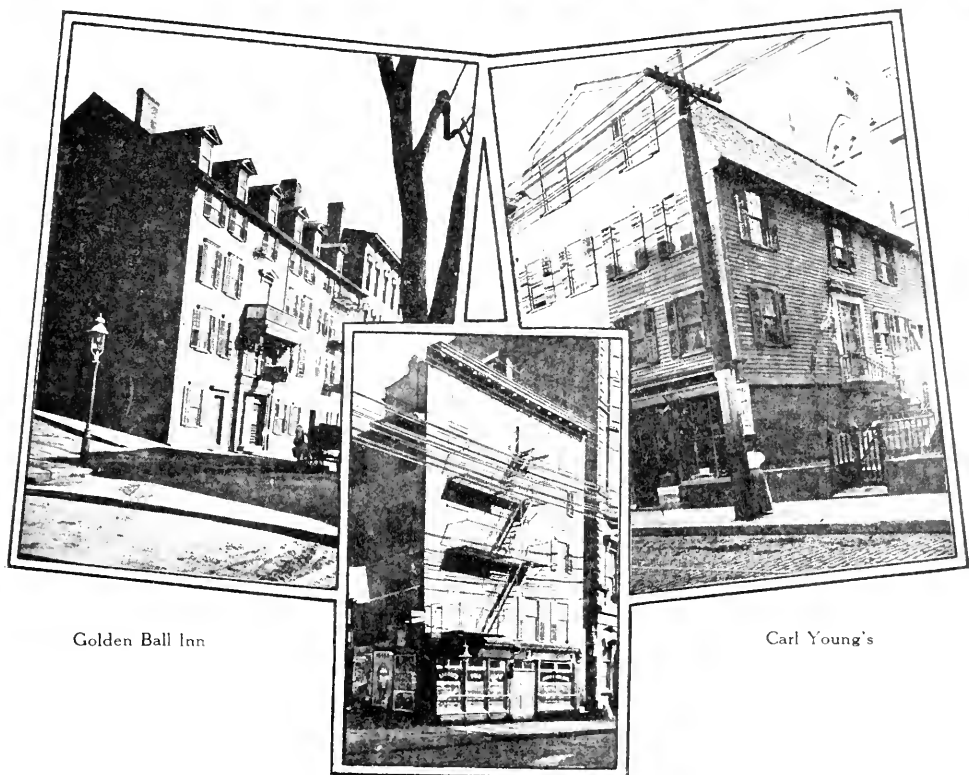


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BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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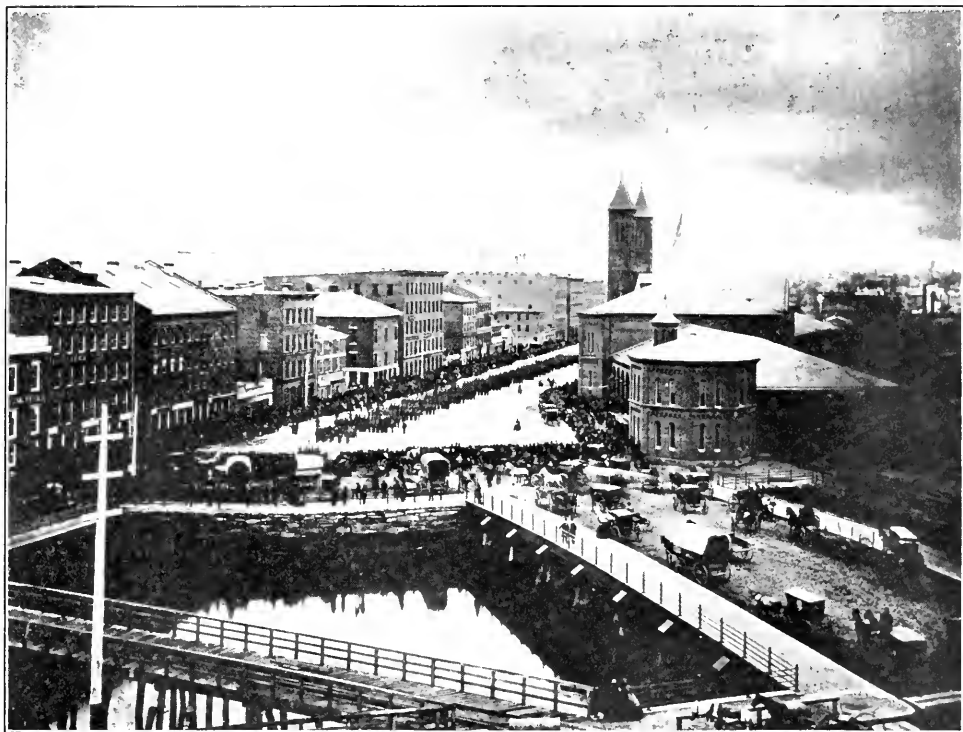
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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. XI

PROVIDENCE, R. I., APRIL, 1911

No. 9



Departure of the First Detachment of the First Rhode Island Regiment from Exchange Place, Providence, April 20, 1861

'TIS FIFTY YEARS SINCE

EXTRACT FROM A STUDENT'S DIARY AT BROWN, APRIL, 1861

By Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage, 1861

Half a century has passed since the opening of the Civil War. What of those now far-away days in old Brown? Recently I turned to a diary which I commenced Jan. 1, 1861, when I was a senior and strongly impressed with the fact that the country was entering upon

an important period in its history. As the year advanced, our recitations in Woolsey on International Law in Professor Gammell's class room afforded the professor abundant opportunity for political discussion. We were in touch daily with national interests. My diary

reflects the spirit of the class room and in fact of the college; and it has occurred to me that a few pages, beginning with April 8, 1861, may in some measure, in the pages of the Alumni Monthly, illustrate that spirit. Of course, the record was not intended for publication, and is given as hurriedly written, generally at the close of each day.

Monday, April 8. The government at Washington seems to have determined upon its line of policy with regard to secession, although what that policy is is as yet a mystery, the government wisely keeping its own counsels. Something, however, is certainly to be done. Extensive naval preparations are going on in all the navy yards in the north, and the war department has chartered the Baltic, the Atlantic and several other large steamers for the transportation of troops and military stores, and they have sailed under sealed orders.

Tuesday, April 9. There is no news of importance from the South. The war, however, seems inevitable.

Wednesday, April 10. The fleet has arrived off Charleston if report be true, and we are expecting to hear at any moment that the war has begun. The government is said to have two thousand troops with the fleet. If entrance to the harbor is denied, force must and will be used, be the consequences what they may.

Thursday, April 11. The report that the fleet had arrived off Charleston yesterday is incorrect. It will not arrive until Friday morning, as it did not leave New York until Tuesday. To-day the government is strengthening the capital in order to guard against any attack that may be made.

Friday, April 12. The news to-night at the Journal office is quite warlike. Fort Sumter, if the telegraph reports truly, was attacked at 4 o'clock this morning by the Confederate troops, and the bombardment was continued during the day without any decisive results. The fleet has arrived, but whether it is participating in the action does not appear. The accounts are very meagre. At all events the attack was not com-

menced by the government. On the heads of those who have thus plunged the country into war be the blood which is to flow. All that the government can do is to maintain its honor and flag at every cost, and there will not be wanting those who will render her assistance as long as she remains firm in the support and defence of the constitution, which imposes the duty of maintaining the public property.

Saturday, April 13. The despatches of last evening are confirmed to-day. There is great excitement consequently. Governor Sprague telegraphed to the President tendering his services, together with the Marine Artillery and one thousand troops wherever the government may direct. Professor Gammell alluded to the struggle at Fort Sumter in recitation this morning. He said that it was without a parallel in history. He thought it now looked as though the flag must go down; but if it does, it must go up again, and that, too, at whatever cost.⁴

Evening. I have just returned from the Journal office. Professor Angell² says the report is that the flag of the C. S. A. is now waving over Fort Sumter. Alas, what shall remove this stain from our history—rather what is in the future!⁵

Sunday, April 14. The Providence Journal issued an extra this morning containing the particulars as to the surrender of Fort Sumter. It contains also the reply of the President to the Virginia commissioners, who desired to know what his policy is to be. The reply is a firm and manly reassertion of the principles of his inaugural address, with

(1.) The class stamp that followed this remark must have started dust as old as the Revolution, for the class room was in University Hall. On the part of the professor that morning there were no deprecatory gestures because of this demonstration, as was customary in that room in connection with like expressions of approval.

(2.) When Henry B. Anthony became United States senator from Rhode Island, Professor James B. Angell took his place as editor of the Providence Journal, an evidence that thus early in his career as an educator he had manifested that interest in public affairs which has been the occasion of other calls to important service, notably diplomatic.

the assurance that he will carry out those principles, repelling force by force. He also asserts his intention of withdrawing the mails from the seceded states.

At 7 o'clock [evening] an extra of the Providence Journal was issued. Crowds thronged the streets, everybody talking about the war news. The present week cannot but be an important one in the history of our government.

Monday, April 15. The war excitement is increasing. The president has issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 troops, to be taken from the several states. Governor Sprague's offer has been accepted, and the Marine Artillery are to-day getting their guns ready.

The seniors had a meeting after the doctor's [Sears] recitation, and appointed a committee to wait on the doctor and obtain permission to raise the Stars and Stripes over the college building [University Hall]. The doctor assented, and as soon as the flag staff can be erected and the flag secured, the national ensign will wave over halls which once served as barracks for the heroes of the Revolution.

Ward of Mississippi seemed much excited at the meeting—moved to raise the flag of the C. S. A.—and after voting "No!" on the principal motion, seceded.³

Tuesday, April 16. The war feeling becomes more and more intense. Burrows, Bowen, Avery and Monroe⁴ have already enlisted, and others are ready to enlist should there be a call for more

troops. All the companies are rapidly filling up, and will soon be ready for Washington.

There is very little study in college just at this time. "My voice is for war!" may be said of all. Even the freshmen published this afternoon in the Evening Press resolutions sustaining the administration and expressing sympathy for their classmates who have joined the armies of their country!

It looks as though the border states may secede any day now and join the C. S. A.

Wednesday, April 17. A day long to be remembered in college. The Stars and Stripes were raised over University Hall this afternoon in the presence of the faculty and undergraduates of the college, and also of a large throng of spectators from the city. Green's band opened the exercises. Hardly had the music died away when the starry folds of our national ensign were seen ascending the flagstaff on University Hall. It was greeted with cheer on cheer from every part of the college green. The band then played the "Star Spangled Banner." Dr. Sears made the opening address. He said he deprecated civil war. He regretted the necessity that is laid upon us. But the time for deliberation is past. Every man is called upon to show himself worthy of the country of his birth. It is fitting that the young men who are here to learn—to learn to be patriots he would hope—and who have everything at stake in this crisis, should show that they appreciate the inestimable blessings which they have inherited from a brave and noble ancestry.

He was followed by Bishop Clark, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Caldwell and ex-Governor Dyer, all of whom made stirring patriotic addresses. After Dr. Hall's speech the students sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee." It was the proudest day I have known in college.

The Massachusetts troops leave to-day for Washington. The legislature of Rhode Island appropriated five hundred thousand dollars for the war. The war spirit rises. There is no lack of volunteers. More have already enlisted than are needed.

(3.) John Jefferson Ward of Clinton, Miss. In the Historical Catalogue of Brown University, 1905, it is stated that he died in 1862. Recent inquiry in Mississippi concerning him has not been rewarded by added information. It is inferred that he died in the Confederate service. After the fall of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, Sherman, with a part of Grant's army, drove Johnston, who during the siege was in our rear, back to Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and later out of Jackson. The writer's regiment was in this expedition. On our way we passed through Clinton, but I failed to remember when there that Ward came from Clinton, or I should have made inquiry concerning him then.

(4.) Christopher Columbus Burrows (B. U. in the Civil War, p. 349); Amos Miller Bowen (B. U. in the Civil War, p. 357); William Bailey Avery (B. U. in the Civil War, p. 356); John Albert Monroe (B. U. in the Civil War, p. 360).

Thursday, April 18. The city has quite a warlike aspect to-day. The various companies composing the Rhode Island regiment are here, and have been marching about the streets for drill. Their uniforms are being made by the ladies of Providence and will not be ready until to-morrow. The young ladies of Professor Lincoln's school gave themselves to the work to-day.

The Marine Artillery embarked on board the Empire State this afternoon, taking with them over one hundred horses, baggage wagons, etc. There was a very large crowd present to see them off. The Massachusetts troops reached New York this morning. Sackett and Jenckes⁵ have enlisted in the infantry. We are sorry to have them go.

There is a report that the Southern troops are marching on Washington. The arsenal at Harper's Ferry has been seized. Really the war is hastening. Major Anderson arrived in New York to-day with his command.

Friday, April 19. The Rhode Island volunteers are receiving their uniforms and equipments to-day. The uniform is a blue tunic, grey pants and black felt hat turned up on one side and fastened by a shield. It was expected that they would leave to-day, but the Empire State has been detained in New York. The streets were full of people and the enthusiasm of the people was unbounded.

In the early part of the afternoon despatches were received from Baltimore stating that the Massachusetts troops were attacked by a mob when passing through that city this forenoon. Stones were thrown at them, and at length they were fired upon. They then turned and opened on the crowd. Three of the soldiers were killed and seven of the rioters. The troops continued their march, reached the depot in safety and then proceeded to Washington. This news created great excitement. It became the topic of conversation everywhere, and aroused great indignation. It will not probably be forgotten.

No French yesterday nor to-day. M. Renand said we ought to be excused to

see our classmates off, as it was thought the troops would go to-day. He says if a second call comes he will enlist."

Saturday, April 20. The papers this morning contain additional particulars with reference to the attack on the Massachusetts troops yesterday. They have arrived in Washington.

It appears that the Secessionists have not seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. They were intending to do so and had gathered in considerable force, but the government troops, according to orders, destroyed the buildings, machinery and fifteen thousand stand of arms, and then made their escape. Well done!

There is no doubt but that Virginia has seceded. Alas, for the mother of Washington! How are the mighty fallen! She will soon learn that she has invited war to her own soil, and bitter will be the fruit of this mad action on the part of her political leaders. She must now become the great battlefield.

President Lincoln has issued another proclamation, called forth by Jeff Davis' manifesto inviting privateering. He announces the determination of the government to blockade immediately the Southern ports, and to seize all vessels violating the revenue laws of the country. A terrible blow this for the South!

Professor Gammell dismissed us this morning without hearing the recitation, a very considerate act, as we all wanted to be down town to see the troops off. I saw Sackett in the ranks of the Infantry, and had an opportunity to chat with him a little while. He said that Governor Hicks had telegraphed to Governor Sprague not to come through Maryland on account of the mob. The governor replied, "We will cut our way through." Sackett had a revolver and he said that most of the troops had.

The line was formed in Exchange place at 1 o'clock. A beautiful and yet thrilling scene it was! After the companies had taken their places, the colors were unfurled, the troops presented

(5.) Alphonse Renand, instructor in French, 1860-1863. For awhile he withstood the spirit working within him and then enlisted in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, serving as a sergeant in Troop G from Feb. 2, 1864, until Nov. 9, 1865. See also *Memoires of Brown*, pp. 209-211, 233.

(6.) Frederic Moseley Sackett (B. U. in the Civil War, p. 351); Leland Delos Jenckes (B. U. in the Civil War, p. 350).

arms and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Then Governor Sprague came with his staff, and as he rode up to the line uncovered, the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Cheers filled the air—a faint testimony to the confidence reposed in him by the troops as well as by the public at large. There will be found no braver man on the field than the young governor of Rhode Island.

The companies were then formed in close order and were addressed by Bishop Clark. The address was timely and eloquent, and in spite of myself I found the tears would flow. Indeed all were weeping. He closed with a fervent prayer commending the volunteers to the God of battles. It was an hour I shall never forget.

The troops then took up the line of march to Fox Point. All along the way the streets were lined, and cheers followed the brave fellows to the boat. An immense throng assembled to witness the embarkation. It was soon effected, and the steamer swung off from the pier and started down the bay, the band playing "America," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Auld Lang Syne." Many a "God bless you" followed them.

Another Massachusetts regiment is off to-night. General Butler, with the Eighth Regiment, avoided Baltimore by taking steamer.

Sunday, April 21. Telegraphic despatches to-day announce the arrival of the troops from Rhode Island at New York this morning. They took the steamer Baltic with other regiments and went South. The C. S. A. has seized the government steamer Star of the West near Galveston.

Monday, April 22. There are rumors that Fort McHenry has been attacked and that the fort has opened upon Baltimore. Nothing yet has come that is reliable. The Marines are within twelve miles of Baltimore.

Called at the armory of the Infantry and bade Hoppin, DeWolf and Jenckes⁷

good-bye. Jenckes showed me a prayer book given to him by a lady—a stranger.

Tuesday, April 23. The report with reference to Fort McHenry is not confirmed, yet we have nothing reliable from Baltimore.

General Cushing⁸ has declared for the Union and is said to be coming to Massachusetts to raise a regiment.

The naval buildings at Norfolk have been destroyed and also several vessels of war to prevent their falling into the hands of the secessionists. Among the latter is the new frigate Merrimack.⁹

The greatest enthusiasm prevails throughout the North. Troops are moving toward Washington from every side. The college is thinning out. Johnny Rogers¹⁰ goes to Washington to-night with his father.

Wednesday, April 24. The second detachment of Rhode Island volunteers left to-day. The line was formed at 2 o'clock, and the troops were addressed by Dr. Wayland, but he spoke in such a low tone that I could not hear a word he said, though standing quite near.

After the review they proceeded to Fox Point. Major John B. Chace¹¹ rode in a barouche and carried the old colonial flag under which the heroes of the Revolution fought. The regiment took it with them. A large crowd followed the troops to the boat and saw them off. Jenckes, Hoppin and DeWolf of the senior class were in the First In-

(8.) A Massachusetts statesman, president of the National Democratic Convention that met in Charleston, S. C., in April, 1860. In June following he was president of the seceders of that body who met in Baltimore and nominated Breckenridge for President of the United States.

(9.) Afterward the Confederate iron-clad Virginia, which, March 8, 1862, attacked and destroyed the frigates Cumberland and Congress in Hampton Roads. On the following day the iron-clad Monitor, under the command of Lieutenant John L. Worden, appeared in the Roads, engaged the Virginia and compelled her to retire after a protracted contest.

(10.) John Williams Rogers (B. U. in the Civil War, p. 351).

(11.) Miss Harriet R. Chace, a daughter of Major John B. Chace, informs me that the colonial flag mentioned above was obtained by her father for that day from the old state house and was to be returned after the regiment was escorted to the steamboat; but that

(7.) William Warner Hoppin (B. U. in the Civil War, p. 350); James Andrews DeWolf, author of "Alma Mater" (Memories of Brown, pp. 185, 186; B. U. in the Civil War, p. 350).

fantry. For our sakes we were all sorry to see them on the march, but we may all be called to follow soon.¹²

The fellows are leaving for home, and all are talking quite seriously of enlisting, although the faculty discourage the idea.

There is nothing new of importance to lay. Washington seems to be in danger, and the government hardly awake to a just view of the situation of affairs. They are certainly behind their allies in the North in enthusiasm. The report that the President has pledged his word not to take troops through Baltimore is too depressing to be admitted. It is strange, however, that he should stop a moment to treat with rebels whether or not he should be permitted to take

troops through Maryland. The papers well say that we must have a way opened through Baltimore even if it is necessary to lay Baltimore in ashes.

Friday, April 20. Carried some letter paper into Professor Gammell's recitation room this morning and wrote two pages to Fred Sackett. Charley Lincoln¹³ wrote a page and Carpenter¹⁴ a page. Drown¹⁵ took a sheet and wrote also. A bearer of despatches to Governor Sprague leaves Providence to-morrow, and takes letters for the Rhode Island soldiers. We thought the boys would be glad to hear from us. Fred, who is in the first detachment, has arrived in Washington, and is probably "revelling in the halls of the Montezumas."¹⁶

The doctor [Sears] had no recitation. In the afternoon M. Renaud cut. Left Providence to spend the recess at Roxbury. Whittier¹⁷ was intending to go home with me, but is not ready to leave so soon. He is thinking of joining a hospital corps which is to be connected with the Rhode Island volunteers.

In the excitement of the departure it was taken with the regiment and carried as far as New York. Major Chace, as custodian of the flag, was greatly relieved of responsibility when it was returned and safely deposited in its old place. Major Chace was then a few days over 70 years of age. He died Aug. 23, 1863.

(12.) The class of 1861 furnished 31 men for service in the Civil War, 25 out of 44 graduates, and six out of 32 non-graduates. This number includes three students from the South, all of whom it is supposed entered the Confederate service. One of these was Ward, mentioned above. The other two, both non-graduates, were George Charles Crutcher from Vicksburg, Miss., and Clingman Craig of Bertie County, N. C. Crutcher enlisted at Vicksburg in the Confederate service in May, 1861, and left at once with his company for Virginia. He died at Manassas, Va., of camp fever, Sept. 2, 1861. Craig entered the Confederate service at the outbreak of the war as a member of the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, known as the "Bethel Regiment," was wounded at Gettysburg and died of his wounds at Hagerstown, Md. The following are the names of the graduates: O. A. Barker, J. K. Bucklyn, H. S. Burrage, F. H. Carpenter, T. T. Caswell, C. H. Chapman, A. P. Clarke, J. A. DeWolf, W. W. Douglas, T. H. Edsall, C. H. Hidden, W. W. Hoppin, C. E. Hosmer, L. D. Jenckes, C. F. Mason, E. C. Mowry, D. C. Phillips, J. W. Rogers, F. M. Sackett, S. U. Shearman, H. K. Smithwick, J. H. Stiness, W. B. Trull, J. J. Ward, J. C. Williams. The names of the non-graduates are J. H. Brown, C. C. Burrows, C. Crane, G. C. Crutcher, C. Mendenhall, L. B. Stone.

(13.) Charles Henry Lincoln (Hist. Cat. p. 265).

(14.) Frank Herbert Carpenter (B. U. in the Civil War, p. 349).

(15.) Albert Newell Drown (Hist. Cat. p. 263).

(16.) Professor Gammell's favorite reminder when referring to extraordinary adventures and adventurers.

(17.) Edward Newton Whittier, '62. His mother was opposed to his enlistment as a soldier, but was willing that he should engage in hospital service. Under date of May 6, 1861, I have this record in my diary: "Whittier started to-night for Washington in order to consult with Governor Sprague and Colonel Burnside with reference to the Relief Corps. He took letters from Governors Bartlett and Hoppin, Bishop Clark and others." I find the following entry also under date of May 13: "Heard that Whittier, who went to Washington last week to see about the Relief Corps, had joined the First R. I. Regiment." Later he became connected with the Fifth Maine Battery, and at Gettysburg, while in command of the battery on the afternoon of July 2, he performed a distinguished service in repulsing the Confederate attack on East Cemetery Hill.

FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

By Professor Albert K. Potter, 1886, Secretary

The Advisory Council of the Associated Alumni held its fourth annual session on the 21st and 22d of February. Apparently a large number of our alumni do not yet understand the organization and functions of this body or appreciate the possibilities of service that are open to it. Since 1873 the constitution of the Associated Alumni had provided for an Advisory Board of seven persons, to be elected at the annual meeting. In 1905 this board was moribund. For many years it had held no meetings. At the same time it was clear that the alumni were taking an increasingly active interest in the welfare of the university. Questions of policy and administration were frequently arising on which the alumni felt strongly; but the annual meeting, crowded in among other functions of the commencement season, much of its brief time occupied with formal or traditional business, never very largely attended, gave most inadequate opportunity for the full discussion of such matters, and its votes could carry, as a rule, little weight. Besides, the agreement with the Corporation gave to the alumni responsibility for the nomination of all new trustees, and nomination was practically equivalent to election. The choice of candidates for this honorable and important office was intrusted to the executive committee and the secretary. However great the care they might exercise, it was clear that in practice their action was open to serious criticism. So small a body could not be widely representative and the tendency of the system was to leave great power in the hands of the secretary. Other institutions were facing the same problems and trying in various ways to solve them. Our deliberation resulted in the formation of the present Advisory Council. Its membership comprises three delegates-at-large, two delegates from the Association of Class Secretaries, and one delegate from

each of the local associations, with an additional member from each association of more than 100 alumni. The secretary is a member *ex-officio*, and the general officers of the alumni share responsibility in the selection of candidates for the board of trustees and take part in all discussions. The stated sessions are held each year at the same time as the meeting of the visiting committees. Apart from the specific duty of selecting candidates for the board of trustees, its functions are somewhat vaguely set down as "to advise with the government of the university in all matters relating to its interests." A tentative programme is each year made up by the secretary and sent to the delegates some time before the meeting, so that there may be conference with other alumni on any of the questions proposed. It should be added that the board has been welcomed most cordially by the officers of the university and that the president has freely put at its disposal all desired information.

The attendance at the meetings this year was larger than ever before. Thirteen associations sent delegates and 25 members were present at both sessions. This means that practically every association in the East was represented. There was much regret that delegates appointed from Chicago and Colorado were at the last moment unable to come. Not less gratifying than the numbers is the quality of the membership and the interest taken in all the discussions.

A board whose duties are entirely advisory cannot, in the nature of the case, show a very imposing record of tangible achievement. Its selection of trustee candidates has been made with such care as to disarm criticism; its reports on college advertising and on the relation of the university to fraternity houses have been of acknowledged service; its resolutions on a number of questions, as ex-

pressions of alumni opinion thoughtfully considered, have had influence of no small weight: it has committees, not yet ready to report, but at work on several important matters like annual alumni contributions to the funds of the university and various proposed changes in the relation of the alumni to the board of trustees. Of even greater value are some of the indirect results of such conference. No member of the board can fail of quickened enthusiasm for his Alma Mater, or of a more sympathetic understanding, based upon fuller knowledge, of what is going on at the college. He becomes then a centre of influence upon the alumni of his community, a source of inside information, an inspirer of confidence or, it may be, a more useful, because a more intelligent, critic. It may be desirable some time in the future to give to the board increased executive power. Even as at present constituted, it is the unanimous opinion of its members, a considerable number of whom have attended every session, that it is justifying its existence.

The programme of the meetings this year was varied. On each question action was taken, either by resolution or the appointment of a committee, that will lead to definite result. Without a full report of the discussion, which is here impossible, a statement of the final votes might be misleading, but there will be interest in the attitude of the board on one or two of the questions.

With respect to the commencement programme the feeling of the board was strongly conservative. It will again recommend the omission of the address before the alumni, for which audiences are too scanty to justify the invitation of speakers worthy of the honor, and an effort will be made to provide a more alluring programme for the annual meeting of the Associated Alumni. It was not, however, thought practicable at present to transfer any of the festivities of Wednesday, nor did it seem desirable to recommend anything more than a stricter regulation of the horse-play at the ball game.

The board is in favor of greater publicity in the granting of scholarship honors and desires that, to this end, some plan may be formed in connection with

public initiation into the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

The following are among the resolutions adopted:

That in view of the educational value of fraternity associations and the equal value of life on the campus, this body is in favor of a liberal financial policy in inducing fraternities to establish themselves within the touch of campus influences.

That the committee on commencement dinner be urged to reconsider its plans and to provide, if anyway practicable, dinners in both Sayles Hall and the gymnasium, with separate speakers.

As candidates for nomination to the board of trustees the council selected Mr. William R. Dorman, '92, of New York; Mr. Richard B. Comstock, '76, of Providence, and Professor Alfred W. Anthony, '83, of Lewiston, Me.

The members of the Advisory Council this year were as follows:

At-large—George F. Bean, '81, Boston; Charles C. Mumford, '81, Providence; Edward O. Stanley, '76, New York.

Boston—Fred H. Williams, '77; Clarence H. Lingham, '97.

Newport—William P. Buffum, '79.

Woonsocket—Frederic E. Whitaker, '88.

Fall River—Henry H. Earle, '66.

Worcester—Ray W. Greene, '83; John A. Clough, '99.

Springfield—*Rev. A. P. Record, '92.

New Bedford—Edmund Wood, '76.

Washington and New London Counties—Henry R. Palmer, '90.

Bristol—Augustus O. Bourn, '55.

Manchester—Rev. George R. Hazard.

New York—*Borden D. Whiting, '98; William C. Wyckoff, '95.

Philadelphia—Rev. Arthur Rogers, '86.

Washington—Alfred M. Quick, '87.

Chicago—*Donald L. Morrill, '80; *William B. Bogert, '82.

Colorado—*Hon. Franklin E. Brooks, '83.

Class Secretaries Association—Robert P. Brown, '71, Providence; Zechariah Chafee, '80, Providence.

Ex-officio—Albert K. Potter, '86, Secretary of Associated Alumni.

Executive Committee of the Associated Alumni—President, *Samuel H. Ordway, '80; vice-presidents, William H. Sweetland, '78; George G. Wilson, '86; treasurer, *Robert W. Taft, '91; executive committee, *John B. Diman, '85; Henry A. Whitmarsh, '76; James M. Pendleton, '85; Isaac B. Burgess, '83; William C. Greene, '75.

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* Not present.

SAM WALTER FOSS

By W. E. Foster, 1873

Sam Walter Foss, of the class of 1882, was born at Candia, N. H., June 19, 1858, and died in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 26, 1911.

If the aim of the modern college may be conceived of as fulfilled just in proportion as its graduates are of service to humanity, then Brown University may well take pride in claiming Sam Walter Foss as one of her sons. He knew the needs of his fellow-man, for he had not only labored with him, but suffered with him; and it was given to him, as it is to few men, to speak words of inspiration and real helpfulness to thousands.

Mr. Foss's life since his graduation had been passed partly in the work of a journalist and partly in that of a librarian. In 1898 he became librarian of the Public Library of Somerville, Mass., and he held this position until his death. Into it all, however, he has carried his habit of expressing himself in verse, and five volumes of his collected poetry have been published—in addition to a considerable amount of fugitive and uncollected verse. It is chiefly through these volumes that he has become known to his wide circle of readers. They are as follows: "Back Country Poems," 1892; "Whiffs from Wild Meadows," 1895; "Dreams in Homespun," 1897; "Songs in War and Peace," 1898, and "Songs of the Average Man," 1907. To these should be added the exceedingly clever "Songs of the Library Staff," published in 1906, in which his keen humor was at its best, in portraying the amusing side of library work. Librarians everywhere enjoyed this skit, laughing at themselves as uncontrollably as the other readers, for without a sense of humor a librarian is lost. Mr. Foss was the class poet, at graduation, in 1882. More recently, also, it will be remembered that at a notable Brown dinner here in Providence, in March, 1903, Mr. Foss, in addition to making an address, read a poem, which was even more effective.

The type to which Mr. Foss's poetry belongs is familiar to many readers in

the pages of James Whitcomb Riley. Some of the chief characteristics of this poetry, which "smacks of the soil," are its frank and homely directness and its constant appeal to that which is familiar and a matter of every-day occurrence. More than one writer has called attention to the affinity which its shrewd and common-sense observations have with Franklin's "Poor Richard," in prose; and one writer, Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, has thought that he traced in Mr. Foss's verses something allied to the "salt" which renders Horace's satires so refreshing reading. But, while there are not a few writers in this country who have cultivated this vein, not all of them have done it to the edification of their readers. It is a vein which becomes infinitely wearisome unless we are assured of the sincerity and unperfunctory character of the performance.

From any possible danger of this kind Mr. Foss was delivered by the circumstances of his career. Nearly 40 years of his life were an uninterrupted struggle, filled with hard and unremitting toil. Hard and exhausting labor with his hands was a necessity with him, not only up to the period of his years in college (entering as he did at the age of 20), but also during his college vacations, in order to maintain himself. For some men who had toiled as he, graduation from college is a step into an immediate realization of benefits which amply repay them for all their labors. Not so with him. For about 15 years longer his life of struggle continued, sometimes in precarious journalistic work on his own account, in Lynn and in Boston, and sometimes on painfully small pay elsewhere.

It needs no argument to show that here was a career which was well calculated to produce "Songs of the Average Man" which should have the right ring. Like Robert Burns, he could speak straight to the heart of the toiling millions of men, because he had been one of them.

There was something very winning about the personality of this New England writer, who was so busily engaged in trying to be helpful that he never seemed to be taking himself seriously as a poet. He had a capacity for hard work; he had boundless sympathy; he was modest; he was sincere; he was genuinely helpful. He did not consciously preach at his readers, in his verses, yet the lesson is there, for any one who would find it. Nor was it possible for him to adopt a patronizing air. He was too thoroughly convinced of his own shortcomings. To quote from one of his best known poems ("The House by the Side of the Road"), he knew himself to be one of "the race of men":

"They are good, they are bad, they are weak,
they are strong.
Wise, foolish—so am I."

It is easy to see that here was one large source of his strength.

It is plain that Mr. Foss in entering on library work, in 1898, was conscious of no break in his career of helpfulness to his fellow-man. On the contrary, the one underlying note, fundamentally significant, in the work of the modern library, is helpfulness. The library spirit has indeed been sometimes described—not so happily—as "the missionary spirit." This latter phrase perhaps carries with it, to most minds, whether justly or not, some slight suggestion of an ulterior motive, and this does not belong there. Mr. Foss was one of those who saw clearly that a public library in a modern community has an enormous opportunity for good, in being able to be of service to the great masses of men and women, just where they are and just as they are. In the more than a dozen years during which he was at the head of the Somerville Public Library, he saw it expand, from a collection of about 40,000 volumes in 1898, to about 100,000 in 1911. Likewise, he saw its use greatly expand, from a circulation of about 200,000 in 1898, to one of more than 400,000 in the last few years. Mr. Foss had, in general, a passion for humanity; and, as a librarian, he had a passion for having his books used. Not only were the readers encouraged to use the books to the fullest extent, on the

shelves of the central library, but the books were widely distributed throughout the city, in branches, deliveries, deposit stations, schools, clubs and local centres of various kinds, in order to bring them close to the readers themselves.

In the work of his library he was always and everywhere the active embodiment of that spirit of helpfulness which was continually present in his verses, the foundation of which was his unbounded sympathy for humanity. Such work as his is not done simply for reward, yet he had his reward in the hearts of the community which he served, as was strikingly attested by the lowered flags everywhere throughout the city on the day of his funeral. Moreover, just so far as this spirit of helpfulness, in library work, has been gaining ground throughout the country at large, it has doubtless owed not a little to his strong advocacy and example. His exceptional qualities, as a man and as a librarian, have long been recognized by his fellow-librarians, far and near; and even if they could not all follow him in every one of the corollaries of the proposition which he so ably defended, yet the proposition itself commends itself to them all. He served as president of the Massachusetts Library Club for one year, 1904 to 1905, and was an active member of the American Library Association. At the Brown University commencement in 1908 the honorary degree of master of arts was conferred on Mr. Foss; and in the pages of the Brown Alumni Monthly, in October, 1908, there is an appreciative sketch of this Brown "man of letters" by Mr. Koopman, the college librarian. Mr. Foss was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa in the year of his graduation, 1882.

It is pleasant to remember that Sam Walter Foss had other than his college ties connecting him with Providence. On the 13th of July, 1887, he was married here to Miss Carrie M. Conant, of this city, who now survives him, with two children. On the 1st of March, in the present year, after the funeral services at Somerville, all that was mortal of him was brought to Providence, and was buried in the historic North Burial Ground, where, with other honored dust, it will be cherished by those who have valued his life and influence.

GOOD WORK OF THE BROWN CLUB

A NEW AND WHOLESOME FORCE IN OUR UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS

At the second annual meeting of the Brown Club, held at the University Club in Providence on the evening of March 2, the following officers were elected for the year: President, ex-Governor James H. Higgins, '98; vice-president, Robert P. Brown, '71; secretary, Martin S. Fanning, '91; treasurer, Abbott Phillips, '02; executive committee, Byron S. Watson, '97, chairman; John S. Murdock, '96; Irving O. Hunt, '99; Edward H. Weeks, '93; Michael J. Lynch, '04; Harold P. Babcock, '09; Walter H. Burnham, Jr., '08; T. F. L. McDonnell, '91.

During the year the club has collected \$698.00 and disbursed the major part of this amount; having a balance of \$231.71. At the annual meeting Dr. F. W. Marvel, '94, professor of physical training and supervisor of athletics at the university, addressed those present, and later put into writing, on request, the substance of his remarks. No better idea of the beneficent work of the Brown Club can be gained than through this testimonial of Dr. Marvel. He says:

"A few years ago, the Athletic Association was partially reorganized and the management of athletics was placed in the hands of the undergraduates, with a supervisor of athletics appointed by the faculty, to act as treasurer and advisor. At this time we had no old records of the previous years to assist us, as past managers and secretaries took all their correspondence, data, etc., with them when they graduated. The work was new to all, and as many of the alumni who knew the 'inside' of the athletics at Brown were not in full sympathy with all the changes made at this time, the undergraduates and supervisor were not in a position to get the help and advice

which they so much needed in beginning their work. Under these handicaps we went to work determined to do our best and to keep careful and complete records of what we did, so that possible errors would not be repeated.

"Much criticism reached us from the outside, not because the alumni were not in sympathy with what we were doing, but because they did not know what we were doing. They got their information second-handed from rumors, hearsay and oftentimes from prejudiced alumni and undergraduates.

"At a meeting which was held at the Agawam Hunt to talk over the possibilities of forming a Brown Club, some of these differences of opinion were presented and threshed out and it was shown that a difference of opinion existed even among the alumni as to the best way to develop our athletic interests. At a later meeting the club was organized, and then for the first time the Athletic Board and supervisor had an organized body of alumni who represented all sides of athletic interests to which they could go and present their problems and ask for advice. A little over a year ago, when the club again met at the Hope Club, we had a very interesting meeting. At this meeting all differences of opinion seemed to be cleared up, and from that time on the undergraduate Athletic Board and the executive committee of the Brown Club have worked together in harmony, and, as far as I know, no matters of importance, such as the appointment of coaches, salaries, adoption of schedules, etc., have been passed upon during the last two years without the unanimous approval and recommendation of the executive committee of the Brown Club. At present we feel that the executive committee

of the Brown Club is a part of the working scheme of the Athletic Association, and without your help and advice I, personally, feel that we could not have carried on the work of the past few years with as satisfactory results. In short, the Brown Club has given the alumni a knowledge of the 'inside' of athletics on the 'hill'; it has given the Athletic Board the wise counsel and experience it so much needed, and now they stand together stronger than ever before to work for the best interests of Brown University.

"In addition to your wise counsel and advice, you have assisted us in more material ways: last year you presented the Track Association with a handsome loving cup to be given to the team making the fastest time in the inter-fraternity relay races. This meet brought out 100 students to train and compete on the board track on Lincoln field during the winter term. This year you presented us with another trophy for the same purpose, with the results that more than 100 students have trained and competed for the board track meet which was held during the winter term. Gold, silver and bronze medals were presented to the winners of the first, second and third places in each event, and bronze medals were given to each man on the winning relay teams. To further stimulate the interest in track athletics the club has presented us with a full set of gold, silver and bronze medals to be competed for at the annual handicap meet during the spring term. This branch of athletics is sadly neglected at Brown; in football and baseball we rank with the best of the colleges, and in order to keep our athletic prestige we must better the condition of our track athletics. Many football men are good track men and wish competition in this branch of sport in the spring term. Such men when in preparatory schools are influenced to go elsewhere to college because of the undeveloped condition in this department of our athletics. Each year we are losing valuable football men because of this lamentable fact. It is because of this fact that the club has so generously and wisely presented us with these track cups and medals.

"Last year, as well as this year, the club has presented us with a suitable trophy for the inter-fraternity baseball championship of the college. This stimulated such an interest in baseball that last year over 200 students participated in this branch of sport, and in the case of 125 it was the only athletic activity they engaged in during the year. The inter-fraternity baseball schedule calls for a game on Lincoln Field nearly every pleasant day from the first of April until the first of June.

"Your committee has assisted us greatly in looking up prospective athletic material by interesting the alumni in other places to keep us informed of the best men in preparatory schools in their vicinity. And in some cases your committee has sent men to inquire into the scholastic standing and character of some of the more promising candidates. Your committee has always been of great assistance to us in keeping the athletes up in their studies, not so much in providing tutors as in talking to the men personally and making them feel their obligation to the college, and also by pointing out to them some of the advantages and prestige which come in after years from having played on a Brown 'varsity' team. It would be impossible for me to enumerate all the ways that your committee has and is continually helping us.

"You can see by the number of men who come out to work for the track and baseball trophies that the work of the Brown Club does not stop with the 'varsity' athletics. It reaches the entire student body and stimulates in them a desire to become more athletic. It has been the object of your committee to get at the 'rooters' on the 'side-lines' and 'bleachers,' and get them interested in doing something in some line of outdoor sport. You are making efforts to provide us with tennis courts, squash and handball courts, diamond and gridiron for 'varsity, class, dormitory and fraternity teams.

"Every student should have the opportunity to play against students of his own skill and strength. As fast as they develop and become proficient, they should be transferred to stronger teams.

More competition among groups of our own students is what we wish and what it is possible to have if we can secure adequate funds to enable us to have properly equipped athletic field and gymnasium, and corps of instructors and coaches sufficient to teach a large number of students at the same time. This kind of athletics is educational, this is the only sane college athletics, and the kind, I am happy to say, your committee has been instrumental in assisting us to develop. When such educational methods of developing athletics come in, the present curse of recruiting experts will go out. The college world is demanding clean athletics, and you have done much to aid us in our efforts to make college sport more wholesome. You are also interested in the enlargement of the gymnasium, and wish, I am sure, to see us provided with ample accommodations for winter practice in all lines of athletic activity. Gentlemen, this is the question

we are facing to-day; our facilities for winter work are entirely inadequate; something must be done, and done at once, if we wish to keep up with the pace set by our rival colleges. I earnestly recommend and beg the Brown Club to think this last matter over seriously and see if you cannot formulate some scheme whereby you can co-operate with the committee on physical training and the executive committee of the corporation to give us suitable accommodations for winter work in all branches of sport.

"In behalf of the Athletic Association, as well as myself, I wish to extend our sincere thanks for your untiring interest and generous contributions during the past two years."

From this appreciative acknowledgment of the professor of physical training it is seen how large and wholesome a work the Brown Club is doing. We bespeak for it enthusiastic support.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SONS OF BROWN

Under the shadow of Dartmouth, Brown has its devoted friends. The Manchester (N. H.) Union of March 14 says:

The loyal sons of Brown who reside in this city and its vicinity held their second annual meeting last night. After a banquet there was speaking by the president of the college, Dr. William H. P. Faunce, and others.

Dr. Faunce said that since he was here a year ago at a similar function several important events had occurred at the college at Providence. He described the endowment fund of a million dollars which is being raised for the general purposes of the college. He also endorsed the movement for closer social relations between the undergraduates and the faculty.

The Rev. Dr. Burton W. Lockhart, pastor of the Franklin Street Congregational Church, spoke on "Some Reminiscences of College Life."

Sherman E. Burroughs, a Dartmouth graduate in 1894, was the guest of the evening as a representative of Brown's great rival. Mr. Burroughs hoped that there would be soon a reconciliation between the two institutions. This senti-

ment was loudly applauded by the party.

The Rev. George E. Hathaway, '01, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, told of what the committee on the revision of the college charter has done the last year.

The Rev. George R. Hazard, pastor of Grace Church, told of the proceedings of the Alumni Council recently held, to which he was a delegate.

The Rev. J. Bruce Gilman, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Nashua, spoke on general college matters.

Among those present were: B. O. Pillsbury, '00, Concord; A. H. Keyes, '01, Dover; Judge R. E. Walker, '75, Concord; the Rev. J. Bruce Gilman, '00, Nashua; C. C. Hubbard, '08, Laconia; G. W. Parker, '99, Concord; Dr. H. W. N. Bennett, '07; Henry B. Stearns, '99; Carroll S. King, Hiram A. Stearns, the Rev. George R. Hazard, '94; the Rev. George E. Hathaway, '01; G. I. Hopkins, '75; A. W. Rowell, '93; J. O. Tremblay and C. F. Bates, '03.

The officers re-elected are: President, G. I. Hopkins; vice-president, R. E. Walker, Concord; secretary, Dr. H. W. N. Bennett; treasurer, Carroll King.

LUNCHEON GRILLS—VI

THE INNS AND OUTS OF STUDENT LIFE

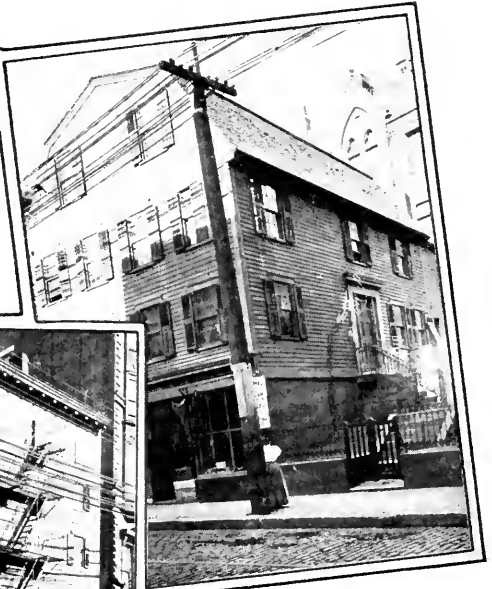
Our Laureate, who is exceedingly fond of the old and quaint, as is natural to the poet, to-day asked the Professor if there are any taverns nowadays which the students are wont to frequent for recreation after the exhaustion of laborious study and would he tell us of the

ing of taverns, there have been many made famous by men of wit and genius who came together there to enjoy a mental exhilaration while quaffing their Brown Stout or old Sack.

"There is the Tabard Inn, where Chaucer brought together his pilgrims to



Golden Ball Inn



Carl Young's



Roger Williams Hotel
OLD INNS OF PROVIDENCE

inns affected by the undergraduates when he was one of them. The Professor replied: "I recognize your fine Italian scheme to place my student flings at your disposal, but you must know that I am a preceptor of young men who would look with some suspicion upon any undue knowledge, I might confess, of resorts *sub collis radicibus*, but, speak-

tell their immortal tales, and then the Mermaid and the Rainbow, where Johnson and the wits and literary lights of London met; and then on this side of the water, where in colonial times every town was compelled by law to have its ordinary or tavern, there were many famous ones, for instance, Fraunces' Tavern in New York, where Washing-

ton took leave of his officers, and the Red Horse Inn in Sudbury, whose fame Longfellow illuminated in his *Tales of a Wayside Inn*.

'As ancient is this hostelry
As any in the land may be,
Built in the old Colonial day,
When men lived in a grander way,
With ampler hospitality.'

"Yes, and many another of these old colonial inns meant comfort and hospitality of no servile sort. The landlords were often men of standing and office holders. Mine host entertained with the real import of that word and felt his social equality with his guests to be unquestioned, as did Colonel Israel Angell, one of Washington's most trusted officers, who after the close of the Revolution kept an inn in Smithfield.

"Around these taverns or inns in Rhode Island much of public event occurred; Roger Mowry's tavern, on what is now Randall square, was the oldest, built in 1655. General Prescott, when captured, was taken over to David Arnold's tavern at Warwick Neck. It was at Sabin's tavern, corner of Planet and South Main streets, that the party gathered to capture and burn the British schooner *Gaspée*. The "Golden Ball" on Benefit street was, however, the most honored, as here Lafayette and the French gentlemen with him entertained the undisputed beauties of Providence at a ball in 1784. In 1790 Washington visited this famous hostelry, and after him President Monroe and President John Quincy Adams; later, in 1824, Lafayette again came there to receive the homage of the whole town. Why, if we could have a full account transcribed of what was said and done in these old taverns, we should have a contemporaneous public and private history of the period. Now in other parts of the state were taverns of equal interest, for instance—"

"But," broke in the Governor, "I should like to hear an answer to the Laureate's question, that is, a description of the taverns with which you were personally familiar in your student days."

"Hold," said the apostle of truth, "be merciful and place no bars in the path of our friend. The Professor has done his

lap, we will make a relay race of this tavern story and I will be inn next. Preceding the advent of steam railroads, when stage coaches with five or six horses bowled merrily into Providence, taverns abounded, there were the Hoyle tavern, at the junction of High and Cranston streets; the Greek tavern in Johnston, the Exchange on Washington street, the Washington on Market square, the Franklin, at the corner of College street, and the Montgomery tavern. But coming down to my college days, the students were to be found at Philip Brug's, Peter Brucker's, the Roger Williams house and the International. Brucker's was not a tavern, but apparently more like Auerbach's Keller in Leipzig, which Goethe made famous in his "Faust." The real thing was the International, kept by Carl Young. Here were all the comforts of a good old-fashioned tavern, such as we find no more; and such was its fascination that many of the graduates came there long after they left college. Young, I think, came to this country after the troubles in Germany in 1848. He devoted much of his time to conversation with his guests; his wife did all the cooking, and excelled all cooks in my experience. The three fine-looking daughters waited on the table with modesty and neatness. On the right as you entered was the Sanctum Luculli, where dinners fit for the gods were served. On the left was the general room, and the private dinners were brought to a room upstairs. The utmost order and decency prevailed. The students called Young 'Whoishdar,' as that was his salutation to all late-comers before the door was opened. When Rhode Island adopted the prohibition law, Young regarded the statute as unjust and tyrannical, and left the state in disgust, never to return. Thus was closed the most delightful place of entertainment and old-time hospitality which existed in Providence at a time when all the old taverns had ceased to exist or had hopelessly lost their ancient character."

"Well," said the Grillist, "your acquaintance with tap-rooms seems close and far-reaching, and probably those who have not spoken are equally familiar

with the locations. Strange as it may appear, I lived in an old tavern 47 years, with a bar in the front parlor, and stranger still, my father lived in it about 90 years and his father and his father's father also, yet none of us were inn-keepers. This is not a riddle, but in keeping with the curious experience of the old tavern in Pawtuxet, which had the unique distinction of having made a sea voyage and of having entered the port of Providence by water. Some century and more ago this old place for taking care of travellers and those attacked by thirst lost its reputation. Tradition has a slight lapse of memory, but affirms that either a crime was committed in the house or it was considered haunted. Perhaps the latter was the natural result of the former in those superstitious times. At any rate nobody would live in it, and so it was placed upon a raft and sailed for a port where superstition and prejudice were less rampant. I have a very faint remembrance of a saying that the devil, like the bloodhound, loses the trail when you get away from him out on the open water. At any rate the old tavern reached Provi-

dence with the curse removed and was placed upon the river banks. There was a slight but ominous mishap on the voyage up. When opposite India Point one-half of the tavern fell overboard. I have always looked upon this half as having a monopoly of the curse, for my half has never been haunted by anything except by children in large and hungry groups, and by fears of their parents wherewithal they should be fed and shoed."

The Judge, with some severity, here interposed: "Then your statement that you lived in an old tavern is not correct. It appears from the record that you lived only in half a tavern."

The legal headlight put a query to the Judge. "Your honor! Is it not better to wholly live in a half tavern, especially in the bar half, than to half-live in a whole tavern?" "This interrogatory," said the Professor, "brings up a great sociological and ethical question which we cannot discuss to-day, but for which you must prepare yourselves in order that you may settle it at some time in the indefinite future."

B.

SAM WALTER FOSS

We give his body to the dust,
Mourning as mortal weakness must
To lose, although to Heaven, the Just.

For now the ancient, wise and great
Receive him to their high estate,
Which he attains not soon nor late,

But in life's puissant middle span,
Years of the mastering stride of man,
Ere age's shuffling step began.

So much the more his gain, but oh!
Earth's loss, which we alone may know,
Who sunned us in his spirit's glow.

Dull Earth, demanding cap and bell,
Or tasks thy sons had wrought as well,
Of souls sent down Heaven's truth to
tell!

Yet Earth thou art, and must be blind,
But guard this form to thee consigned,
Of one who greatly loved his kind.

Now comes the spring, but comes not he,
Nor ever dawn his like shall see,
O soul of love and loyalty!

Summer her sapphire vault shall brim,
But strange shall be its light and dim
That shows us June but shows not him.

"Farewell! Farewell," with sad refrain
We murmur, but in loftier strain
Faith adds, "Until we meet again!"

March 1, 1911.

Harry Lyman Koopman

TEXT OR THEORY ?

By Augustus O. Bourn, 1855

From a few light remarks at a luncheon to a scientific discourse on the Creation and the Deluge seems to be a great transition. And yet the article in the February Alumni Monthly entitled "New Theory of the Flood," seems to have been based entirely on the attention of the professor having been called to his error in thinking that the Ark rested after the flood on Mt. Ararat. The connection between this and the "New Theory of the Flood" seems to be slight. But doubtless it is sufficient.

The careful reader can have but little difficulty in understanding the Mosaic story of the Creation and the Flood if he will give to the language used in Genesis its ordinary signification. Any departure from such a rule of construction not only involves a commentator in hopeless difficulties, but throws discredit on the story. Whereas if we follow the text and do not seek to interpolate words not in the original, or to give unnatural meaning to the language, it is not difficult to reconcile the story of the Creation and the Flood with modern science.

The greatest care has always been taken when translating the Bible into English, both in securing Hebrew text as free as possible from errors or corruption, and in employing the most learned scholars of the time. All the various translations have been within a few years compared and revised by a board composed of the most eminent scholars of our age, so that their version must be considered as their deliberate opinion that the English words employed by them are such as would best convey to the reader the correct meaning in English of the original Hebrew.

It will be the aim of this and other articles to show both that the "New Theory of the Flood" can have no support from the Mosaic account of the Creation and the Flood, and that from a

purely physical view it cannot be maintained. But before considering the "New Theory" it may be well to correct an error of the author of the article referred to in regard to the date of Methuselah's death and also to quote authorities which are fairly well sustained by the Mosaic story, and which will show the year, the month, the day, and perhaps the part of the day in which his death occurred.

From the following literal quotations from Genesis it will appear that he died in the same year in which Noah completed his sixth hundred year, which by the Hebrew chronology was the year of the world 1656:

Genesis v. 25.	"Methuselah lived an hundred and eighty-seven years and begat Lamach"	187
v. 28.	"And Lamach lived an hundred and eighty-two years and begat a son".	182
v. 29.	"And he called his name Noah."	
vii. 6.	"And Noah was six hundred years old when the flood of waters was upon the earth".....	600
		969
v. 27.	"And all the years of Methuselah were nine hundred and sixty-nine years and he died"....	969

Aside from the Mosaic story of Methuselah, Noah and the Flood, the Rabbinical writers have preserved a Jewish tradition "that when Noah was 480 years of age all the righteous sons of men except Methuselah and Noah were dead; that at God's command they both announced that 120 years would be given men for repentance; and that if in that time they had not changed their evil ways the earth would be destroyed. This respite of 120 years was granted in order that Methuselah might complete his allotted term of life." After the death of

Methuselah "seven more days were allowed as days of mourning" (Midiash ha-Gadol, p. 155). These seven days of mourning are curiously corroborated by Gen. vii. 10: "And it came to pass that after seven days the waters were upon the earth." The term of 120 years is corroborated by Gen. vi. 3: "Yet his days shall be 120 years." Most commentators agree that this does not mean that henceforth the life of man shall be limited to 120 years, but rather that "there shall yet be a respite or time for repentance of 120 years before the threatened vengeance shall take them." It should be noted that the sentence immediately preceding is as follows: "My spirit shall not strive with man forever, for he also is flesh," and that the remainder of the verse reads "therefore shall his days be 120 years." (Revised Version.) It is a fair inference that the latter sentence of the verse refers to the preceding sentence and states the length of time during which God will strive with man for repentance.

The notice that God would destroy mankind after 120 years if they did not repent would have little force if the notice meant only that after their destruction the life of man would be limited to 120 years. In the Miles Coverdale Bible of 1555 the sentence is translated: "I will yet give him respite 120 years." In the Tyndale-Coverdale and Rogers Bible it is translated: "I will give them yet space 120 years." After the Flood the normal length of man's life was not 120 years. Noah himself lived 349 years after it.

It would thus appear that Methuselah died seven days before "the waters were upon the earth." Now is there any evidence tending to show that he was drowned?

In the Rabbinical writings referred to we are told that "Noah had little faith and did not enter the Ark until God had covenanted with him that the fruit he took with him would not spoil or mildew, and also that none of the giants would stop up the abyss. These giants were of colossal stature, being 3000 ells high and having feet 18 ells in length, and ridiculed Noah, saying "that if the Flood came it would not harm them, they were

so tall, and moreover that they could close with their feet the springs which came from below." But God heated the water, and their bodies and their feet were scalded. But Noah had delayed so long that when he finally entered the Ark the water reached his knees."

Have we not a right from this narrative, and from what we are sure any person of intelligence would do in like circumstances, to infer that the Ark was built on ground that was somewhat elevated? If so, and if the water reached his knees, as Noah went into the Ark (See Gen. vii. 1: "And Noah went into the Ark *because* of the waters of the Flood"), is it not reasonable to suppose that the water on lower ground was then deep enough to drown the feeble and infirm? The Rabbinical writers affirm that after the death of Methuselah seven days of mourning would be allowed before the earth was destroyed, and the Mosaic story that Noah went into the Ark seven days before "the waters of the Flood were upon the Earth." Therefore the evidence seems to show that Methuselah died, under circumstances favorable to death by drowning (considering his probable feebleness) the day that Noah entered the Ark.

We further learn from the Rabbinical writings that "to convince these robbers and murderers that they could not destroy the Ark, Noah had to enter it in full daylight." (Midrash al-Gudol, p. 158.)

From the foregoing evidence, can there be much doubt that Methuselah died in the year of the world 1656 in the second month, on the tenth day of the month, and probably during the earlier part of the broad daylight? For if any reliance is to be placed on the evidence quoted, it cannot be presumed that Noah would enter the Ark before his Grandfather Methuselah had "completed his allotted term of life."

Upon the expiration of the seven days "the waters of the Flood were upon the earth." "All the fountains of the great deep were broken up and the windows of heaven were opened." (Verse 11.)

Wycliffe translates the foregoing, "the waters of the Flood flowed upon the earth," "ben bursted all the wells of the

great Sea." In a literal translation of the Hebrew text by Tafel in 1871 occurs the following: "Cleft themselves all *wellings* of abyss great and windows of the heavens opened themselves." But for the purpose of sustaining the "New Theory" the author found it necessary to establish that the term "great deep" was not the ocean, but "outer space." In support of this, we are referred to Luke viii. 31, where the devils besought Christ not to "command them to go out into the deep." The word, however, translated "the deep" is a Greek word and not the Hebrew word which has been translated "great deep." It is therefore difficult to see the bearing of the reference.

The Century Dictionary defines "the deep" as "the sea," "the ocean," "the abyss of waters," "any great body of water." Murray defines it as "the deep sea," "the ocean," "the main," as

"Her home is on the Deep."

"We therefore commit his body to the Deep,"

"The swelling waves of the Deep."

The Flood came on gradually. When Noah entered the Ark the water was up to his knees and it was seven days after that before it began to rain. It then rained 40 days and 40 nights. But it was 150 days (not including the seven days) before the waters reached their greatest height. (Scott's Commentaries.) It is evident from this fact alone that the waters of the Flood did not all fall from above, and if they did not all or substantially all fall from above the "New Theory" has lost its chief, if not its only, support.

See also the following extract from the Hebrew "Book of Jubilees" written before 105 B. C., which has preserved largely the ancient "Book of Noah." The "Book of Jubilees" has been preserved in its Ethiopic Version. This extract is from the "Book of Noah":

Chapter V, Verse 25. "And the floodgates began to *pour down* water from heaven forty days and forty nights. And the fountains of the deep *sent up* waters until the whole earth was filled."

OTHER DAYS AT BROWN

Dear Monthly:

In accordance with your request, I send you two anecdotes for your department—Other Days at Brown. You may not deem them of sufficient interest to publish.

Yours,

E. W. Hendrick

San Diego, Cal.

Soon after Professor Bancroft was married, a knock was heard at the door of his recitation room; one of the class opened the door, and, receiving a nice little cradle, carried it down the central

aisle and deposited it upon the desk in front of the professor.

With a bland smile "Tim" placed the cradle out of sight with the remark, "It is always well to lay something by for a rainy day."

Upon one occasion, when Professor Lincoln was hearing his Latin class, one of the students mentioned a Latin author by his abbreviated name. "Oh, no," said the professor. "Why don't you give him his full name? How do you suppose that I would like to be called Johnnie Link?"

ALUMNAE DAY AT THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE

Alumnae day at the Women's College, as briefly noted last month, was celebrated by a reception and banquet, nearly 400 alumnae being present.

The reception, which was held from 4 to 6 o'clock in Miller Hall, was given by the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women in honor of Dean King, who left the following Monday for a six weeks' trip in the West.

The guests were received by Miss Sarah E. Doyle, president of the society, and by Dean King. They stood at the end of the large reception room at the right of the entrance; the mantel-piece behind them was banked with clusters of violets and roses. Palms and potted plants were grouped in the halls and reception rooms, and in the dining room on the tables for ices and tea were bouquets of daffodils and mignonette. Tea was poured by Mrs. William Binney, Jr., Mrs. Stephen O. Metcalf, Miss Ellen G. Hunt, Mrs. William T. Foster, Mrs. Albert D. Mead, Miss Hoppin, Mrs. Arnold B. Chace and Miss Wheeler. Ices were served by Miss Virginia Shepley, Miss Sally B. Harris, Miss Frances M. Smith, Mrs. William Pickering, Mrs. Harry Parsons Cross, Mrs. Rush Sturges and Mrs. H. Anthony Dyer. The committee in charge of the reception consisted of Miss Eleanor Burgess Green, Miss Abby F. Taft, Miss Louise C. Hoppin, Miss Clara E. Comstock, Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell, Mrs. Samuel Powell, Jr., and Miss Sarah E. Doyle, ex-officio. Miss Sarah Gridley Ross acted as head usher and was assisted by the presidents of the Student Government Association and of Miller Hall, and by the four class presidents of the Women's College. Music was furnished by an orchestra under the direction of Mr. Gene Ware.

At 6:30 o'clock the alumnae banquet was given in Sayles gymnasium, at which not only the alumnae and undergraduates of the college, but the Corporation and faculty of the university and many members of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of

Women were present. The gymnasium was decorated with Brown banners and pennants, songs sung by the alumnae and undergraduates were led by Miss Arline Field, 1911, and the Musical Club, under the leadership of Miss Barbara Littlefield, 1913, played selections from *Contes d'Hoffman*. The banquet was in charge of Miss Sarah Gridley Ross, 1905, who was assisted by a committee of alumnae, with Mrs. Walter Cochrane Bronson, 1904, ex-officio. Mrs. Isabel Warwick Bliss Wood, 1895, acted as toastmistress.

President Faunce, who gave the first toast of the evening, emphasized the fact that, although affiliated with a men's college, the Women's College has distinctive characteristics of her own not in any way imitative of the men's department, and used as illustrations of his point the refinement of the songs to which he had just been listening and the general interest of the college in music of a high class, shown by the organization of the college choir and the Musical Club. He told of a toast given by him 10 years ago, in which he had sketched the future of the Women's College, and in conclusion said: "No dream of ours in 1900 approached the reality which I now see before me. This growth of yours has been remarkable. I believe that you have a glorious future."

Miss Sarah E. Doyle, president of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, gave an interesting account of the history of the society from the formation of its first committee, in 1895, which met to consider with President and Mrs. Andrews the expediency of raising money for building a new recitation hall for women students attending Brown University. In voicing the sentiments which the society has always maintained, Miss Doyle quoted the late Professor Gammell, who in a report on the collegiate education of women, said: "There is no essential reason why the highest intellectual training of young women should be essentially different

from that of young men. A college with its learned teachers, its libraries, its illustrations of all that science and art have produced, should be in active sympathy with everything that belongs to higher education. Its business is to produce culture, to spread it abroad as widely as possible, and especially to be ready to bestow it as far as practicable upon those who earnestly seek it. Every woman for whom I speak to-day," continued Miss Doyle, "accepts as the banner under which she serves, these principles, so morally and philosophically true. This society does not advocate college training for all young women, nor assert that a woman is not educated who has availed herself only of other instrumentalities; but it believes that a college with all its educational resources is the readiest and most efficient means for the highest mental development. The study of economic conditions to-day proves that the number of women dependent for support upon their own efforts is far in excess of the number 50 years ago. But it is not for this class of women only that the most extended culture should be available. In as great a degree do even those women who have the control of large fortunes need the highest development of their faculties. It is the trained mind that discriminates between the essential and the non-essential, that can recognize large things as large and small things as small."

The college from the point of view of the Corporation was presented by Chancellor Chace, who traced its growth from an incipient resolution in 1885, the admission of women graduate students and those of "liberal education" in 1891, and the incorporation, in 1898, of this department under the name of the Women's College in Brown University. In speaking of the Women's College as it is to-day, Chancellor Chace said: "At a meeting of some of its friends last summer, Mr. Buttrick, who is secretary of the General Education Fund founded by Mr. Rockefeller and who has a full knowledge of educational conditions all over the country, expressed his decided conviction that Brown University had more wisely solved the problem of co-

education than any other college with which he was acquainted, and added that the best asset of Brown University to-day, and that which would have the most influence on the educational forces of the country, was its Women's College.

Miss Emily Gardner Munro, 1898, made a gracious appeal on the subject "The Spirit of College Loyalty." Professor George Grafton Wilson, introduced by the toastmistress as "sometime of Harvard, but always of Brown," spoke of the important place which women have held and will hold in the working of the world, and dwelt upon the needs of adequate training.

A humorous sketch of life at the Women's College was given by Miss Ruth Constance Burroughs, 1911, president of the senior class, in which she told the alumnae of the crying need for a social hall. This social hall, she said, should have, first of all, one great room which should serve as a theatre and lecture hall, with a stage and a curtain guaranteed to work; it should have offices for the various college organizations and a committee room, with files for each active committee and for the archives of the college; it should have a recreation room for the undergraduates and a special alumnae room, where groups of graduates could meet at any time for an hour's chat and a cup of tea; and last, but not least, it should have a lunch room, with ample space for all and a sufficient number of knives and forks and spoons.

The concluding toast, "The College," was given by Dean King to demonstrate the fact, she said, that "a woman should always be allowed the last word." Miss King spoke of the growth of the college, of its activities, and of its quiet but independent faculty of solving its own problems in its own way, and told the alumnae of the letters, in her office, which tell the story of general interest throughout the country, particularly in the South and West, aroused by the Women's College, which, she said, is being taken as a model and is playing a conspicuous part in the development of the affiliated type of women's college.

The banquet ended with the singing of "Alma Mater."

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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

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

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Address all communications to the Brown
Alumni Monthly, Brown University,
Providence, R. I.
Subscription Price, \$1.00 a Year. Single Copies,
Ten Cents.
There is no issue during August and September.
Entered at the Providence post-office as second-
class matter.

APRIL, 1911

*The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot undertake
to return manuscripts sent to it for publication,
unless they are accompanied by sufficient postage*

AN UNDERGRADUATE LIT- ERARY CLUB

The student who is interested in writing for its own sake, who may perhaps dream as the youthful Hawthorne did of becoming an author and of having a row of volumes entitled his "Works," is at a curious disadvantage in the preparation for his career as compared with workers in other fields of the fine arts. They soon pass into a grade of instruction which is professional, but the "intending author" finds nowhere, in school, college, or university, instruction designed to meet his particular wants. The teaching of literature and language is gauged to meet the necessities of amateurs or of an even less professional class, persons who wish merely to be brought up to a certain minimum of excellence, or, in other words, to be trained to avoid gross blunders. Their instruction is therefore in the hands of historians or critics, and we have no wish to discredit it in the slightest degree.

But the man whose ambition soars far above this low level, where shall he find instruction that is more positive than negative, that, while not ceasing to be critical, becomes inspiring and guiding? It may be that there neither is nor can be such instruction, that no literary Raphael can find a Perugino, nor Faraday a Davy. The authors of the past have had each to go his own gait, to learn his art and derive his inspiration from the printed word without the author's presence to heighten the inspiration or to make possible questions and answers regarding the secret of his mastery.

But one advantage is at the command of youthful writers whenever they are willing to come together, and that is the stimulus and encouragement of comradeship. The tree that grows alone is tough in fibre, but the greatest height is attained by forest trees. So a group of students to whom writing is not a mere class-room task, but a necessity of their natures, can gain from association something of the uplift and impulse that come to a body of art students who are working under a common master. At various times the university has had such groups. The old literary societies were essentially such at the outset. About ten years ago there was a flourishing literary coterie which called itself the "Grub Street Club;" and though, after a time, it ceased to be, several of its members are now winning their way into public notice through magazine articles and even separate publications. We trust that the new organization which calls itself the "Wastebasket" indicates the presence at Brown of young men of equal promise and may inspire them to do work some time that we shall all read with pride.

President Faunce's absence next June on Baccalaureate Sunday is taken on the advice of the executive committee of the corporation and with the cordial co-operation of the senior class. When the invitation first came to him, he declined at once. Immediately he received letters from all parts of the country, urging that as the occasion in Philadelphia on June 18 is the first meeting in America

of the Baptist World Alliance, bringing delegates from all parts of Europe, he had no right to refuse, and that Brown University ought to be willing to suffer a little inconvenience in order to render this service.

It may be noted that Dr. Faunce preached the baccalaureate sermon at Brown in 1897, while President Andrews was in Europe.

It is difficult for the university to discipline men for cheating. A university officer has lately said:

"Every alumnus who says a word urges us to be soft-hearted, to condone,

to forget, to treat freshmen as little children; and seldom does a graduate commend us for standing resolutely against dishonesty. We have this year one of the best freshman classes on record, and after getting rid, temporarily, of two or three we shall be all right."

As one mounts College Hill since the new library building was built, he is apt to wish that another great marble structure stood on the southwest corner of Prospect and College streets, to give it an architectural balance. Perhaps there will be such a building in that location some day.

THE LETTER BOX

COMMENCEMENT DAY GAME

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

You recently requested advice from graduates as to whether they approved having a real ball game on commencement day in place of the farce that has been enacted for some years. This inquiry is my excuse for writing you.

By all means it seems desirable that on commencement day there should be a bona-fide ball game.

While not directly in response to your question, yet at the same time bearing in the same direction: can you do anything to stop the idea, which has apparently prevailed for some years, that games are won by talk and not by playing ball? Quite apart from decency and ordinary consideration for one's opponents, the continued jabbering has been for a long time an almost insufferable nuisance to the spectators. If the nine has not skill enough to win by fair, decent means, it had far better lose. While we are all keen enough to be victorious, still the way a game is played is of much more consequence than the result. G.

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

In response to your request for opinions concerning the suggestion for the commencement day baseball game, I am instructed by the 1901 decennial committee to write you that it is our sentiment that no plans be made to interfere with the class reunions on Tuesday and that

horse-play be not allowed to interfere with the ball game on Wednesday.

Ernest P. Carr, Secretary

Boston, Feb. 22.

BROWN SONS OF BROWN SIRS

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

I have received the February number of the Monthly and note with interest your excellent showing of who of the present freshman class are sons of Brunonian sires. Whether or not this little exhibit is the result of my suggestion, which I notice you printed in the January number, I want to thank you for my share of the pleasure which I am sure will be derived from it and to express the hope that this feature will be an annual one in the magazine.

By the way, I learned yesterday that a Lowell young man in the freshman class of Dartmouth is a fourth-generation student. Certainly a numerous showing of a like situation at Brown would be first-class evidence that earlier impressions had been followed up by continued confidence in our Alma Mater on the part of those who had experienced the right sort of educational work themselves.

What can Brown show in the present classes of Brunonians of the fourth generation?

I hope to illustrate the third generation from my own family before very long.

Very sincerely yours,

F. A. Spence, '77

Lowell, Mass., Feb. 13

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

HAY LIBRARY PAMPHLET

Any alumnus who will write to the assistant registrar of Brown University will receive a copy of the John Hay Library dedication exercises in printed form. The pamphlet is substantially gotten up and contains the authoritative version of all the addresses delivered on the occasion.

BROWN SWIMMERS

Brown defeated Amherst in their annual dual meet on March 4 in the Colgate Hoyt Pool. The score was 43-18. Amherst did not obtain a first in any event, the best it could do being to tie Brown in the plunge. R. L. Smith was the star of the occasion, taking first place in the four events which he entered, and scored 20 of the 43 points for Brown. He also swam on the relay team, which defeated the Amherst four. Brown defeated Amherst in the water polo game with ease.

On March 11, however, in the triangular meet with Amherst and Williams, Brown finished third, with a score of 23 to 26 each for Amherst and Williams.

BLANKET TAX AIDS TENNIS

The university corporation will build two new tennis courts this season on Manning street, between Hope and Brook streets.

The establishment of the blanket tax will make nearly four hundred men eligible to play tennis if they desire, and new courts are imperative.

The increase in tennis playing, which, it is expected, will result from the blanket tax, is likely to call out a large number for the spring tournament, and the development of a good university team is anticipated. As the corporation is to pay for the new courts, the blanket tax appropriation for tennis will go for the maintenance of the courts and the tennis team.

JUNIOR WEEK

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 18, 19 and 20, are the days selected for the functions of junior week. These dates correspond to the dates on which the celebration of junior week was held last year.

On Thursday afternoon the annual junior week circus will be given on Lincoln field. In the evening the combined musical clubs will present a concert, after which an informal dance will be held in the Brown Union.

The Pi Kappa farce will probably be presented Friday afternoon in the Union, and in the evening will come the fourteenth annual junior promenade.

The last two events will come on Saturday, when in the afternoon the baseball team will meet Columbia at Andrews field. As a climax to the junior week entertainment, the Sock and Buskin Society will give its annual play at the Providence Opera House. This year the society will present "The Rivals." The names of the cast have been printed in the Monthly.

DR. FAUNCE AT INDIANAPOLIS

On Saturday, March 18, President Faunce spoke before the Irvington Athenaeum at Indianapolis. At noon the Brown alumni met at luncheon with Dr. Faunce as guest, and had a most enjoyable time. It was a cosy, informal luncheon.

The time was spent up to four o'clock in the afternoon listening to Dr. Faunce and to the committee from the Athenaeum, who were guests of the Brown alumni, President Thomas C. Howe (Butler, '89), Professor Christopher B. Coleman (Yale, '96), and George A. Mirick (Amherst, '87).

There were present the following Brown men:

John M. Judah, Indianapolis.....Brown, '67
F. W. Douglas, Indianapolis.....Brown, '68
John N. Carey, Indianapolis.....Brown, '76

Jas. A. Brown, Bloomington, Ind....Brown, '83
 Edward B. Birge, Indianapolis.....Brown, '91
 Herbert H. Rice, Indianapolis.....Brown, '92
 Arthur T. Belknap, Franklin, Ind....Brown, '93
 W. D. Phillips, Cincinnati, O.....Brown, '97
 Ronald C. Green, Indianapolis.....Brown, '96
 John D. Sage, Cincinnati, O.....Brown, '99

An association for Indiana was formed, with J. M. Judah, '67, president, and Herbert H. Rice, '92, secretary.

H. H. Rice, '92,

Secretary Indiana Alumni

INELIGIBILITY—A DISGRACE

The Brown Daily Herald strikes the right note when it says, editorially:

The phenomenal success attained by the 1910 football team will make Brown the object of unusual interest next fall, and on this account no effort must be spared to develop a team which will be able to maintain the university's present position in the football world. It is needless to say that the coaches will be, and are, fully alive to this necessity. It only remains for the students themselves to assume their share of responsibility in the matter. At the present time there is in college enough football material from which to form a respectable team, if—and here is the point—if every football man was eligible. If such were the case it would be possible to hold a successful spring practice and a good start could be made toward team development. As it is, there is naturally a feeling that it is almost too much of an uncertainty to spend much time and effort on men whose chances for eligibility next fall are not very bright. A condition such as this is not only deplorable; it is unnecessary. Many a Brown athlete without a brilliant scholastic record has, in years past, proved that pluck and grit applied as strenuously in study as on the athletic field, will bring success in both. We can see no adequate reason why football men who are at present ineligible should remain so, if they but expend half the energy on their college work that they use in a football game. They owe it to themselves, to their friends and to their college to maintain a satisfactory scholastic standing. More than this, their friends and the students in general owe it to them and to the college to so mold undergraduate opinion as

to make it distinctly unpleasant for any who are so lax as to bring upon themselves the opprobrium of ineligibility.

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

The football schedule for 1911 is as follows:

Sept. 30—New Hampshire at Providence.
 Oct. 4—Rhode Island at Providence.
 Oct. 7—Massachusetts Agricultural at Providence.
 Oct. 14—Bowdoin at Providence.
 Oct. 21—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
 Oct. 28—Harvard at Cambridge.
 Nov. 4—Tufts at Providence.
 Nov. 11—Yale at New Haven.
 Nov. 18—Vermont at Providence.
 Nov. 25—Trinity at Providence.
 Nov. 30—Carlisle at Providence.

SAM WALTER FOSS'S CHARACTER FROM HIS HANDWRITING

The University Library has the good fortune to possess a number of autograph letters of distinguished men. These were recently submitted through a friend to a very brilliant non-professional character reader from handwriting; among them was a letter by Sam Walter Foss.

Whether all the points in the summary of his character are as correct as some certainly are can be told only by those who knew him most intimately; but the characterization as a whole deserves to be published pending some more complete estimate of Mr. Foss's character and abilities. The date of the letter read was Feb. 6, 1901. The date of the reading was Aug. 30, 1910. The reader did not know the authorship of the letter read. The estimate was taken down in long-hand as spoken, and is as follows:

Is this a woman? No. But there are certain feminine characteristics.

Very interesting handwriting. Belongs to the philosophic group. He thinks about pretty nearly everything, and when he has thought about it for a long while, he begins and thinks about it all over again. He seldom makes a mistake in judgment and seldom does anything his friends regret.

The most singular combination of frankness and reserve I ever saw in handwriting. To people who understand him or with whom he has business

dealings, and to total strangers, he would be absolutely frank, but in ordinary society, when he may meet people again and they do not understand, he has a reticence that he simply cannot break.

Very simple tastes. He'd rather be honest than rich, be good than clever. I don't believe he ever wronged anybody or took advantage of anybody in his life.

Very keen imagination. A fancy like a child's, which gives him a lot of pleasure. That is really stronger than his humor. He laughs because he enters into the thing. He never laughs unkindly.

He is direct in his work. I should expect him to hand over a manuscript almost as it was first written—without corrections—because he thinks twice before he expresses himself.

Fine man in his family. Devotion itself. A wonderful friend, and a fine man anyway.

WASHINGTON DINNER

There were just 21 at the Washington dinner, held at the Highlands in that city on the evening of Jan. 28. Altogether it was the most successful reunion the sons of Brown have so far held at the capital. A pleasant half-hour preceded the dinner, during which those present enjoyed the opportunity of meeting the guests of the evening, President Faunce, who was making his "swing around the circle," and Justice Hughes, who, if still a member of the Albany association, is now a full-fledged member of the Washington association of the alumni of Brown. During the evening an orchestra discoursed old favorites and new. Professor Herbert E. Day, of the faculty of Gallaudet College, as president of the club, graced the head of the board. President Faunce was the first speaker, and Justice Hughes followed, the eloquence and felicity of the executive and representative of the judiciary suggesting that the inspiration of '80 and '81 was drawn from the same source. Hon. H. K. Porter, '60, gave some delightful reminiscences of men and events of the years '56 to '60. An interesting report from the Alumni Council was presented by A.

M. Quick, '87, of Baltimore. The formal speaking was brought to a conclusion by Dean William A. Wilbur, '88, whose topic was the influence of President Andrews on college men, and whose address was of classic mould. By unanimous rising vote it was directed that a telegram of love and greetings be sent to President Andrews. A subsequent letter in reply to the telegram reports his slowly improving health and a condition affording much encouragement.

Those present at the dinner were: President Faunce, '80; Justice Charles E. Hughes, '81; Hon. H. K. Porter, '60; Hon. William P. Sheffield, M. C., '77; Professor William A. Wilbur, '88; A. M. Quick, '87; E. H. Bucknam, '65; J. Harry Tyler, '77; Joseph H. Johnson, '84; Professor J. F. Jameson, E. C. Burnett, '90; Professor Herbert E. Day, '93; George B. McClellan, '97; William Adams Slade, '98; Dr. M. W. Lyon, '97; G. N. Freeman, '03; Charles P. Smith, '02; Reginald L. Brown, '03; W. Clayton Carpenter, '06; William T. Levalley, '06; H. L. Wheeler, '10.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected for the year to come: President, Hon. H. K. Porter, '60; vice-president, George B. McClellan, '97; secretary and treasurer, William Adams Slade, '98; executive committee, Professor Herbert E. Day, '93; Dr. M. W. Lyon, '97; W. Clayton Carpenter, '06.

W. A. Slade

WOONSOCKET REUNION

The Sons of Brown of Woonsocket held their sixteenth annual dinner and reunion Monday evening, Feb. 13, at "The Warner," the finely appointed model club recently equipped by the Taft-Pierce Manufacturing Company.

There were 50 present at the dinner, which was an excellent repast from the culinary point of view and splendidly successful along the unique style of programme the club has got into the habit of expecting and appreciating. The dinner was notable for the hospitality enjoyed by the club at the courteous hands of the management of "The Warner"; for speaking seldom, if ever, excelled in

the city: scholarly addresses, couched in a literary garb that only superlatives could hope to describe; dramatic impersonations by one of the greatest interpreters of the classic play in America; and the witty, yet profitable, talk on the Brown game and the great victory on the 1910 gridiron by an expert player and football authority and loyal Brunonian.

Rev. Charles A. Denfeld, '89, vice-president of the club, said grace, after which the excellent repast was disposed of.

Dr. Frank W. Senior, as president, introduced Professor Frederic P. Gorham of Brown, the noted bacteriologist, and for a half-hour he told the gathering, subsequent to their consumption of the bivalve, the story of the "Oyster and Otherwise," in a brilliant, bacteriological discourse, both witty and instructive. The national and state commissions and their work, and the ways and weaknesses of the bivalve, were fully set out from all points of view. The very timely and scholarly address was splendidly received by the applauding hearers.

President Faunce then spoke in his most happy and eloquent vein, and brought a noble message to the college men present, speaking on the hunger of the age for information and true knowledge, and driving home to the mind and heart of every Brown man present the obligation and debt he owes to the community in which his lot is cast to give of himself and the store the old college has bestowed upon him for the improvement of his less favored brother. His speech was received with true Brunonic fervor by the alumni present.

Professor Thomas Crosby, Jr., professor of public speaking at the university, and rated by many of the theatrical profession as the greatest living interpreter in America of the classic drama, read the two famous scenes from Sheridan's "Rivals," and not only evoked hilarious laughter at the finely depicted situations, but filled all present with most sincere recognition of the master-artist Brown has secured in the now fast becoming celebrated Crosby.

Last, but none the less appreciated, was the fine reception accorded Edward N. Robinson, head coach of the victo-

rious Brown eleven, who delighted the Brown men with his witty, and at times, eloquent talk on football at Brown, as it was, is now and is to be. The club here knew "Robbie" could play the game and almost invent a new game if necessary, and he lived up to his reputation along that line, but he also made a brilliant record in his telling, striking address.

Songs were sung from the new dinner pamphlet compiled by the secretary, the "Songs and Cheers of the Sons of Brown," which appeared here for the first time in the Brown colors. The Brown menu cards were the compliments of William A. Robinson, '88.

The nominating committee, appointed at the business meeting held previous to the dinner, reported the following list of officers, who were unanimously elected, the secretary for the thirteenth year:

President, Rev. Charles A. Denfeld, '89; vice-president, L. Herbert Ballou, '05; secretary, Frederic Earle Whitaker, Ph. D., '88; treasurer, George W. Rickard, '00; executive committee, Howard S. Young, '08; Howard K. Jackson, '09; J. Earle Brown, '01.

The dinner and reunion will go down in the history of the Sons of Brown of Woonsocket as one of the most enthusiastic and successful on the records of the club.

F. E. Whitaker

UNIVERSITY ACTIVITIES

The principal difficulty for the 1911 football team will be to obtain men to fill the places of Sisson, Smith and Corp in the line, as several good players are now ineligible. It is thought that there will be no difficulty in developing a backfield from Marble, Snell, Bean, Warner, Jones and Paton.

J. E. Hinckley, who represented Brown at the recent convention of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America, was elected second vice-president. It was voted to hold the annual track and field meet at Soldiers' field, Cambridge, May 26 and 27.

"The end of the basketball season this year," says the Herald, "marks the conclusion of four years connection with Brown teams of one of the finest all-

around athletes that ever represented the university, an excellent student, and one of the best of good fellows—J. R. McKay. His presence on the athletic field has always been not only a source of strength to our teams, but an incentive to clean and sportsmanlike playing."

The final events in the annual board track meet were run off Saturday afternoon, March 4, and good time was made, despite the poor condition of the track; the boards had not thoroughly dried off from the snow of the previous afternoon.

Exaggerated rumors about students who had been discovered "cribbing" finally simmered down to the facts, which were that two men had been detected and suspended.

At the thirtieth annual dinner of the New England Association of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, a number of Brown graduates and undergraduates were present, and Lewis A. Waterman, '94, and Dr. Edward E. Pierce, '77, were two of the speakers. William Y. Easterbrooks, '04, was elected treasurer to succeed Philip Caswell, '02.

E. A. Adams, '12, of Fort Dodge, Ia.,

has been elected captain of next year's basketball team. In his freshman year he was on the university football squad, and in his sophomore year won his "B." Last year he played left end on the university. He has also played on the basketball team for three years. He has been in first-class standing as a student and is several hours ahead of his course. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi.

The commencement speakers from the senior class this year will be Edwin Arthur Dow of Eden Park, R. I., Thomas Henry Quigley of Taunton, Mass., and Morris Jacob Wessel of Port Norris, N. J., together with the winner of the Gaston prize medal for excellence in oratory. The public competition by the authors of the six best orations submitted will be held May 9.

Hon. William J. Bryan delivered an address under the auspices of the Civics Club in the Brown Union Auditorium on the afternoon of March 8. About 300 students and members of the faculty were present.

Brown beat Dartmouth in the annual debate at Providence, but was beaten by Williams at Williamstown. Dartmouth won from Williams at Hanover.



TROPHY ROOM IN THE BROWN UNION

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Faculty

Professor A. H. Blanchard delivered an illustrated lecture on European roads before St. Stephen's Chapter, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, on Feb. 24.

The resignation is announced of Arthur Upham Pope, A. M., instructor in philosophy. He has accepted the chair of assistant professor of philosophy in the University of California, beginning Aug. 9. Mr. Pope expects to teach ethics, aesthetics, and the history of philosophy there. He was graduated from Brown in the class of 1904.

Professor James Quayle Dealey of the department of social and political science at Brown University has been made a member of the Institut International de Sociologie. This society comprises about 200 of the leading sociologists in the world, and Professor Dealey is the tenth American to be admitted.

Alumni

1868

Adelbert S. Denison, who has been traveling in Scotland and Ireland during the past few months, plans to return to the United States in April.

Richard S. Howland's address is Floral Bluff, Duval County, Florida.

1870

Rev. T. G. Field is joint secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and the American Baptist Home Mission Society for the Ohio district. His address is Granville, O.

Rev. William Ashmore, writing from Owanita, Lee county, Fla., says: "You may be interested to know that there are three other Brown men here, two of them residents, Rev. A. J. Hovey of '69, and Rev. G. T. Raymond of '73, I think, and the third Rev. B. A. Greene, D. D., of '72, like myself spending a few weeks in the sunny South to escape for a time the severe climate of Chicago. It is bright and beautiful here."

1874

The address of Rev. Cephas B. Welton is 375 57th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1880

On Lincoln's birthday the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the state of Colorado presented a bronze tablet to the University of Colorado at Boulder, bearing on it a bas-relief of Mr. Lincoln and his Gettysburg address. James C. Starkweather, Esq., '80, of Denver, made the presentation speech.

1882

The executive committee of the Brown Alumni Association of Boston have adopted and placed upon their records the following minute in memory of Sam Walter Foss:

"The Sons of Brown in Boston and vicinity have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Sam Walter Foss, vice-president of the association, a graduate of Brown in the class of 1882, editor, author, librarian, wise philosopher, true poet, genuine brother of men and worshipper of God.

"In him were found character of transparent purity, vision which seemed to compass the universe, humor which, while it laughed at men's foibles, never left a sting in their hearts, felicity of diction which glorified the common speech, breadth of sympathy which was without bounds, heights of inspiration to contemplate which encouraged and heartened the listeners to his muse and depths of faith and hope which were never rocked or shaken by doubt.

"His 'House by the Side of the Road' stands with drawn shutters because the beautiful spirit which was its tenant has departed. But his brothers, among whom are reckoned all who have had the blessing of his acquaintance or who have been touched by the sweetness of his life and teaching, will make their journey with better heart and treat each other with broader and more hospitable sympathy because he has lived and sung."

Mr. Cushman, the chairman of the executive committee, appointed Arthur E. Gage, '82, of Woburn, and George F. Bean, '81, of Woburn, a committee to represent the association at the funeral of Mr. Foss, to be held from his late residence, 249 Highland ave., Somerville.

1883 hon.

"Principal D. W. Abercrombie, LL. D., of Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass., begins the thirtieth year of his administration March 12," says Zion's Advocate. "When he came to the school it was small and co-educational. In 1890 it ceased to receive girls as students, and to-day it stands with three or four others in the first rank of boys' secondary schools in America, equalling the celebrated Eton and Harrow Schools of England, and the foremost gymnasia of Germany."

1889

Augustus T. Swift completed a seminary course last summer with Professor Paul H. Hanus at Harvard University, on the general subject of commercial education, with special reference to the needs of Providence in connection with the proposed new high school of

commerce in Providence. The February, 1911, issue of the Providence Board of Trade Journal contains an article by Mr. Swift, entitled, "The Relation of the Proposed New Commercial High School to the Business Community of Providence," which is the direct result of many years of teaching and investigation, both abroad, especially in Germany, and in this country, along commercial lines. The article includes an introductory plan for the co-ordination of the Board of Trade and other business men's organizations with the high school of commerce.

1891

The Boston Journal of March 7 says: "The activity of the women voters was the principal feature of the annual town meeting in Winthrop yesterday. Their interest was in the contest for the school committee, which resulted in the election of Fred W. Woodcock, well known as a baseball coach, over William E. Orcutt, a Boston lawyer. The vote stood: Orcutt, 438; Woodcock, 1076. During the past seven years scarcely 25 women have registered, while 245 voted yesterday. There was considerable objection on the part of some of the Winthrop women to Mr. Orcutt, said to be because he did not send any of his children to the public schools, but had them taught at home. Mr. Woodcock, the victor, has two children in the schools and is very popular with the young people, no doubt largely due to his active interest in athletics, as well as in the school work in general."

1892

Bertram Blai-dell is grand patron of the grand chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of New Hampshire.

1895

Rev. Franklin D. Elmer has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Winsted, Conn., to accept a call to the First Baptist Church of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

1898

Luke J. Kavanaugh has been appointed city solicitor of Englewood, Colo., in addition to his duties as assistant district attorney of Arapahoe county, Colo.

1899

Lester W. Boardman is in the English department of Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md.

"A Check List of Colorado Public Documents," compiled by C. Henry Smith for the Colorado State Board of Library Commissioners, has recently been published.

1900

Rev. Herbert E. B. Case, who was formerly a missionary in the island of Guam, and is now at home on furlough, has accepted a position in the foreign department of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 14 Beacon st., Boston.

1902

W. S. Seamans, Jr., is assistant manager of the Richmond plant of the American Locomotive Company, Richmond, Va.

1904

George S. Holmes, city editor of the Denver Times, recently addressed the students in journalism of the University of Colorado upon the subject of "Finding News in a Large City."

1905

The Alumni Monthly has received the following note:

"I wish to inform you my permanent address is No. 5 13th Section, Central Ward, Seoul, Korea (near the Mokyo Bridge) for the record, and would like to furnish any information about myself or any other alumni who happen to be out in this remote part of the world.

"Sangkyu Pak"

Samuel N. Baker is master of French at the Tome School for Boys, Port Deposit, Md.

Raymond Seamans is with the American Locomotive Company, Richmond, Va.

F. C. Hulse is teaching mechanical drawing and mathematics in the high school at Schenectady, N. Y.

Howland S. Stedman has recently resigned his position with the American Locomotive Company to go into real estate business with the K. D. Purdy Company, 314 State st., Schenectady, N. Y. His home address is 104 Park ave.

1906

George E. Bailey is plant engineer for the New Jersey Telephone Herald Company of Newark, N. J. His address is Essex bldg., Clinton and Beaver sts., Newark.

Haywood M. Butler is teaching in the Allegheny Preparatory School, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. Clayton Carpenter is an attorney-at-law, with McKenney and Flannery, Hibbs building, Washington, D. C.

1908

W. C. Bitting is with the William B. Comp-ton Company, merchants, La Clide building, St. Louis, Mo.

Ralph P. Boas is a fellow in the English department, University of Chicago. His address is 6032 Woodlawn ave., Chicago, Ill.

Leslie E. Bushnell is on the engineering force of the Metropolitan Park Commission. Address, 47 Blackmore ave., Auburn, R. I.

John Canfield is an engineer with the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass.

Frank B. Cowell is a clergyman in Germantown, Md.

Fred Edgecomb is a civil engineer in Groton, Conn.

Daniel W. Edmonds, ex-'08, was graduated from the University of Syracuse in 1909, and is now a public school teacher in Washington, D. C.

Harry Ehmke, ex-'08, is in the lumber business in Silver Creek, N. Y.

Harry J. P. Hadley is with the National Cash Register Company, 28th st. and Broadway, New York city.

James A. Hall is an assistant in the mechanical engineering department, Brown University. His address is 31 Pocasset ave., Providence.

Clifford M. Hathaway is a civil engineer in Providence. His address is 50 Park st.

Lucian W. Himes is an assistant engineer on sewer construction, Haddon Heights, N. J.

E. I. La Beaume is in the publicity department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His address is 207 W. 87th st., New York.

Albert E. Leach is with the Phenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, 503 Union Trust building, Providence.

John C. McDonald is a travelling salesman. His address is 616 West 113th st., New York.

Francis Maines, ex-'08, is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Mt. Morris, N. Y.

Harold E. Minnerly is with the Western Electric Company, Pocantico Hills, N. Y.

Lewis H. Nutter is a school teacher at Enfield, N. H.

W. M. Rose has a position with the Fred Jones Building Company, Houston, Texas.

Earl C. Ross is a graduate student in English at Harvard. His address is 14 Oxford st., Cambridge, Mass.

Harold P. Stacy is a bridge designer for the New York Central Railroad. His address is 68 Crescent pl., Yonkers, N. Y.

Sydney S. Winslow is a second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army, Fort Monroe, Va.

1908 in New York

Friday evening, March 3, 15 of the 29 1908 Brunonians in New York city gathered at the Brown Club for the second of their series of class dinners. The affair was entirely informal and was gotten up by the New York 1908 triennial committee, consisting of C. S. Plummer, Jr., and R. C. Nason. Humorous letters of regret were read from several of those who were unable to attend. During the discussion of triennial plans every man present made a speech. Those present were: Carson, Griffith, Hunkins, LaBeaume, Lyall, Marston, McDonald, Minnerly, Nason, Plummer, Sedgwick, Sjöberg, Sturdy, Ginnell, Stacy.

1909

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., has been elected president of the Harvard Law Review for

next year. This is the most important position and highest honor in the law school.

1910

Ralph M. Palmer has a position as assistant chemist with the General Chemical Company at its laboratory at Laurel Hill, L. I. His home address is 630 Green ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harry L. Oldfield is a student at Union Theological Seminary, New York city.

Harold S. McIntosh is working in the construction branch of the civil engineering department of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, at Providence.

Edward Wall, William Anthony and H. B. O'Neil are employed in the maintenance of way department of the same company.

Alumnae

1905

Miss Mary Louise Gay has a position as head stenographer with the Paye & Baker Manufacturing Company of North Attleboro, Mass.

1906

Miss Florence C. Reynolds is now teaching in the high school at Lewiston, Mont.

1910

Miss Alice F. Cook is teaching at Hatfield, Mass.

Births

Born, at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 30, '10, to Clarence Brown Lester, '09, and Maude Aldrich Lester, a daughter, Elizabeth Lester.

Born, Feb. 5, 1911, to Frank A. Page, '01, and Anna Hall Page, a daughter, Sybil Batchelder Page.

Born, Jan. 22, 1911, to Lionel H. Peabody, '03, and Mrs. Peabody, a son and second child, Lionel Peabody, Jr. Their daughter, Elizabeth, was born Nov. 4, 1909.

Marriages

On Feb. 22, 1911, at St. Andrew's Church, Utica, N. Y., Miss Alice Isabelle Counsell was married to Rev. George Deacon Allison, '05. Rev. and Mrs. Allison will be at home after April 1 at 71 Chestnut st., Rutherford, N. J.

On March 22, 1911, at Leominster, Mass., Miss Addie Eleanor Payton was married to Clifton Henry Walcott, '10. Mr. and Mrs. Walcott will be at home after June 1 at Ashland, Mass.

On Feb. 20, 1911, at the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, Washington, D. C., Miss Harriet Lee Goff, daughter of Darius

Lee Goff, '62, was married to Samuel Eugene Jackson, ex-'08. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson will be at home after June 1, at 77 Keene st., Providence.

Deaths

JOHN HIRAM BREWER, EX-1850

John H. Brewer, a prominent attorney of San Francisco, died at his home in Oakland, Cal., Feb. 12, 1911, of heart failure, due to advanced age. He was 87 years old. Mr. Brewer was born in North Brookfield, Mass., July 20, 1824, the son of Willard and Cynthia (Hatch) Brewer. He prepared for college at Worcester Academy and entered Brown University in 1846, taking the president's first prize for the best preparation in Latin. In 1847 he decided to go to Yale and completed his college course at that institution, receiving his A. B. in 1850 and his A. M. in 1853. He was principal of Colchester Academy during 1851-52, was instructor in Greek at Worcester Academy in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in the same year. In 1854 he removed to California and began the practice of law, associating himself with D. P. and Alfred Barstow, and soon rising to prominence in legal circles. After 1864 he made his home in Oakland, and was connected with the political, judicial and educational development of both Oakland and San Francisco. He several times refused a judgeship, but served on several boards of education in both cities. He married, Oct. 6, 1862, Miss Margaret Abernethy, who survives him with three daughters.

CHARLES ELLIOTT MITCHELL, 1861

Hon. Charles Elliott Mitchell, a well-known attorney of New Britain, Conn., died suddenly at his home in that city, March 17, 1911, of apoplexy. He was in his 74th year. Mr. Mitchell was born in Bristol, Conn., May 11, 1837, the son of George H. Mitchell and Lurena Hooker Mitchell, both parents being direct descendants of two of the earliest Connecticut families. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary and entered Brown University, graduating in 1861 with the degree of Ph. B. After graduation he studied law at the Albany Law School and was admitted to the bar

in 1864. He began the practice of law in New Britain with Frank L. Hungerford, under the firm name of Mitchell & Hungerford, and rose rapidly in the profession. In 1870, when New Britain sought incorporation as a city, Mr. Mitchell and his partner drew up the charter. One of the first appointments under the new government was that of Mr. Mitchell as city attorney, and in that capacity he supervised the code of by-laws for the city government. He was elected to represent the city in the house of the Connecticut General Assembly in 1880 and was re-elected in 1881. During the two terms he served upon the judiciary committee and upon the committee on incorporation and rendered valuable assistance in redrafting the corporation laws of the state. Early in his professional career, Mr. Mitchell was attracted to patent cases, and he soon decided to make patent law a specialty. He practiced principally in the United States courts and won an enviable reputation as one of the leading patent attorneys of the country.

He was appointed United States commissioner of patents by President Harrison in 1889, and served until 1891, resigning in that year owing to the demand made upon him by his private practice. While at Washington he instituted several reforms in the administration of the office and won universal respect and commendation in the performance of his duties. After resigning his position at Washington, Mr. Mitchell moved to New York city, where he entered the firm of Mitchell, Barlett & Brownell, patent attorneys. In 1902, Mr. Mitchell returned to New Britain, and in 1903 he was made president of the Stanley Rule and Level Company. Since that time he had practically retired from public life and had devoted himself to his duties at the factory. He was a prominent member of the First Congregational Church, and was deeply interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was also a member of the American Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the city of New York, Hartford County Bar, Century Association, University Club, Hardware Club, New Britain Club, New England Society and the New Britain Business-Men's Association. He married, Dec. 13, 1866, Cornelia Chamberlain, who survives him with three sons, Robert C., Charles H. and George Henry.

THE BOOK SHELF

CHAPIN'S MURTHY'S CATTAGE

No, gentle reader, this title is not a misprint for Murphy's Cottage, but represents a biographical dictionary of cats in literature. The author is Howard M. Chapin, of Providence, a graduate of Brown in 1910. The pamphlet contains eight pages, and gives in alphabetical order the names of cats made famous by mention in literature. Mere prize-winner cats are regarded as ineligible. Mr.

Chapin presents us with a range of literary cats from Joachim du Bellay's "Beland," the first cat mentioned in French literature, down to Mark Twain's "Sour Mash" and "Zoroaster." All lovers of cats will delight in the pages of this novel pamphlet. No others need apply.

Murthy's Cattage, a biographical dictionary of cats in literature. By Howard M. Chapin. Providence, R. I.

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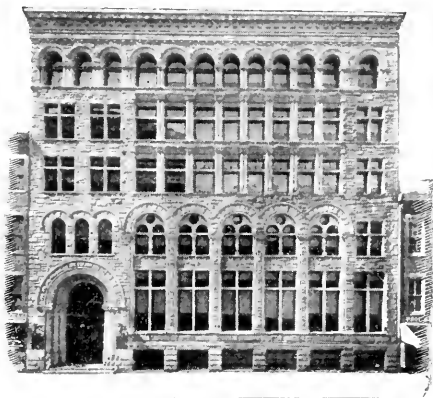
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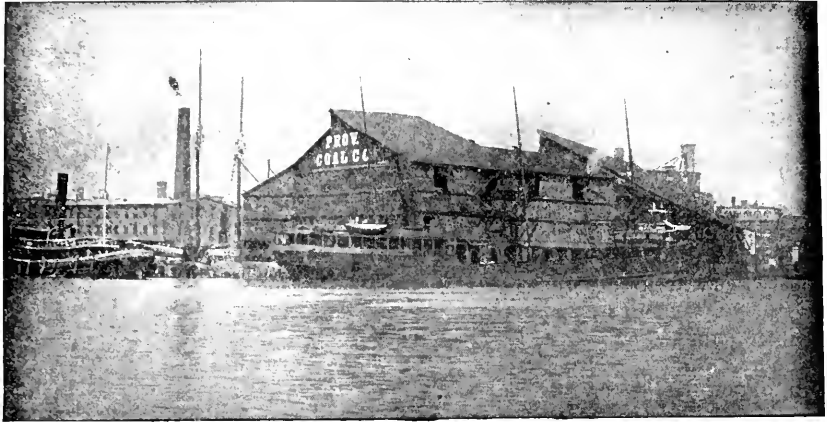
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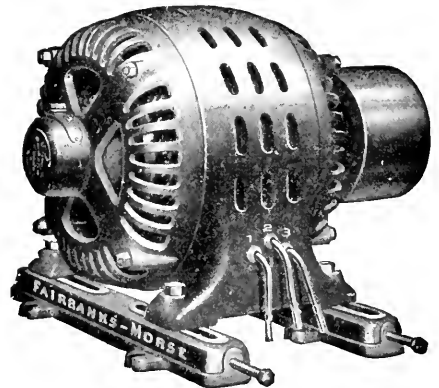
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