those of other colleges has undoubtedly acted as such a deterrent, and Brown has lost students that it should have had. Moreover, our old point system gave the same rating to widely different values, so that a student might be refused admission or admitted with condition when he had done more work in preparation than another student who was admitted without question. These inconsistencies have now been done away and the preparatory work has been put on a uniform time basis, thus securing greater justice to the student and removing from the university what has at times proved a serious handicap.

Harry Lyman Koopman

ALUMNI DINNERS

The New York alumni dinner, January 26, was a very successful affair. About 125 attended and the speaking was exceptionally good.

In our next issue we shall devote a large space to the several alumni din-

ners of the season, including the one at New York. It has been thought best to group them under a single head, and in this way give a comprehensive idea of their scope. As we go to press the Boston dinner is about to be held.

LUNCHEON GRILLS—IV

The Recompenses of a Professor—A Gentle Satire.

It was a day when the grillist eschewed the common luncheon and boldly asked for cold boiled lobster in the shell: this was always ominous and a portent of a heated discussion on some forever mooted point. The president of the Steel Trust had just resigned his position as well as the \$100,000 per annum which was casually thrown in with the honor, or, as we "academic dons" would say, was tendered to him as an honorarium, and there was a general feeling of unrest among those members of our circle who received a less amount as to the equity of the compensations which were paid in the commercial, professional and professorial lines. The apostle of truth said that the amount of salary a man received depended on many circumstances: not alone on the ability, faithfulness and integrity of the man, but also on the nature of the occupation and on the means of the paymaster. A large and wealthy corporation might pay extravagant salaries, while a small and poor one might pay on a comparatively diminutive basis; doubtless there are many men serving for from \$5000 to \$10,000 per year who are of greater calibre and possibly of higher ethical attitude than the late president of the Steel Trust, yet they have no cause for envy or complaint. As a rule, conditions fix the compensation, and a man, having accepted a position, should give all his thought and strength to fill it honorably and not to agitating for more pay. The work of a civil engineer, a railroad superintendent or manager of a large establishment, may be requited with a larger payment than that of a bank or insurance clerk, yet the positions in banks and insurance companies are sought after by a crowd of bright young men, who prefer the pleasant surround-

ings and lighter work to long hours of exposure and worry and the heavy burdens of responsibility.

It was said at one time that the steward in charge of "Commons" in Memorial Hall at Harvard University, received more pay than the president of that institution. Why not? The steward got only cash, while the president received part cash and the larger part in honor and the attributes of power.

The professor squirmed around in his chair and thus spoke:—"With all deference to you men, mighty in retainers and of almost princely incomes I venture, although with the greatest hesitation and the utmost perturbation, to suggest that while presidents may and do sometimes live on glory, it is somewhat otherwise with the underpaid professor. I would like to ask the president of the Consumers' League, who is sitting there at the head of the table, how the poor professor with a Roosevelt family can continue to be a consumer after his salary is all spent; or better, how to transform fifty cents' worth of honor into fifty cents' worth of Hamburg steak or ten dollars' worth of 'attributes' into a bill of like denomination with which to pay house rent. I think if relative conditions persist, we shall have to have a new chair at the University, the Professorship of Alchemy."

"It pains me" said the commuter, "to have any member of the faculty alluded to as an underpaid professor." The last speaker was a bit forgetful of the high dignity of the position and of the fund of love and reverence we owe these guides of our formative years. Of course, we cannot pay them in silver and gold, but on that which we have, they can freely draw drafts ad libitum.

"That reminds me," said the doctor,

"of the way some of my patients pay off their obligations for medical service. However, we doctors get a good many G. Ps. (grateful patient souvenirs), and then, we have what is more grateful—a compensating balance in our system of accounts whereby the rich take care of the poor."

The governor's question arrived on time—"What is a professor worth?"

"We shall have to refer to the gentleman himself" said the grillist, "or perhaps to the alumnus who proposed a fixed salary for a professor at Brown, say five thousand dollars, and a procrustean system of filling the chairs. In employing the members of the faculty, a part of one man's brain and understanding must be cut off to fit, and in another case there would be room enough for the occupant to play leap-frog between the head and foot irons of this salary bed of our Procrustes. Nothing has come of this plan so far as known."

By this time, there were evidences of motion going on in the brain of the genial insurrectionist and the voice of wisdom came forth, viz.:—

"I have considered this question and listened to the complaints of professors anent the financial situation, and have concluded that there are no underpaid professors at Brown. There are some who are getting all that they are worth and perhaps some getting more than they are worth, but by an automatic system, when a professor gets to be worth more than Brown is giving him, he is transferred to a larger endowed chair in some other university. This system absolutely prevents the presence of any underpaid members of the faculty, does away with all jealousy, and produces a marked uniformity. It acts as the wind does on the beautiful forests of dwarf scrub oaks at Martha's Vineyard; threshing off any twig aspiring to rise above its fellows and keeping them like a well cut hedge whose top is delightfully even and flat as a barn floor. Why, gentlemen! amid all the advantages and concessions which accrue to a professor's lot, his salary seems almost like a by-product. I have noted two recompenses, freedom from

jealousy and the open sesame of promotion through the bids of other universities. Then there is leisure; abundant leisure, what a boon! Why, I would give two thousand dollars a year if I could have the leisure of a professor. I remember the jocose introduction of a professor of Brown who was to deliver a lecture. The chairman said that, some years ago, a pronounced sabbatarian introduced a law in some legislative assemblage to compel every man to rest every seventh hour every seventh day every seventh week every seventh month and every seventh year. He said that professors without compulsion seemed to carry out the spirit of this proposed law nearer than any class with which he was acquainted. They taught two or three hours a day four or five days a week and thirty to thirty-five weeks in the year, and every seventh year took their sabbatical. Leisure to read and think; leisure to walk with nature; to travel, yes, even to play golf; leisure also for coining money by writing books and articles, preaching, giving lectures and readings, for Chautauqua and college summer courses, for extension and Pembroke lectures. Do you realize what leisure means? Another recompense to the professor is his social position; an opening into the real best society. We always take off our hats to professors and always will, because we like and honor them as men of ideals, not enamoured of the lust of gold. Respect and reverence tread lightly in their footsteps.

"There is another advantage in the position of a professor: the exactions of a begging world do not approach him. He is not expected to entertain in return for courtesies, nor to empty his pockets into the hats of a hundred pleading philanthropies. He can dress as cheaply as he pleases; a little eccentricity promotes his reputation for genius and absorption in his theme. Moreover, he is favored beyond any other class of citizens in an exemption from taxation to the extent of \$10,000. The plea that he does not possess that amount has no force, as, in that case, he should get some one to let him have it in order that

he may add the \$165 to his income. His lecture room is his castle; there he sits as autocrat with a hundred callow youths as disciples at his feet, and no one to contradict his statements, and within this castle, most glorious of all, he can think, teach and promulgate his views, conclusions and classic dogmas, freely and without restraint. No president or corporation of a liberal university can interfere with his classic, scientific or economic teachings without being challenged and rebuked.

'If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free,

Angels alone that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty.'

"If this picture of the recompenses of a professor seems like a revelation, it is only because you have never seen them in the limelight. In the clear calm of a summer evening watch the searchlight of your steamer as she makes her way down the bay and you discover that the apparently clear and opalescent air is full of insect life, so direct the searchlight of appreciation and truth on the professor's vocation and you find it full of recompenses, the least of which is coin of the realm."

ANOTHER THEORY OF THE FLOOD

By Charles L. Newbold, '72

In sober reply to the witty "Grill" in the January number of the Alumni Monthly, may I ask a question and suggest an answer?

Could not the immense mass of water of Noah's flood have come from a source that was exhausted in producing the flood?

In the formation of the earth, when in a fused condition, the more volatile elements must have been projected great distances from its centre. As the central mass condensed, it is conceivable that belts of lighter matter may have been left in space, like the rings of Saturn, at a distant point of equilibrium, but at a nearness where that equilibrium would ultimately be destroyed and this matter fall to the earth. Such belts would first be in the plane of the equator; and, if ever broken up, would do one of two things: either accumulate around a nucleus and form a moon in its orbit; or scatter over the dome of earth in moving towards the poles, where tangential force diminishes and gravity increases, and ultimately precipitate upon the earth.

In the decomposition of one of these belts of matter, a condition would arise analogous to the present state of the planet Jupiter:—a planet of great mass but low specific gravity:—or possibly a world of similar density to the earth surrounded by a canopy of cloud some hundreds of thousands of miles from its surface.

If there is reasonableness in this theory, which is not original with me, Noah's flood may have been the precipitation of the last canopy of watery vapor above the earth's atmosphere.

Under this conception, "the Governor" of the January "Grill" might have called attention to other things in the Bible account than "the Mountains of Ararat." The sun and the moon are not mentioned as such in Genesis until *after* the flood; they are called "the greater and the lesser lights." God created "the stars also." "God had not caused it to rain on the earth." "A vapor went up from the earth and watered the whole face of the ground." There is no mention of storm or wind until after the flood. Under this

blanket of cloud thousands of miles above our atmosphere, there, doubtless, would have been a hothouse climate the year round; no winds, no storms, no direct sight of sun or moon—only the greater light by day and the lesser light by night. Night itself would not have been dark, as with us; because of the diffused illumination of the distant canopy. But how then were the stars visible? They are mentioned only in Adam's time. As the canopy spread from the equator, it may not then have reached the polar regions, and towards the North an open view of the distant heaven may have been had.

There are very marvelous elucidations of difficulties in the first chapters of Genesis if read with this theory in mind. "God made the firmament and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were *above* the firmament." The firmament was heaven. The rivers of Eden may have been four prominent streaks in the canopy, which were named, and which compassed whole continents, as Ethiopia. One name of these celestial rivers was later applied to a terrestrial stream, the Euphrates, "beautiful water."

Then come to the record of the flood: Methuselah, Noah's grandfather, as well as Lamech, his father, were dead before the flood; the latter five years before. The record is as precise as any recorded event of history. The 17th day of the *second* month of the 600th year in the cycle of Noah's life is the date. "The same day were all the fountains of *the great deep broken up and the windows of heaven* were opened." The great deep was not the ocean, but outer space. This can be shown by other references of Scripture. "They besought him that he would not command them to go out into the deep"—the abyss. Luke 8, 31. Noah may have resided inland. The deep broken up is synonymous with the win-

dows of heaven opened. The "deluge" continued forty days; the ark was set afloat, "all the high hills that were under heaven were covered," "the high mountains were covered." This is a progressive description of its vastness. The duration of the flood and its slow subsidence is generally overlooked. Noah did not leave the ark till the 27th day of the second month in his 601st year—one year and ten days after entering. The face of nature was completely changed. A wind arose to dry the earth, the first mention of a wind. God's promise is very significant: "While the earth remaineth seed-time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter and day and night shall not cease." The round of nature, as we know it, had supplanted a stagnant sameness of the years before, hard for us to conceive. Then the seal of God's covenant, the rainbow, gains a heightened power. A storm cloud arose filling the patriarchs' hearts with awful fear of the recurrence of the catastrophe through which they had passed. But the rainbow in its startling beauty burst forth for the first time—for conditions were such that it never before could have been seen—and God pledges Himself by it never again to destroy the earth by a flood. In the course of nature there no longer exists a source from whence such a flood could be supplied. And, finally, the fact that Noah's flood was coincident with a world-wide new regime appears in that it was the point of change in the duration of human life from nearly a thousand years to one hundred and twenty.

This theory was brought to my attention in a volume written by William N. Vail, published by subscription, and probably out of print. But, in my judgment, it is worthy of intelligent consideration in many other scientific directions than in accounting for the source of the waters of the Noachian flood.

THE LATEST NEWS

No monthly magazine can hope to compete with the daily paper in furnishing its readers with the latest news; but next month we shall try the experiment

of holding a page till the moment of going to press for such information of interest as develops after the rest of the Monthly is in type.

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UNTYING THE APRON-STRINGS

Those who may be inclined to accept the new gospel of college management, which favors a daily or even hourly testing of the efficiency of teachers and students, are recommended to read a letter which appeared in the Nation for Jan. 12, under the title of "The American College." The writer speaks from experience of university study in Madrid, Rome, Geneva and Paris, where he found study everywhere carried on as the intellectual pursuit of grown men, who were undertaking it voluntarily. The work of teacher and student under such conditions is necessarily one of co-operation, with no call for the discipline of the student's behavior or for the coercion of his activity. Any other attitude would offend the ideals of both parties as to what constitutes a university. The student has thrown upon him the full responsibility for his success or failure, and is made to realize that if he neglects his work he does so at his own risk and that, if he does not care for the

consequences, still less does the university. He is consequently made the master of his fate to a degree that the American student cannot conceive of until he actually sees the system in practice. Which of the two methods, the apron-string method or the go-it-alone method, most favors the development of character is not open to question. Under the European practice the teacher is set free from what would be to him, quite as much as to the student, the thralldom of marks and tests, and can put his strength into knowledge and inspiration, the final examination being the long-postponed judgment day for the student. Under such a system there is no danger that mechanical efficiency will be made a substitute for intellectual and spiritual values or that speedy results will be expected where only slow results can be genuine, still less that the loftiest topics of human interest will be discounted in the curriculum in favor of merely popular or bread-winning subjects.

The Brown Alumni Magazine Company has transferred to Mr. Anthony McCabe at the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, its few remaining copies of "Memories of Brown"—about a half-dozen copies of each edition, or a dozen in all. So far as the company is concerned, therefore, the book is out of print, nearly 1200 copies having been disposed of. Mr. McCabe, to whom the success of the work was largely due, will supply further calls for the volume, but he has so limited a number of copies on hand that anyone who wishes to own one should order it at once.

In correction of what was stated in our January number in regard to the attendance upon the present extension courses at the university, it should be said that, gratifying as the present numbers are, the attendance upon the extension courses offered in 1894-5 was nearly twice as great, being over a thousand.

Dr. Sexton, Brown, '93, has been chosen as coach of the Harvard baseball team, and D. S. Fultz, '98, is wanted

by the Columbia authorities for a three-years' term. It is generally admitted that the Brown baseball training system is as good as there is anywhere in the country. Dr. Sexton has done great things for Brown nines in the past, and Mr. Fultz worked wonders with the Columbia team which he coached a year or two ago.

Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard is

quoted as having said at an address on Emerson in this city the other day that the Concord philosopher had no new ideas after he was forty. However, he had several before that time.

The editor requests that protests against the grillist's whimsical screed printed elsewhere in this number be made as brief as possible.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

Semester System Beginning next fall the college year will consist of two instead of three terms, as recommended by President Faunce and voted by the board of fellows at the November meeting.

The decision to change from the three-term to the two-term plan necessitates much work in the readjustment of various matters, and committees appointed for the task have already begun their work.

Before the system can be put into effect, committees will have to go over the entire curriculum of the university and make radical changes in the length and nature of various courses. All three-term courses will have to be revised and, by some new adjustment of the work, made into two-term courses. This will, in some cases, necessitate a change in the order of taking up the work and also in the amount taken. Courses which now run through only one term will have to be eliminated altogether or else lengthened to make half-year courses.

The present eligibility rules, which say that a man may not take part in athletics who is more than four hours behind on the work of the preceding term and nine hours behind in all previous terms, will have to be revised.

Some special arrangements will have to be made for those men who, at the time of the opening of the new system, are behind in one-term courses.

The change will radically affect the present university calendar, and will probably mean a slight shortening of the

Christmas vacation, and the introduction of a new vacation at the end of the first semester, some time in January. What will be done in regard to the spring recess will be decided later.

The two-term system, which was in vogue at Brown until a comparatively few years ago, is used at most of the large universities, and the action of the board of fellows follows tendency to make college work and college life more uniform. Its adoption will mean lessening the work of the members of the faculty, in that they will have but two sets of examinations to give and but two sets of papers to correct. For the students it will mean one less examination, but harder and more consistent study for the two which remain.

The various changes which will have to be made in the several departments as a result of the adoption of the new system will be arranged as quickly as possible by the committees in whose charge they are, and the spring announcement will contain the revised calendar, the list of the courses in their new arrangement and other information made necessary by the change.

Fifteenth Century Volumes

The John Carter Brown Library has published a catalogue entitled: "Books Printed in the Fifteenth Century in the John Carter Brown Library and the General Library of Brown University." The catalogue was printed by the University Press of Oxford, England.

This catalogue was published as a

supplement to the catalogue compiled by A. W. Pollard of the British Museum, of the fifteenth century books placed in the Annunary Brown Memorial in Providence by General Rush C. Hawkins.

The 542 volumes in the Hawkins collection illustrate the work of "the first printers"—those who set up printing presses during the half century preceding the year 1501. Many of the books named in the new catalogue were purchased at the suggestion of General Hawkins as specimens of the work of those men, in whom he is so keenly interested.

Senator Lippitt

On Jan. 18, 1911, Henry Frederick Lippitt, '78, was elected junior senator from Rhode Island to succeed Senator Nelson W. Aldrich. Mr. Lippitt received 72 votes, Judge Arthur L. Brown, '76, his Democratic opponent, 44, and Judge Le Baron B. Colt, the rival Republican candidate, 23 votes. Mr. Lippitt is the first Brown graduate to represent Rhode Island in the United States Senate since Nathan F. Dixon, '69, who served 1889-1895. Mr. Lippitt was born in Providence, Oct. 12, 1856. He received his early education in the Mowry and Goff School, and entered Brown University with the class of 1878. During his college course he was prominent in athletic and in social circles and was president of his class in his senior year. After graduation he spent four months in Europe, and upon his return to Providence began his study of the bleaching and dyeing processes in the manufacture of cotton goods at the Silver Spring Bleachery. After a year with this company, he went to Woonsocket and continued his work in the mills of the Social Manufacturing Company. In 1880 he was made superintendent of the Globe Mill, and two years later he was appointed agent for the three mills, Social, Globe and Nourse. In 1886 the mills of the Manville Company were put under his management. Mr. Lippitt has for many years been active in the meetings of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and in 1889 was elected its president. He was

also a member of the Arkwright Club and represented their committee at the hearing before the House committee in Washington. He is a director of the Mechanics National Bank, the People's Institution for Savings and the Mill Mutual Insurance Companies. He is a member of the Hope Club, Squan-



HENRY FREDERICK LIPPITT

tum Club, Agawam Hunt, Rhode Island Yacht Club, New York Yacht Club, Larchmont Yacht Club and the University Club of New York. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman and has owned and sailed some of the most famous racing boats of America.

Alumnae in New York On Dec. 3 the Brown Alumnae of New York held their first meeting for the year 1910-11 at 53 Irving place. The meeting was a purely social one, and a very delightful luncheon was served at one o'clock. After the luncheon, Miss Sarah G. Ross, hall mistress of Miller Hall, gave us a very interesting talk on the new dormitory, so that we all felt fairly well acquainted again with Pem-

broke and our growing campus. The attendance was not as large as was expected, owing to illness. Those present were: Miss Sarah G. Ross, Mrs. Freeman Putney, Jr., Misses Louise Schofield, Helen Humphrey, Agnes Clark, Alice Crosby, Nellie Evans, Clara Gomberg, Annetie Milligan, Helena Stewart, Mary Whitteley, Elizabeth Cranston, Alma Grant, Annie Sanders, Mrs. F. D. Goodwin, Mrs. G. H. Sherwood, Mrs. Andrew Thomson, Mrs. C. A. Hull and Miss Miriam F. Slocum.

M. F. Slocum, Secretary

Good Time at Woonsocket The Sons of Brown of Woonsocket held a very successful and enthusiastic musical Brunonic Bohemia at "The Warner," the finely appointed model club, recently fitted up by the Taft-Peirce Company, at the head of Earle street, says the Woonsocket Reporter.

About 30 of the Brown boys attended the meeting, which, with smoke in Dutch pipes and cigars, novel combinations of Smoker-land, Bohemian concoctions and good cheer, will be long remembered for the informal good-fellowship which dominated the gathering.

One notable feature of the lunch was the appearance for the first time of the Brown "B" doughnuts, cooked in the form of the big Brown "B," so coveted by all athletic collegians at the College on the Hill.

The evening was decidedly musical, with the singing of college songs of all flavors and ages, together with the popular airs of the day.

From "Alma Mater" to the Heidelberg "Stein Song;" from "Nut Brown Maiden" to "Brunonia's Big Brown Team;" from the German student song, "Tannenbaum," to "Where, O Where Are;" from the "Chapel Steps" to the "Song for College Hill;" and from "The Mermaid" to "Solomon Levi," with manifold additions, the songs of Mr. Whitaker's new song pamphlet were sung through from end to end. Howard S. Young, Brown, '08, the chorister of the club, presided at the piano and furnished snappy college music that added immensely to the success of the occasion. Mr. Young composed the well-known

Brown cheering song, under the title of "Brunonia's Big Brown Team," so generally sung now at the football games.

The meeting closed its active manifestations with the singing of old "Alma Mater."

William A. Robinson was chairman of the sub-committee which arranged the affair, and was assisted by President Senior and L. Herbert Ballou.

The annual dinner and reunion of the Sons of Brown will be held Feb. 13, and bids fair to be the most enthusiastic meeting in the fifteen years of the club's history.

Alumni at Denver The Rocky Mountain Brown Alumni Association held its annual reunion and dinner at the Chateau Lafayette, Denver, Col. Owing to the fact that a New England snowstorm was in progress, the attendance was not quite as large as it has been upon some past occasions. There were, however, twelve enthusiastic Brunonians present, namely: Charles P. Bennett, '79, James C. Starkweather, '80, William Harris, '83, Rev. Henry W. Pinkham, '88, Rev. James MacLaughlin, '90, Frank H. Mason, '93, C. Henry Smith, '99, G. A. Taylor, '01, James L. Gartland, '03, A. J. Kirley, '09, G. R. Cobb, '12, and James C. Rickner, '15. The last mentioned expects to enter Brown in the fall. He played guard on the East Denver High School football team last fall. Remarks were made by nearly all of those present. Mr. Starkweather, who retired as president of the association, in his remarks expressed great regret that Brown was losing such valuable men from its faculty as Professor George Grafton Wilson, the well-known authority on international law. C. Henry Smith, '99, one of Colorado's best football officials, aroused enthusiasm by reference to the Yale game. Although it had been intended to send a suitably inscribed football to the members of the Yale Association, who held their dinner on the previous evening, it was thought that it might have had a tendency to dampen their enthusiasm and cause vain regrets.

"Jimmie" Gartland, '03, spoke of the

recent appointment of Dr. Sexton at Harvard.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, William Harris, '83; vice-president, Rev. Henry W. Pinkham, '88; secretary, Charles P. Bennet, '79; treasurer, C. Henry Smith, '00, and recorder, G. A. Taylor, '01.

A letter was read from Professor A. K. Potter, secretary of the Associated Alumni, in which he stated: "I recall that it has frequently happened that the spirit of such gatherings has seemed to gain in fineness and fervor even as the square of the distance from home. We do not forget that the Rocky Mountain Association has already given proof of its loyalty."

Vesper Services The usual vesper services are being held in Sayles Hall on Wednesday afternoons at five o'clock. About three hundred seats are reserved for members of the university, the rest being thrown open to the public. Music is furnished by the university chapel choir. The preacher in each case gives the evening to personal consultation with students.

Jan. 11. Rev. Charles Stelzle, New York city.
Jan. 18. Bishop Charles E. Woodcock, Louisville, Ky.
Jan. 25. Rev. H. Roswell Bates, New York city.
Feb. 1. Rev. Edward Judson, '65, New York city.
Feb. 8. Rev. George H. Ferris, '91, Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 15. (Religious Educational Association.)
Feb. 22. (Washington's Birthday.)
Mar. 1. Rev. Harry E. Fosdick, Montclair, N. J.
Mar. 8. Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, '88, Rochester, N. Y.

Song-List for Dinners The Sons of Brown of Woonsocket, R. I., have prepared and used for the first time, at their "musical Brunonic Bohemia," Monday, Jan. 9, a new dinner-pamphlet of Brown songs of all flavors and ages, designed and especially adapted for Brown alumni banquets and smokers. The need of such a handy, representative booklet has been long felt

and has now been recognized in the "Songs and Cheers of the Sons of Brown."

The name of familiar tunes used in the song is appended, together with the key in which the air is most easily sung. The collection will appeal to all ages of graduates, though the list is limited to sixteen songs and the four college cheers and "George Washington stamp."

Dr. Frederic Earle Whitaker, Brown, '88, secretary of the Sons of Brown of Woonsocket, compiled the songs, which were printed by William A. Robinson, also Brown, '88, the Brown club printer. Though the edition was primarily intended for use in the local club, copies can be obtained at three cents each, by the hundred, by ordering at once, from Secretary Whitaker, who will try to supply all the alumni associations at the meetings to be held this winter. It is only by large orders from as many clubs as possible for immediate printing that this very timely selection can be sufficiently encouraged to justify the venture, which will be of marked service to the old grad, as well as the recent alumnus.

Track Meet Records The University Library has just received, through the courtesy of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, a set of three books, depicting in text and photographs the last three annual track and field meets of that association.

The first book has for its subject the intercollegiate championships of 1908, which were held on Franklin Field of the University of Pennsylvania. The second volume treats in the same way the 34th annual meeting at Soldiers' Field, Harvard University, 1909, and the third volume deals with the 35th annual meeting at Philadelphia in 1910.

These books are unusually well illustrated with photographs showing all the events, most of them being action pictures. In each book the photographs are accompanied with a full textual and statistical description of the meet. In fact, the books contain for each year a complete record of every performer, including all who were eliminated in the

preliminary trials. The same detail is extended to the first and second annual cross-country runs, which were held at Princeton in November, 1908, and at Boston in 1909.

Another feature of great value is the compilation of a set of statistics showing every point winner and his performance for every meet from 1876, the date of the association's organization, to the present. These statistics were secured after long search by the editor and are found in no other book.

Edward R. Bushnell of the University of Pennsylvania edited the books for the association. The committee on publication consists of Gustavus T. Kirby, Columbia; Thornton Gerrish, Harvard, and Romeyn Berry, Cornell.

Women's College Chapel A new order of chapel service has been introduced at the Women's College. According to this new regime, chapel is held only four days during the week, and the service becomes more formal. A newly organized choir, consisting of two double quartettes, each to serve for a period of two weeks, and trained under the direction of Professor Hamilton C. MacDougall of Wellesley College, has charge of the music.

The processional consists of the gowned choir, followed by the seniors in cap and gown, the choir and seniors singing. The service proper opens with the doxology, sung by the whole student body. The Scripture reading or address by the dean is followed by an anthem by the choir, and the service closes with a prayer and the recessional hymn. This order of service will hold except on those mornings when a speaker or clergyman is invited to give the address, at which time the anthem will be omitted.

The Tuesday morning service is the usual time, at which some clergyman will be asked to officiate. On Wednesday morning the chapel service is replaced by a mass meeting of the Student Govern-

ment Association, and on Saturday no exercises are held.

The choir consists of Miss Elsie Anderson, Miss Gertrude Conant, Miss Sarah Holt, Miss Isabelle MacMurtry, Miss Eva Magoon and Miss Otilie Metzger, first sopranos; Miss Helen Andrews, Miss Harriet Bennett, Miss Daisy Manchester and Miss Gladys Paine, second sopranos; Miss Arline Field and Miss Elizabeth Hughes, first contraltos, and Miss Jessie Barr, Miss Mary Clarke, Miss Blanche Douglas and Miss Helen Harvey, second contraltos. A grand piano has been presented to the chapel by Colonel R. H. I. Goddard of Providence.

University Activities Frank, the well-known shot-putter, who was at Brown last year, has re-entered college after an illness which has kept him at his home in New York up to this time. He will not be able to represent Brown this season, but will be eligible next September, and should prove a valuable man in the intercollegiate events thereafter. He has a record of 45 feet 3½ inches in the 16-pound shot put, which compares favorably with the world's mark of 51 feet, held by Rose, who holds every mark from eight to twenty-eight pounds. With the eight-pound shot, Frank has reached 66 feet 10 inches, only nine inches lower than Rose's record.

Brown beat Rhode Island State College at basketball in the Lyman Gymnasium, Jan. 7, by a score of 18 to 12. Captain McKay was the star of the game.

Brown and New Hampshire State College were the contestants in the second basketball game of the season, at the Lyman Gymnasium, Jan. 11. The score was 28 to 19 in favor of Brown.

Brown was beaten by M. I. T., 15-24, at Boston, Jan. 14; beat Tufts, 26-20, at Providence, Jan. 18; and was beaten by Williams, 11-20, at Williamstown, Jan. 21.

THE LETTER BOX

COMMENCEMENT BALL GAME

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

In a recent issue you ask for an expression of opinion in relation to the commencement day baseball game.

I think it would be a great mistake to try to have a game with an alumni nine on Tuesday, the day before commencement. I am sure that a great majority of the alumni would prefer to have a game with some other college on commencement day and let the classes having reunions attend as usual. It adds a good deal to the interest of the occasion to have the different classes attend in costume, and the only objection I have ever heard made is that they interfere with the play. This could be very easily remedied by having the field properly policed, and it has been a matter of surprise and disgust to a great many that this has not been done in the past. The classes could march around the field before the game began, but it should be seen to by the authorities that no one is allowed on the field while the game is in progress. They seem to have no trouble in doing this at Harvard, Yale, Princeton and other colleges where the attendance is very much larger, and it certainly should be done here.

Very truly yours,

John Henshaw, '87

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

I heartily approve your suggestion that a date be made with some good team for the baseball game on commencement afternoon next year, and that the so-called horse-play be eliminated. I have already taken the privilege of expressing like sentiments to the secretary of our class, which celebrates its tenth anniversary next year. May it not also be deemed advisable to eliminate the proposed alumni-varsity game on Tuesday and substitute for it the "horse-play" in a form which will be an attraction in itself?

Very truly yours,

H. L. Madison, 1901

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

The letter from "'82" in your January number concerning the commencement ball game, touches on a baseball custom of comparatively recent growth which, to me, is a most unpleasant one, and one which detracts greatly from my interest in the game. I refer to the inordinate use of the mouth as an offensive and defensive weapon by the contending nines.

This custom certainly is repugnant to all ideas of fair play and sportsmanlike conduct. What would be thought of a tennis player who endeavored to rattle his opponent by shouting to him at a critical moment of his play? Or of a golf player or billiard player who condescended to such methods? Or of a candidate for honors in track athletics?

It is sometimes said that in the business world combinations, with the consequent lessening of individual responsibility, result in a lower standard of business honor. Is such a result true in college athletics? Is it a fact that when eighteen men contend in a baseball match they think it honorable to resort to methods they would individually be ashamed to employ?

I am glad that "'82" has called public attention to this matter, and I am sure there are many who believe that fair play and sportsmanlike conduct are more important than winning the game, and that a victory won by the "rattling" methods is a disgrace to the winning college.

Prescott O. Clarke, '80

APPRECIATION

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

Enclosed find check for subscription as per enclosed bill—the Monthly is well worth it. I never realized until I graduated how much your publication can mean to Brown men. Wishing you continued success in this new year of 1911, I am,

Very truly yours,

Maxwell Krause

Lebanon, Pa., Jan. 12

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Faculty

Professor Lindsay T. Damon of the English department addressed the Providence Art Club at its meeting Thursday afternoon, Jan. 12, on the subject, "William Vaughn Moody and His Works." Mr. Moody, who died Oct. 6, 1910, was in Harvard at the same time as Professor Damon, and was a fraternity brother and personal friend. Professor Damon was also closely associated with Mr. Moody in the English department at the University of Chicago.

Professor Wilfred H. Munro was re-elected president of the Rhode Island Historical Society at the annual meeting, Jan. 10. Professor Munro has lately written a patriotic song to be sung by the school children of America.

Professor Arthur H. Blanchard and Henry B. Drowne of the department of civil engineering, attended the convocation meetings of the American Society for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis in December. On Dec. 29 a special meeting was devoted to the consideration of papers on various phases of highway engineering. Professor Blanchard and Mr. Drowne presented the following: "A Comparison of English and American Traffic Regulations," by Professor Blanchard and Mr. Drowne; "Relation Between Modern Traffic and the Alignment and Profile in Highway Design," by Mr. Drowne; "The Present Status of the Use of Bituminous Materials in the Construction and Maintenance of Roads in the United States," by Professor Blanchard, and "Methods of Taking Traffic Census on Highways," by Professor Blanchard and Irving W. Patterson. While in Minneapolis both Professor Blanchard and Mr. Drowne attended the annual convention of the honorary scientific society of Sigma XI., as delegates from the Brown chapter.

Professor Otis E. Randall spoke on "The Engineering and the Academic Man" at the junior class smoker, Jan. 24, in the Brown Union.

Professor Walter B. Jacobs spoke before the Pawtucket Women's Club, Jan. 16, on "Play in Childhood and Maturity."

Alumni

1860

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Citizens' Association, Jan. 12, Thomas W. Bicknell was re-elected president.

1865

Zephaniah Brown, who has served as treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for the past 10 years

declined another nomination at the recent meeting of the board of directors of the society.

1869

Dr. Charles Hitchcock has moved from 57 West 36th st. to 61 East 65th st., New York city.

1871

Rev. Henry H. Wyman has been unanimously re-elected chaplain of the State Senate of California. His address is St. Mary's church, Paulist Fathers, 660 California st., San Francisco.

1873

Bishop Burgess of the Episcopal diocese of Long Island is beyond question an extreme optimist. He sees the day at hand when the question of prohibition will "be fought out in the streets of New York" with the result "that New York will vote for prohibition as many other cities have done." We are afraid that day is due to arrive about the time of the arrival of the millennium.—Waterbury American.

Judge George T. Brown of the Superior Court of Rhode Island has been suffering from a mild attack of pneumonia.

1874

Dr. Orrin P. Gifford delivered an address before the Unitarian Club of Providence on Jan. 19 on "What, if any, religious instruction can and ought to be given in the public schools."

1876

Dr. Charles V. Chapin is to deliver on March 26 one of the free public lectures on medical subjects given under the auspices of the Faculty of Medicine, Harvard University. Dr. Chapin's subject is "How the individual can protect himself against infection."

1876 and 1894

The reorganized firm of Silver, Burdett & Co. includes in its directorate J. Winn Brown, '94, head of the publication and manufacturing department, and Edward O. Stanley, '76, second vice-president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, New York city.

1881

Benjamin Barker, counsellor-at-law, has moved his offices from 56 Pine st. to 55 Liberty st., New York city.

1882

William B. Bogert is president of the firm of Bogert, Maltby & Co., Inc., commission merchants in grain and seeds, Postal Telegraph building, Chicago, Ill.

A comprehensive pamphlet recently issued gives the record of Dr. Albert Buxton. He

had "eight years in the public schools of Vermont, four years classical course, Leland and Gray Seminary; four years university course, Brown University; nine years university post-graduate studies;" Harvard four years, Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons three years, Germany—Bonn and Heidelberg; Chicago University; and has received the degrees of A. B., A. M. (twice), M. D., B. D., and Ph.D. He has also been admitted to the Missouri bar. He has travelled: "Europe, twice; Africa, once; Mexico, twice; Canada, often." He has been acting associate to Dean Hobbs at Drake University, president of Northwestern Christian College, president of Texas Christian University, president of Dexter Christian College, dean of Missouri Christian College and professor of Spanish and French at the Salt Lake Y. M. C. A. Institute. He has taught "over a dozen languages," while philosophy (psychology and education) is among his specialties. The chancellor of Corner University says of him: "His profound learning is well-balanced by his pure, lovable, confidence-begetting life." A trustee of Texas Christian University says: "Dr. Buxton is the finest scholar I ever met. His grace and culture are laid over a brain of massive mould. He is just, generous, warm and true."

1884

Professor Hermon Carey Bumpus has resigned the directorship of the American Museum of Natural History at New York, where he has been since 1902. According to the New York Sun he says: "I have been appointed business manager of the University of Wisconsin, which is the largest institution in the West. The university is adapting its work to the needs of the community and is being very handsomely sustained by the legislature. The institution has grown rapidly and the president has been obliged to act both as head of the academic department and administrator of the business department. He needs to be relieved of the financial and business work that is incident to the conducting of any large educational institution. The position carries with it no jurisdiction over the academic work of the institution. It is the first appointment of its kind that has been made by an American university, although the division of the administrative work has been seriously considered by many institutions. . . . I expect to go to the University of Wisconsin within the next four weeks. Thereafter the university business will be transacted by a board of regents through the business manager. My position will involve the handling of something like \$1,500,000 a year."

W. M. P. Bowen was unanimously elected colonel, commanding the First Light Infantry Regiment, at the 81st annual election on Jan. 9.

1885

A New York paper lately said: "County Judge Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn,

court yesterday in his home at 194 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, passing sentence on two prisoners convicted before him prior to his illness. Andrea Galasso, who set fire to his own home in South Brooklyn, was sent to Sing Sing for two years and three months for arson. Ida Brilliant, a domestic, was sent to the Bedford Reformatory for robbing her employer of \$150 worth of jewelry. There was quite a sensation in the fashionable Heights neighborhood when the grim-looking van drove up before the handsome home of Judge Dike with the two prisoners."

Rev. Irving J. Enslin has resigned his pastorate at Oaklawn, R. I., to accept a call to the Baptist church at Derry, N. H.

1886

I. Gifford Ladd is seeking to secure iron ore rights on the Orinoco river from the government of Venezuela, according to a statement made by Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

1887

Hon. Joseph Walker of Brookline was re-elected speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Jan. 4, by a vote of 130 to 99 for Mr. Lomasney and 4 for Mr. McCarthy, his Democratic opponents.

1889

W. B. Deane was elected, Oct. 1, 1910, a member of the board of directors of Silver, Burdett & Co., publishers of school and college text books. Mr. Deane has been a representative of the company for a number of years, and is located in Syracuse, N. Y. He is a frequent contributor of prose and poetry to the newspapers and to educational publications.

1889, 1894 et al

Lauriston H. Hazard of Providence has been re-elected president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Harold Congdon has been chosen treasurer. On the executive committee are M. S. Fanning and Frank L. Hineckley, '91, James H. Higgins, '98, and Howard A. Richmond, ex-'97.

1890

Frank A. Sayles has been elected to the directorate of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad.

Walter A. Presbrey has been reappointed by Mayor Fletcher for a second term of three years on the Board of Police Commissioners of Providence, and the Board of Aldermen have approved the appointment.

Professor James Q. Dealey of the department of social and political science has returned to Providence and will resume his classes. He has been absent in Europe during the summer and fall, having spent several months in Leipzig and other cities of Germany.

1892

H. N. S. Bradford has returned to the Boston office of S. Slater & Sons (cottons, woolens and worsteds) after two and one-half years in New York and the West. Mr. Bradford has been with this company since he graduated from Brown.

1893

Frank H. Mason, attorney-at-law, has offices at 335 Symes building, Denver, Colo.

Owing to business engagements in New York, Lieutenant Colonel Archibald C. Matteson has had to withdraw from active service in the First Artillery District of Rhode Island. He has been honorably retired with the rank of colonel.

1894

Colonel H. Anthony Dyer spoke before the New England Foundrymen's Association at the Exchange Club, Boston, Jan. 11. He has been re-elected president of the Providence Art Club.

1896

The Central Baptist Church of Providence has invited Rev. Clarence M. Gallup of New Bedford, Mass., to become its pastor. The call was unanimous. Mr. Gallup has accepted. He was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1874 and received his preparatory school training at the Norwich Free Academy. He was graduated from Brown in the class of 1896. For the next year he was in business in Norwich and then went to the University of Chicago, where in 1900 he received the degree of bachelor of divinity. In the same year he was ordained a Baptist minister, and became pastor of the Second Baptist Church at Southington, Conn. In 1901 he became assistant pastor of Emmanuel Church, Albany, N. Y., where he remained for a little over two years. In 1904 he became assistant superintendent of the New York City Baptist Mission Society, but before the year was over accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in New Bedford, where he has remained ever since. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Baptist State Committee, a trustee of the Massachusetts Baptist Charitable Society and a member of the Boston Baptist Theological Circle. During his pastorate in New Bedford the membership list has increased about 250, the total number of members now being 450. The Central Baptist Church of Providence has about 700 members.

Leon H. Denison is a member of the firm of Denison & Carter, general real estate brokers, rentals, loans, insurance, rooms 217-218 Myers building, Grand ave., Kansas City, Mo.

William C. Bliss of East Providence was elected speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, Jan. 10.

1897

Professor Guy M. Whipple of the School

of Education, Cornell University, is one of the four editors of the Journal of Educational Psychology, which is now entering upon its second year of publication. Professor Whipple has also published recently a 550-page "Manual of Physical and Mental Tests" that is meeting with a very cordial reception from psychologists and educators, both in this country and in Europe.

1897 and 1898

"It is understood," says the Newark News, "that one of the judgeships in the Errors Court was recently offered to former State Senator Everett Colby, '97, of Essex, who has been abroad for his health for several months. It is also reported that Mr. Colby had to decline the honor because of the condition of his health. The name of Borden D. Whiting, '98, was mentioned as a possibility."

1898

The New York Times of Jan. 3 says: Mayor Julian A. Gregory, the first Democrat to hold that office in the history of the city of East Orange, took his seat yesterday. One of his appointments was that of Borden D. Whiting, '98, former railroad commissioner and a member of the law firm of Sommer, Colby & Whiting of Newark, as legal adviser to the city. Mr. Whiting is a Republican.

1899

Rev. Walter Boardman Bullen is doing graduate work this year at Newton Theological Seminary. His address is 8 Cypress st., Newton Centre, Mass.

Freeman Putney, Jr., has a story in the January McClure's entitled, "The Prince's Compliments."

Lloyd Brown has severed connections with the Ohio Ceramic Engineering Company of Cleveland, O., with whom he has been associated for the past eight years, and has opened a sales office at 913 Ford building, Detroit, Mich., where he is now acting as direct factory representative for the Ohio Seamless Tube Company of Shelly, O., and the Cumberland Steel Company of Cumberland, Md.

George B. Utley, who has been librarian of the Jacksonville (Florida) Free Public Library since 1903, has resigned that position to become national secretary of the American Library Association, with headquarters in Chicago. He will begin his work in Chicago, Feb. 14. His address will be 1 Washington st.

1900

George G. Bass has been advanced to the post of associate editor of the Boston News Bureau. Mr. Bass went to the Bureau in 1904, after service with the United Fruit Company. "He is one of the best informed financial writers in the country upon industrial topics and holds the full confidence of many of the leading captains of industry in New York as well as Boston," says the Boston Post.

Rev. Herbert E. B. Case of Pawtucket spoke at the Congregational Church, North Scituate, Jan. 8, and told of his experiences in the Pacific Island of Guam, where he served as a missionary for five years. Rev. Mr. Case went to Guam under the auspices of the Congregational Foreign Missionary Society, when the United States took the island, and remained there until the mission was taken over by the Episcopalians.

James Warren is a certified public accountant and is associated with Messrs. Storer, Rand & Bishop, 59 Temple place, Boston, Mass.

Willard H. Bacon is principal of the high school at Rochester, N. H.

Frank H. Hammill succeeds Judge Orrin L. Bosworth as judge of the Fifth District Court, with jurisdiction in Bristol, Warren and Barrington.

1901

Ernest T. Williamson is practicing law in Newark, N. J., with offices at 1603 Fireman's building.

The First Baptist Church of Everett, Wash., Rev. John M. Linden, pastor, reports 84 new members since Sept. 1, when Mr. Linden began his work. The total number of members is 519.

Roy H. Smith is general superintendent of the National Screw and Tack Co. of Cleveland, O.

Stewart B. McLeod was the unanimous choice of the Republican members-elect of the Common Council of Brockton, Mass., of 1911 at a caucus held Dec. 22 to select a candidate for the presidency of that body. President McLeod was born in Brockton March 13, 1878, the son of Kenneth McLeod. He attended the public schools, and was graduated from the high school in the class of '97. Following his graduation he entered Brown University, graduating in the class of '01. He graduated from Harvard Law School in 1904. Since his graduation he has practiced law in Brockton, and is at present a member of the law firm of McLeod & Sweet. He is a member of the Brockton Bar Association and the Plymouth County Bar Association. He is prominent in local politics, being a member of the Republican City Committee and chairman of the Ward 3 committee. Mr. McLeod passes his summers at Onset, where he is commodore of the Point Independence Yacht Club. He is married and lives at 10 Tremont st., Campello.

1902

Rev. Edward L. Bayliss, for six years pastor of the Baptist church at Ludlow, Vt., has resigned. He has accepted a call to the First Baptist Church of Rupert, Idaho.

Frank E. Fash, who has been a grammar school principal in Fall River since graduation, has retired from school work to take up insurance.

Rev. William Austin Hill is in his third year as pastor of the Woodlawn Park Baptist Church of St. Paul, Minn., one of the strongest churches in the Northwest. He writes the Monthly: "Enclosed please find check. You will probably be in sympathy with the man who considered these four words the sweetest in the English language. I enjoy the Monthly and look forward to it with anticipation each month."

1903

William A. Hart, principal of the grammar school in Fall River, is contributing a daily column to the Fall River Evening News, which is receiving much favorable comment.

William B. Satterlee, bridge and structural engineer, has opened an office in the Studley building, 86 Weybosset st., Providence.

Timothy J. Sheehan has been elected city engineer of Fitchburg, Mass.

The Columbia University Quarterly for December says: "Mr. Allan F. Westcott discovered last summer, in the British Museum, a manuscript containing a large number of hitherto unpublished poems by James I., King of England. Although the existence of this manuscript was at one time known to scholars, it had been lost sight of. Mr. Westcott expects to publish the manuscript with notes and an introduction." Mr. Westcott is now an instructor in English at Columbia.

1903 and 1907

In the final match of the Rhode Island chess championship between S. H. Easton, '03, and H. N. Sweet, '07, at the rooms of the Providence Chess Club, the former won in 25 moves. The final score of the series was Easton, 5; Sweet, 3; drawn, 4.

1904

William G. Hoffman is teaching English in the Malden, Mass., high school.

Leon A. Winslow, formerly of the Malden high school, is now teaching the commercial branches in the high school at Portland, Me.

1905

W. Granville Meader, late of the trust department of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, has been elected treasurer and manager of the new Attleboro Trust Company.

Glenn W. Woodin and Elton D. Warner have formed a general partnership for the practice of law under the firm name of Warner & Woodin, with offices in the Graf building, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Leonard W. Cronkite delivered an address on "Cecil Rhodes" before the Men's Union of the Central Baptist Church, Jan. 11.

Clarence W. Holmes, formerly of Lakeville, Conn., is now living at Peacham, Vt.

1906

The committee in charge of the quinquennial celebration consists of C. Douglas Mercer, T. Wendell Prestwich, Paul Matteson, Albert W. Clallin, John G. Walsh, Alexander Graham and Ben. Lindemuth. The first meeting was held at the University Club, Providence, Jan. 2, and plans were made for the big celebration in June. Lindemuth was elected secretary. His address is 32 Westminster st., Providence.

Chester W. Smith is assistant engineer with the Sturtevant Manufacturing Company. His address is 70 Warren ave., Hyde Park, Mass.

Ralph E. Larry is superintendent of ore mines and quarries for the Colonial Iron Company of Riddlesburg, Pa.

The class of 1906 will hold its mid-winter banquet at the Newman, Feb. 4, at 7 o'clock. Plans will be discussed for the quinquennial celebration in June.

1908

Harry B. Lane is teaching mathematics in the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Alfred J. Olsen is head of the science department at the Flat Head County High School, Kalispell, Mont.

1909

M. H. Yorganjian has a position as chemist with Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company, Wilmington, Del.

Walter Mason Gager is now living at Orillia, Ont.

William Bichwit has left the employ of the Lamport Manufacturers Supply Company of New York, and is at present connected with the New York Clothing House at 222-224 North Main st., Providence.

1910.

Alan J. Young has a position with the Woodley Soap Manufacturing Company, Norfolk ave., Roxbury, Mass.

Paul G. W. Anderson is in the inspection department of the Associated Factory Insurance Company, at 31 Milk st., Boston.

William B. Freeman is associated with the E. L. Freeman Company, state printers, of Central Falls, R. I.

W. E. Goodwin is connected with the Providence offices of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

A. W. Hills is in the automobile business with the American Simplex Company at 261 Dartmouth st., Boston.

Max Webber is with the General Fire Extinguisher Company at their Auburn, R. I., plant.

G. H. McGurty is located at Oneonta, N. Y., with the Oneonta National Bank.

Stephen D. Pyle is secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Edward S. Spicer is with the Nicholson File Company, Providence, in the export department.

BROWN LAW FIRM MOVES

Messrs. Green, Hinckley & Allen announce that they have removed their law offices to the north end of the top floor of the Industrial Trust Company building, 49 Westminster st., Providence. The firm includes Theodore Francis Green, '87; Frank L. Hinckley, '91; Arthur M. Allen, '97; Frederick W. Tillinghast, '02; Abbott Phillips, '02; Rush Sturges.

HONORS AT HARVARD

Ray F. Tift, '08, and C. E. Wheeler, '09, have received faculty scholarships for 1910-11 in the department of law at Harvard, and H. M. Frost, '09, and C. F. Warren, '09, hold the Charles B. Porter and Alfred H. Linder scholarships in the department of medicine.

Alumnae

1908

The address of Mrs. A. L. Flagg (Mary H. White) is Zapotes, Otaez, Durango, Mexico.

1909

Miss Margaret Bingham Stillwell has been appointed, by the dean, chairman of the newly created publicity committee for the Women's College. The aim of the committee is not only to keep the local and the leading papers throughout the country informed of events in the Women's College which are of general interest, but to keep the home papers of past and present students in touch with their doings. It is hoped, therefore, that all the alumnae will notify the committee of any items of personal interest and of any change in occupation or residence. The chairman's address is the John Carter Brown Library, Providence.

1910

Dorothy Bourne is teaching French, Latin and English in the Goffstown high school, Goffstown, N. H.

Miss Marion Richards is teaching French and Latin in the Ashby, Mass., high school.

Miss Isabel S. Wood is teaching in the Dudley High School, Dudley, Mass.

Births

Born, at Cleveland, O., Oct. 28, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. Smith, '01, a son, Alexander Munro Smith.

Born, at Rockland, Mass., Nov. 30, 1910, to James Warren Dyson, '03, and Mrs. Dyson, a daughter, Virginia Willette Dyson.

Born, at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18, 1910, to Charles S. Shinn, '06, and Leslie Torrey Shinn, a son, Whittemore Torrey Shinn.

Born, Dec. 25, 1910, at South Weymouth, Mass., to Mr. and Mrs. Prince Tirrell (Mary G. Wilbur), '99, a son.

Born, in Providence, Dec. 30, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Lauriston H. Hazard, '89, a daughter.

Born, Dec. 27, 1910, to Dr. and Mrs. George Thurston Spicer, '97, a daughter.

Born, in Providence, Dec. 31, 1910, to George Albert Goulding, '99, and Ruth Appleton Goulding, '01, a daughter, Louise Day Goulding.

Born, at Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 13, 1911, to Leon A. Drury, '02, and Daza Page (Mowry) Drury, '02, a son, Leon Arthur Drury, Jr.

Born, Dec. 29, 1910, to William G. Winsor, Jr., '06, and Mrs. Winsor, a daughter, Elizabeth Grant Winsor.

Engagements

The engagement of W. Clayton Carpenter, '06, to Miss Helen B. Knowlton (Northfield Seminary, '12) is announced.

The engagement of Miss Grace E. Barstow to Robert C. Murphy, '11, is announced.

The engagement of Miss Mary Peyton Cottrell to Richard D. Allen, '10, is announced.

The engagement of Miss Hazel L. Raybold, '10, to Mr. F. Robert Langdale, Jr. (Yale, '08) is announced.

Marriages

On Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1910, at Germantown, New Brunswick, Miss Mildred Milton was married to Dr. Harold Granville Calder, '02. Dr. and Mrs. Calder will be at home after March 1, at 232 Elmwood ave., Providence.

On Jan. 7, 1911, at All Saints' Church, Worcester, Mass., Miss Marie L. Taylor was married to Newton Peck Hutchison, '05. George B. Bullock, '05, Joseph C. Bailey, '05, Professor Thomas Crosby, Jr., '94, Francis H. Staples, '94, Alfred K. Potter, '02, and Colgate Hoyt, '05, were among the ushers.

On Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1911, at Richmond, Va., Miss Lillian Dodson was married to Archibald Douglas Brown, '07.

Deaths

CHARLES THOMAS CROCKER, 1854

Hon. Charles T. Crocker, one of the wealthiest and best known citizens in Fitchburg, Mass., died Jan. 5, 1911, at his home, after an illness of several months' duration. He was long engaged in the paper-making business, associated with the Crocker Burbank Company, whose several mills are located at West Fitchburg, and he had been identified with nearly every big business interest in Fitchburg—manufacturing, building and banking. Mr. Crocker was the son of Alvah and Abigail (Fox) Crocker, and was born in Fitchburg March 2, 1833. He attended the

public schools there and after fitting for college entered Brown University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1854. Immediately after graduating he associated himself with the firm of Crocker, Burbank & Co., the paper manufacturing concern. He became interested in the Orswell Yarn Company, the Putnam Machine Company, the Rallstone Machine Company and the Turners Falls Land & Water Company. He later became director in the Keith Paper Company, the Montague Paper Company, the John Russell Cutlery Company and the Crocker National Bank at Turners Falls. He was also trustee in the Crocker Institution for Savings. With his other business activities, he was interested in railroads and became a director in several other corporations. He was one of the largest owners in the Fitchburg Railroad Company. He had retired from active business. At the incorporation of the city of Fitchburg in 1873, Mr. Crocker was chosen an alderman, and again consented to serve in 1877. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1879 and was elected to the Senate the following year. On Oct. 14, 1857, he was married to Eliza Tufts of Charlestown, and their children are Alvah, Emma Louise, William Tufts, Kendall Fox, Charles T., Jr., and Paul Crocker. His wife died in 1877. He was married a second time, on June 1, 1881, to Helen Trowbridge Barton of Brooklyn, N. Y. The children of this union are Edith Barton and Barton Crocker.

REV. DARIUS HICKS STODDARD, 1864

Rev. Darius Hicks Stoddard, well known in both Massachusetts and in New Hampshire, where he had held several pastorates, died at Chicopee Falls, Mass., Dec. 31, 1910, aged 74. Mr. Stoddard was born in Eastford, Conn., Sept. 29, 1836, the son of John R. and Lydia S. Stoddard. He received his early education at the Connecticut Literary Institution, Suffield, Conn., and later entered Brown University, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1864, and taking his A. M. three years later. After graduation he continued his studies at Rochester Theological Seminary, graduating in 1867. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in this same year and entered upon his first pastorate at Athol, Mass., where he remained until 1874, when he accepted a call to Great Falls, N. H., and remained until 1883. In 1884 he went to the Dewey Street Church in Worcester, Mass., where he served until 1893. He then became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chicopee Falls, Mass., where he remained until 1899. From 1901 to 1903 he was acting pastor at Greendale, Worcester, Mass., and his last pastorate was at Hampden, Mass., 1903-06, when he retired from active service and made his home alternately with his daughter, Mrs. C. H. Thomas of Chicopee Falls, Mass., and his son, H. G. Stoddard of Trenton, N. J. Mr. Stoddard was twice married, his first wife being Miss Emma A. Galpin, and his second Miss Sarah H. Pray. Two children and one sister, Mrs.

A. L. Burley of Springfield, Mass., survive him.

At the funeral of Mr. Stoddard, Rev. B. D. Hahn, pastor of the State Street Baptist Church of Springfield, said:

"Never more appropriately have those grand hymns, 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul' and 'Rock of Ages,' been sung than on this occasion; but there can be only the appropriateness of contrast, I fear, in that I have been appointed to represent the Westfield Association and recall the character and influence of Mr. Stoddard. He was a walking benediction in our ministerial association. The proceedings of that peculiar body where opinions are shattered and ground to dust, and cherished beliefs are transformed or destroyed, gave ample scope and occasion for his genial spirit. It is my distinction that I have been the subject of his kind and firm admonition when too much absorbed with ideas to remember the living, sensitive representation of objectionable views. While he was in hearty agreement in our understanding of Christian truth, he differed in disposition, which difference, I apprehend, is to my disadvantage.

"His gentleness and sympathy disguised for many the acuteness and force of his mind. He had a wrought and connected view of truth, and discussed the profoundest subjects of thought with penetration and skill. He was a reasoner and he was a believer. The incident related by the pastor of his church, that open Testament laid upon his pillow until he should feel strong enough to find the place and passage, is at once magnificent and pathetic. He found the passage, but in another world. But the event is characteristic of the man. The Book was a triumphant chariot of his progress through life and it was the vessel at the last to bear him upon the dim flood which marks the boundary of time.

"Most of us believe. Our connections, like his own, are drawn from that same source, tested by the same authority and registered in our understandings. Most of us also find a literary and devotional satisfaction in the study of the Bible. But I mean much more when I say that Mr. Stoddard delighted in the Word of revelation. It was all salvation to him. He understood but forbore to exercise the easy dissimulation which to-day provides an equivocal application of all the terms of faith. Often praised as a work of subtility, insight and progress, it was merely a contemptible subterfuge to his exalted honor. The Bible was a refuge and joy in every line and an articulate voice out of Eternity to him. Almost literally was it true, 'It was sweet to his taste, sweeter also than honey and the honey-comb.'

"His courage was marvellous. We cannot appreciate the elevation and force of his cheerfulness unless we remember that he was an invalid. During the period of my association with him, a period of almost eighteen years, he has been confronted by the Grim Angel with the notch of his arrow on the string. Once and again the weapon was lifted

and the shaft drawn to the head and the arm has fallen, abashed by the calm gaze of the victim.

"It cannot be accidental that I have come from an assembly where I have heard the merits of the greatest representatives of the pulpit analyzed and appraised. The fact that greatness is not defined by fame is brought sharply to my attention by this scene, as it follows immediately upon the able essays to which I have listened. These great preachers, arc-lights which swing above the thoroughfares and street corners of commerce, society and national interest, are indispensable to our public well-being and direction. But sometimes they blind us by their brilliance and, in any event, the automobiles and carriages and pedestrians go home at last to the more intimate affairs of our lives and the milder radiance of the evening lamp. Under its tender glow our little ones are laid for the first time in their cradles. In its circle the children play their last game before they are sent to bed. About it the grown men and women, sons and daughters of the house, gather and knit and consult and expatiate with the gray wardens of their spirits. And at the last in that calm splendor they are stretched out silent and at rest. We need the men who rock a continent with their persuasions, but we need much more the men of intimacy and love and patience with their enfolding personal sympathy. Such a character and service of fraternal and spiritual steadiness and glow we honor to-day by these last rites.

"But now abideth faith, hope, love; and the greatest of these is love."

REV. AMOS TURNER ASHTON, D. D., 1872

Rev. Amos Turner Ashton, one of the leading Episcopal clergymen of New York, died suddenly of heart disease at his home at Hyde-Park-on-the-Hudson, Jan. 10 1911, after an illness of several weeks. He was 61 years old. Dr. Ashton was born in Providence, May 3, 1849, the son of Job Ashton and Abbey Stacy (Turner) Ashton. He received his early education in the public schools of the city and entered Brown University, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1872, and taking his A. M. three years later. In 1875 he was graduated from the General Theological Seminary, and was ordained an Episcopal deacon in June and advanced to the priesthood in December of this same year by Bishop Horatio Potter. His first charge was at Amenia, N. Y., where he was rector until 1878. In this year he became rector of Trinity Church at Haverstraw, N. Y., and served until 1891, when he was called to be rector of St. James Church, Hyde Park, N. Y., one of the most important churches of that part of the state. He had been archdeacon of Dutchess county since 1900, and was a member of various committees of the diocese of New York. In 1903 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from his alma mater. Dr.

Ashton was an active worker and had done some writing. Among his works are "God's Glory Our Aim," "History of Trinity Church, Haverstraw, N. Y.," "History of St. Luke's

the diocese of New York and various articles in magazines and newspapers. He married in June, 1875, Miss Amelia Huntington Sill, daughter of Rev. Frederick and Margaret (Cocks) Sill, who survives him with four children, two sons and two daughters.



REV. AMOS TURNER ASHTON, D. D.

Church, Haverstraw," "Sketch of the Life of Solomon G. Hitchcock of Sharon, Conn," historical sketch in the centennial history of

PHILIP CLAY JACK, 1900

Philip Clay Jack, a lawyer of Boston, Mass., died at his home in Gardiner, Me., Dec. 18, 1910, aged 34 years. He had been in poor health for several years. Mr. Jack was born in Gardiner, Me., Sept. 13, 1876, the son of William Chester and Phoebe A. (Clay) Jack. He received his early education in the grammar and high schools of his native town and entered the University of Maine, leaving there after a year of study to enter Brown University, where he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Ph. B. After a year's study at Harvard Law School he went to the Philippine Islands as a teacher and was principal of the Pangasinan provincial high school, which is said to be the first high school established in that country by the United States. While in the islands he contracted the disease which eventually caused his death. On returning to the United States he continued his studies at Harvard and was admitted to bar in 1906. He was associated for a time with Powers & Hall, 101 Milk st., Boston, and practiced law until his failing health compelled him to give up all work. His mother and one sister survive him.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

During the fall term the Brown Christian Association conducted weekly meetings at which varied subjects were discussed by men well known in association circles. The speakers and subjects were: D. L. Fultz, '98 ("College Ideals"), E. C. Carter ("The Effective Association"), C. S. Cooper ("A Trip to the Orient"), C. T. Wang ("The Migration of Chinese Students"), Dr. George W. Tupper ("America—A Man-making Mill"), Professor Henry T. Fowler ("The Ancient Church"), President W. H. P. Faunce ("The Modern Church"), Dr. George J. Fisher ("Physical Training and Efficiency"), Dean Alexander Meiklejohn ("Idealism in Practice"), and J. W. Pontius ("Northfield Ideals"). In his address President Faunce classified "The Modern Church" by four adjectives—recruiting, educational, institutional and inspirational. Dr. Faunce

maintained that the church would become increasingly inspirational in its objective.

Already over 20 Bible study groups have begun. In one of the prominent fraternities a Bible class in "The Life of Christ," led by Associate Professor J. L. Motley of the Economics Department, is composed of practically the entire fraternity. Dr. G. Glenn Atkins, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, is also offering, especially to Brown students, a series of studies in "The Literary Interpretation of the Bible."

The Brown Christian Association Quartette, which sang last summer at the Northfield Students' Conference, has been in great demand, having sung before several prominent organizations in Providence, Cambridge, Pawtucket, etc.

Italian classes and other social work has also been undertaken.

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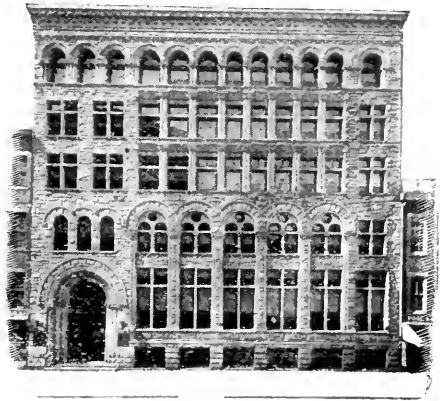
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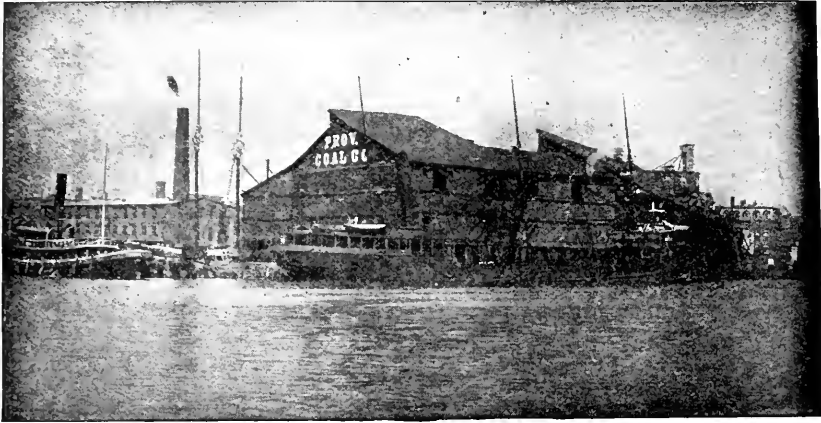
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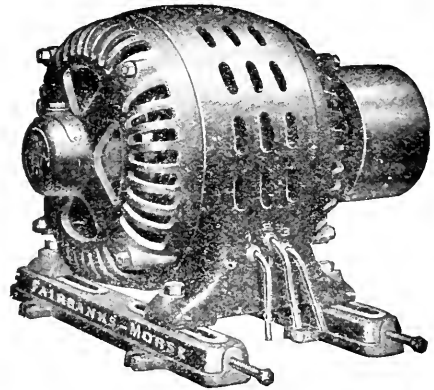
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