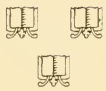
BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

★ 1912 - 1913 ★

THE
BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Volume XIII



June, 1912, to May, 1913

Providence, R. I.
The Brown Alumni Magazine Company
Brown University
1913

VOL. XIII MAY, 1913 NO. 10

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

		Page
A College Building Worth Preserving	*Illustrated*	253
The University Broadsides	*George Parker Winship*	254
Illustrated		
How to Make a University National	*Charles W. Eliot*	257
Examination or Certificate ?	*George P. Day and W. M. Butler*	259
Various Matters		261
Brown's Versatile Athletes	*Providence Journal*	262
Rhode Island in the Forties	*James B. Angell*	264
Honoring Brown Debaters		268
A Novel Brown Reunion	*Ruth D. Eddy*	269
Editorial		270
Topics of the Month		271
The 1873 Rowing Medals	*Robert P. Brown*	274
The Book Shelf	*Contributed*	275
Brunonians Far and Near		276

BROWN ALUMNI MAGAZINE COMPANY

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

TEN CENTS A COPY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Industrial Trust Company

49 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

CAPITAL - $3,000,000
SURPLUS - $3,000,000

Branches in Pawtucket, Newport, Woonsocket, Bristol, Wickford, Pascoag, Westerly and Warren

BANKING DEPARTMENT—Interest paid on deposits. Issues Certificates of Deposit at attractive rates. Loans and discounts. Collections made on all points on favorable terms.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT—Foreign Drafts and Letters of Credit available in all parts of the World. Cable Transfers.

TRUST DEPARTMENT—Authorized to accept Trusts. Is a legal depositary for trust funds. Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator. Guardian and as Registrar and Transfer Agent of Corporations.

Studebaker

"35"---$1290

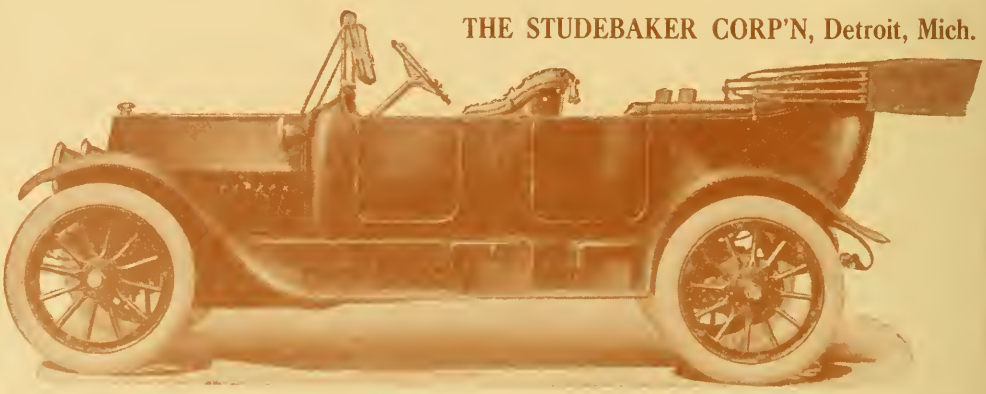
BUILT AROUND A STANDARD—NOT A PRICE

—built around the Studebaker standard for excellence in material and workmanship, the Studebaker "35" presents the biggest automobile value for $1290 today.

Seats six passengers—is started and lighted by electricity—motor of long stroke type—full floating rear axle—and equipped with Electric Horn, Speedometer, Silk Mohair Top, Studebaker Jiffy Curtains, Clear-vision ventilating windshield, etc.

See our dealer or send for catalogue.

THE STUDEBAKER CORP'N, Detroit, Mich.



ESTABLISHED 1823

Mechanics National Bank

Cor. Dorrance St. and Exchange Place

Interest paid on deposits subject to check
Certificates of Deposit issued
Our Savings Department is convenient
New accounts respectfully solicited

CHARLES C. HARRINGTON, President
ROWLAND G. HAZARD, Vice-President
H. EDWARD THURSTON, Cashier
EDWARD A. HAVENS, Assistant Cashier

National Bank Blackstone Canal

20 Market Square

Capital Stock	*$500,000*
Surplus and Undivided Profits	*$404,000*

WILLIAM AMES, PRESIDENT
HERBERT F. HINCKLEY, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT R. PLANT, CASHIER

Directors

William Ames
Herbert F. Hinckley
Frank W. Matteson
Daniel Beckwith
Edwin M. Dodd
C. Moulton Stone
Charles H. Merriam, Jr.
Frank O. Field
William L. Hodgman

Union Trust Company

Dorrance and Westminster Streets
Providence, Rhode Island

Commercial Banking and Trusts

MARSDEN J. PERRY, Chairman of the Board
ARAM J. POTHIER, President
ARCHIBALD G. LOOMIS, Vice-President
HAROLD J. GROSS, Vice-President
FRANK E. CHAFFEE, Treasurer
CLINTON F. STEVENS, Assistant Treas. and Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS

Samuel M. Nicholson
Aram J. Pothier
Archibald G. Loomis
Harold J. Gross
Benjamin A. Jackson
Joseph Samuels
Arthur H. Watson
Clarence L. Watson
Marsden J. Perry
William W. Douglas
Harry Cutler
Charles Alexander
Everett L. Spencer
Albert A. Remington
Philip Allen
George W. Thurston
William B. Greenough
Walter W. Griffith
M. J. Houlihan

Westminster Bank

73 Westminster Street
Providence

ARNOLD B. CHACE, President
FREDERICK A. BALLOU, Vice-President
WILLIAM C. ANGELL, Cashier
BENJAMIN B. MANCHESTER, Ass't Cashier

Accounts Solicited

We offer to depositors every facility which their balances, business and responsibility warrant

President, Percy W. Gardner

Vice Presidents, Edward P. Metcalf
Robert E. Budlong

Cashier, Frank W. Peabody

Assistant Cashiers, George H. Capron
Henry Y. Stites

The Merchants National Bank

Providence, R. I.
20 Westminster Street

o

Capital, - - - -$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, $800,000

o

ROBERT W. TAFT, President
HORATIO N. CAMPBELL, Vice-Pres.
MOSES J. BARBER, Cashier
FRANK A. GREENE, Asst. Cashier.

Directors

Frank E. Richmond	Robert W. Taft
Samuel R. Dorrance	Herbert J. Wells
Edward D. Pearce	Charles H. Newell
George M. Smith	William B. McBee
Lucian Sharpe	Rowland Hazard
Horatio N. Campbell	Arthur L. Kelley

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

Providence Banking Company

141 Westminster Street
Providence, R. I.

Local
Stocks, Bonds and High Grade
Investment Securities

Orders executed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchange. Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Letters of Credit furnished for travelers.

National Exchange Bank

63 Westminster Street
Providence, R. I.

INCORPORATED 1801

Capital - - - $500,000
Surplus - - - $750,000

Interest paid on deposits
Certificates of deposit issued
Travelers' Cheques for sale
New business invited

French Laundry Soap

Has Been the Standard for
Forty Years

Soapine

washes everything neat and clean. It washes clothes without injury to the fabric. For house cleaning and washing dishes it is unsurpassed. For Jewelers' use it has no equal.

Providence *Kendall Mfg. Co.* Rhode Island

Quality Goods

"PAGE & SHAW" CHOCOLATES and BON BONS, famous for their flavor, sold here only.

"GLADDING'S QUALITY" BOX HOSIERY—57M Women's Silk Lisle, 3 pairs $1.25; 007S Women's Silk $1.50 a pair; Children's Cotton Ribbed 3 pairs 89c; all carry our unlimited Guarantee of Satisfaction.

"GLADDING'S QUALITY" $1.50 French Kid GLOVES for Women, in black, white and colors carry the same Unlimited Guarantee. Best Dollar and Long Kid and Chamois Gloves obtainable.

"GLADDING'S QUALITY" $2.00 Umbrellas for Men are exceptional values and carry our Unlimited Guarantee of Satisfaction.

Finest Fur and Maribou Neckwear and Muffs. Fur and Fur Lined Coats, Lingerie and Tailor Waists. French Underwear, Negligees and Children's Wear.

Novelties in NECKWEAR, Handkerchiefs, Belts, Jewelry, Leather, Art, Toilet and Fancy Goods.

Gladding's - Providence

Drugs

Chemicals and Medicines

Electric Batteries
Invalid Roller Chairs
Prescriptions a Specialty

GEO. L. CLAFLIN CO.

62 to 64 South Main Street.

Providence, R. I.

Fine Perfumes

And Toilet Articles

A Choice Selection of CIGARS, Imported and Domestic.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Prepared

BLANDING & BLANDING

54 and 58 Weybosset Street

Why you should take the

Brown Alumni Monthly

The price to alumni is only one dollar per annum—less than the cost.

It keeps you informed of what is happening at Brown and also what is going to happen.

It tells you what your classmates and friends are doing; and chronicles the births, deaths and marriages among them.

It gives you full reports on current sports and statistics of past athletic events.

It publishes many interesting articles by alumni and wants one from you.

It reaches about 2400 of the alumni, a larger proportion probably than any other college magazine.

It helps the University and the President in many ways —if you don't believe it, ask the President.

A dollar is not much; put it into a copy of the Monthly; it will make you happy for a year.

We want your interest and your money—we can't get along without it.

Please enclose a one-dollar bill with your full address to the

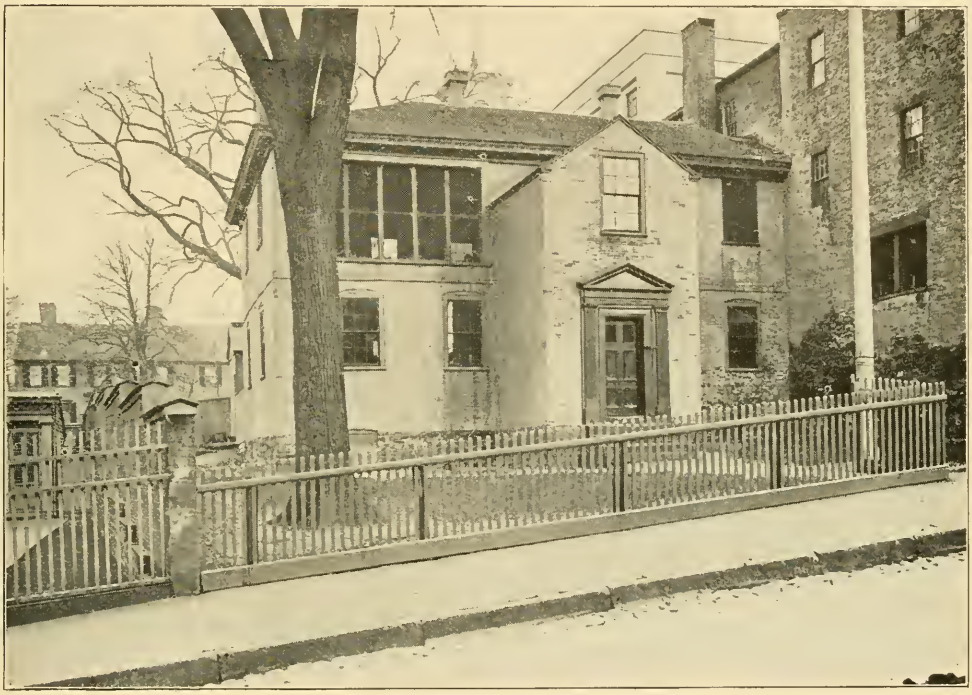
BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

BROWN UNIVERSITY PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Vol. XIII Providence, R. I., May, 1913 No. 10

A COLLEGE BUILDING WORTH PRESERVING



THE OLD BRICK SCHOOLHOUSE ON MEETING STREET

When Brown University (then Rhode Island College) removed from Warren to Providence in 1770, recitations were first held in the old brick schoolhouse still standing on Meeting street. It was on Friday, May 4, 1770, that President Manning, Professor Howell and the students of the youthful institution (which had then been in corporate existence only six years) came to this city and began their collegiate work here. In the "Life and Recollections of John Howland" we are told that "On Dr. Manning's taking up his abode here he lived in the old house of Benjamin Bowen, which stood on the lot at the foot of Bowen street, on which Mr. S. K. Richmond's brick house now stands. Mr. Howell was unmarried and boarded. The students boarded in private families, at one dollar and a quarter a week. There they studied, and at certain hours met in one of the chambers of the old brick schoolhouse, with the officers, for recitation." This building, pictured above, was for a time used as a school for colored children and later as a ward room. It is the property of the city and has recently served as a fresh-air school.

It should be preserved as the direct precursor of the now extensive group of college buildings on the hill. Who will start a movement to restore it to Brown?

THE UNIVERSITY BROADSIDES

By George Parker Winship

Librarian of the John Carter Brown Library

At Brown's first Commencement, the audience, "consisting of most of the principal Gentlemen and Ladies of this Colony, and many from the neighbouring Governments," were provided with the equivalent of a Programme of Exercises in the shape of a full sized sheet of paper measuring 18 1-2 by 15 inches. The printed matter on this broadside was prepared in the style at that time commonly used by Harvard and the other American colleges, which in turn had copied the usage of the English Cambridge, where the traditions of the mediaeval universities still survived. At the head was the name of the Chancellor of the College in the largest type, preceded by the doubtless well-deserved characterization "Benevolentissimo ac eximia virtute, doctrinaque utilissima praedito, Viro." Below this were the names of the faculty, consisting of the President, James Manning, and a single tutor, David Howell, and then the famous seven of the first graduating class, with the careful note revealing the democratic tendencies of the time which were doing away with distinctions of birth and official position, "N. B. Nomina alphabetice disposita sunt." Below these, in three columns, were the titles of subjects which the graduates were prepared to discuss. The whole was a product of the printing press of Solomon Southwick of Newport.

Southwick was the printer of "The Newport Mercury," which contained a very satisfactory report of the first graduating exercises. This report was reprinted on a small broadside, and a copy of this which was carefully filed away among the business papers by the elder Nicholas Brown, from whom it has descended to the John Carter Brown Library, is the only one now known to be in existence. It tells how the seven "young Gentlemen commenced Bachelors in the Arts," with a salutatory oration in Latin, pronounced with much Spirit, and forensic disputes on two of the one hundred and fourteen subjects which were listed on the programme. The first of these, which occupied most of the morning, was happily in English, on the timely subject, "The Americans, in their present Circumstances, cannot, consistent with good Policy, affect to become an independent State." This was followed by an oration on Benevolence, in which Mr. Rogers "particularly noticed how greatly that infant Seminary stands in Need of the salutary Effects of that truly christian Virtue." At three in the afternoon the audience again convened for a syllogistic dispute on the Thesis, listed as number 8, under the head of "Pneumatologia," "Materia cogitare non protest." The reporter warily records that "the principal Arguments on both Sides were produced, towards settling that critical Point." After the distribution of various degrees, which included the honorary Degree of Masters of Arts, "at their own Request," to ten worthy clergymen, the Valedictorian "took a most affectionate Leave of his Classmates.—The Scene was tender—The Subject felt—and the Audience affected." Throughout, we are told, the audience, "tho' large and crouded, behaved with the utmost Decorum."

The College Library possesses an incomplete set of these old broadside "Theses," which were issued for each Commencement day, from the first in 1769 until 1811. After this, the Commencement programmes were printed in the more convenient size of the ordinary pamphlet.

The second and third "Theses," for 1770 and 1771, have at the bottom the interesting statement, "Typis Johannis

BENEVOLENTISSIMO
Ac eximia virtute, doctrinaque utilissima prædito, Viro,

STEPHANO HOPKINS, Armigero,

Collegii hujusce, intra Coloniæ Insulæ *RHODIENSIS* Fines, CANCELLARIO;
Admodum Reverendo æque ac Honorando *JACOBO MANNING*, Præsidi,
Omnibus Artibus liberalibus Scientiisque, et Pietate Præsigni induto, cujus sub moderamine sequentia philosophemata sunt defendenda;
Totis Curatoribus et Sociis eruditissimis, hujusce Academiæ Observantissimis;
Doctissimo pariterque dignissimo *DAVIDI HOELL*, ejusdem Seminarii TUTORI;
Denique, omnibus desiderio Scientiæ afflatis, ubicunque in Terrarum orbe, tam Ecclesiarum Pastoribus, quam Reipublicæ benè meritis, præcipuè nostro Collegio Faventibus;

THESES *hasce (Numine fausto) Juvenes, in Artibus initiati, defensuri,*

Josephus Belton
Josephus Eaton
N. B. Nomina alphabetice disposita sunt.

Gulielmus Rogers
Richardus Stites
Carolus Thompson

Jacobus Mitchel Varnum
Gulielmus Williams
Summa Observantia. D.D.D.C.Q.

GRAMMATICA.

1. GRAMMATICA, artem recte loquendi et scribendi, docet.
2. Alphabetica anglicana omnes soni simplices nostri exprimi non possunt.
3. Cognitio linguæ cui paucissimæ sunt regulæ, facillime acquiritur. Ergo,
4. Ad obtinendam cognitionem linguæ anglicanæ accuratam, multa laborandum opus est.
5. Cognitio græcæ linguæ, compositionem ejus verborum intelligendo, multum pendet. Ergo,
6. Græca lingua nec feliciter disci potest, neque docere, nisi ad radices maximè attendatur.
7. Apud Græcos, infinitivus modus, antecedente articulo, pro substantivo sæpe usurpatur.
8. In rerum natura tantum tria tempora existere possunt.
9. In novo Testamento sunt verba hebraica inter græca commixta.
10. Lingua hebraica peculiariter qualitates definit.

RHETORICA.

1. RHETORICA est ars, motus & passiones naturæ hominum, optimè exprimendi.
2. Studium propietatis, perspicuitatis et dignitatis, ad compositionis elegantiam, multum conducit.
3. Interpunctio, ab origine, non est naturæ compositionis. Ergo,
4. Vox, in legendo, per punctia non sit modulanda.
5. Summa perfectio artis oratoriæ ex omnibus passionibus recte exprimendis, maximè pendet. Ergo,
6. Orator, cujus affectus facillime commoveantur, (cæteris paribus) optimus est. Etiam,
7. Studium naturæ ad acquirendum hanc artem, valde necessarium est.
8. Ars rhetorica, nisi per vocem vivam, accurate doceri non potest.

LOGICA.

1. LOGICA est ars bene ratiocinandi, causa veritatem investigandi, aliisque communicandi.
2. Cognitio sophismatum, fallum a vero distinguere, et bene ratiocinari, necessaria est.
3. In idearum successione, nullum intervallum inter ideam receptam, et ideam proxime recipiendam, concipi potest.
4. Ideæ incorporeæ non minus quam corporeæ claræ sunt.
5. Ideas positivas, ideas negativas antecedere necesse est.
6. Sunt multæ veritates, quæ demonstrari nequeunt.
7. Modi et figuræ ad bene ratiocinandum, non prorsus sunt necessaria.
8. Omnia argumenta ad primam figuram reduci possunt. Ergo,
9. Aliæ figuræ necessariæ non sunt.
10. Miracula extitisse ex humano testimonio certi fieri possumus.
11. Pauca tantum synthetica methodo probanda sunt.

MATHESIS.

1. MATHESIS in numeris comparandis & quantitate mensurandâ versatur.
2. Si numerus a numero æqualiter dividi potest, sic et ab ejus partibus aliquous dividi queat.
3. Dato numero in duas partes ignotas divisio, differentia quoque data, singulæ partes facillime inveniuntur.
4. Nullus numerus sic dividi potest, ut unius partis quadratum toti in altero indusum, erit æquale. E. H. 11.
5. Quadratum negativum in rerum natura esse non potest.
6. Omnibus angulis trianguli insoceilis ignotis, proportio erit, ut summa omnium laterum ad summam omnium angulorum, ita unum latus ad angulum oppositum.
7. Vere prædicabilia de aliquibus figuris geometricis demonstrationem non admittunt.
8. Una quantitas infinita, multas quantitates infinitas continere potest. Ergo,
9. Inter quantitates infinitas ad infinitum datur comparatio.
10. Cylindri sunt inter se, ut quadrata diametrorum in altitudines ducta.
11. Situs versus, cujusvis arcus ductus in dimidium radii æqualis est quadrato sinus dimidii ejusdem arcus.
12. Ut transversus diameter ellipsios ad conjugatum, sic area circuli, cujus diameter, diametro ellipsios transverso æqualis est ad aream ellipseos.
13. Areæ duarum hyperbolarum quibus idem est transversus, sunt ut conjugati.
14. Æquales inter se sunt omnia parallelogrammata, eosdem diameros hyperbolæ circumscribentia.

PHYSICA.

1. PHYSICA phænomena naturæ describit, atque perfecta methodi et experimentis, causas explorat.
2. Attractio cohesionis in vacuo non diminuitur.
3. Electricum fluidum per brevissimam viam (cæteris paribus) semper transit.
4. Aurora borealis per electricitatem optime explicatur.
5. Vegetatio, vi electricitatis, augetur.
6. Minima particula materiæ per maximum datum spatium ita diffundatur, ut recta linea ejus partes connectens, minima data recta lineâ major sit.
7. Vapores lethales per ignem particulas in terra causas sunt. Attamen,
8. Aer adusus per ignem purificari potest.
9. Solida in fluidis secundum magnitudines solum allevantur. Ergo,
10. Corpora magnitudinum inæqualium quæ in medio rapore in æquilibrio sunt, in altero gravitatis specifice diverse posita, in æquilibrio non remanebunt.
11. Corpora per varia plana conjuncta descendentia, in aliquo plani puncto, eadem velocitas non est, ut, eidem dimensionem tendem perpendicularem altitudinem, esset.
12. In Cœlo sereno heterogeneis particulis abundat aer, ex solidis generatus, in humido, ex fluidis. Ergo,
13. Hic gravior, ille levior.
14. Omnibus sonis, cujuscunque intensitatis, eadem est velocitas.
15. Sudiso in rerum natura non datur.
16. Causa reflectionis lucis adhuc latet.
17. Medium rarius transmissionem lucis plus quam densius impedit.
18. Si objectorum imagines externorum in retina depictæ sunt, necesse est ut inverse sint.
19. Tempus naturali motu ullius corporis æqualiter dividi, non potest.
20. Sol minus aliquis in linea ecliptica revolvens, quam si in linea æquatoria semper maviset, terræ prabet.
21. Unaquæque planeta centrum sibi solum proprium circumvolvit.
22. Luna in revolutione circa terram accelerator. Ergo,
23. Luna ad terram appropinquat.
24. Obliquitas lineæ ecliptiæ est maxima, cum nodus lunæ ascendens in ariete est, et maxima in libra. Ergo,
25. Præcessio Æquinoctiorum in cycle lunari variatur.
26. Lunæ ecliptiæ planum ad lineæ æquatoriæ planum vergit.
27. Eclipses soli frequentiores accidunt quam lunæ; sed, eclipsis lunæ extentius videantur.

ONTOLOGIA.

1. ONTOLOGIA entiatem eujusque proprietates simpliciter contemplatur.
2. Nullum ens sipsum creare potest. Ergo,
3. Deus non est creatum.
4. Unum substratum omni materiæ commune accidit.
5. Omnis causa suum continet effectum.
6. Idea relationis, in natura, archetypum non habet.
7. Principium individuationis, in corporibus, ad præsens tempus omnino refert.

PNEUMATOLOGIA.

1. PNEUMATOLOGIA est tractatus ubi verba de spiritibus fiunt.
2. An existant spiritus, nullis corporibus juncti, ex revelatione solum cognosci potest.
3. Spiritibus per se considerantis nullum est ubi.
4. Angeli potestatem materiam movendi naturâ non habent.
5. Voluntati competit libertas.
6. Spiritus de partibus non constant. Ergo,
7. Naturâ sua sunt immortales.
8. *Materia cogitare non potest.*

THEOLOGIA.

1. THEOLOGIA, quodcunque notum fieri potest de Deo, atque ejus voluntate erga nos, explicat.
2. Deus esse potest. Ergo,
3. EST
4. Nihil, ut a Deo veniat, proponendum ad malum habere potest.
5. Peccatum originale amputari nequit, donec suppositum persona sit. Ergo,
6. Post animi unionem cum corpore, imputatur.
7. Lux naturæ hominem pravatum esse arguit.
8. Regeneratio, ex opera creaturæ, nihil pendet. Tamen,
9. In divina impressione recipienda, mens est activa.
10. Præsentia Dei decretum implicat.
11. Sanctificatio est communicatio continua gratiæ a Spiritu Sancto, & opera renatorum pia ab hac derivantur.
12. Angeli beati, per electionem in Christo, confirmati fuerunt.
13. Animalia pro cibo, Antediluvianis non data fuerunt.

ETHICA.

1. ETHICA est scientia practica ad felicitatem homines per virtutem adducens.
2. Moralis obligatio ex Dei voluntate solum pendet.
3. Inter bonum & malum, sux naturæ nos distinguere docet. Ergo,
4. Nemo sine incitamento unquam agit.
5. Contra voluntatem, nemo unquam agit.
6. Nulla passio, in sua natura considerata est vitiosa.
7. Nemo malum, ut malum, petit. Ergo,
8. Ullum, damnationem suam velle juri naturæ oppugnare.
9. Cuicunque, jus suum privatum, fas est vi tenere, cum lege non potest.
10. Africanos in servitutem perpetuam reducere nec juri divino, neque humano congruit.

POLITIA.

1. POLITIA, in res publicas moderandâ, versatur.
2. Omnis potestas, leges formanda, et poenas infligendi, a populis derivatur. Ergo,
3. Senatus populis vectigalia imponendi, qui in illo senatu non repræsentantur, jus non est.
4. Status libertatis civilis ad ilustrum arbitrium et scientiarum maximè conducit.
5. Litteratura, ad societatem firmandam & bene moderandum, multum adjuvat.
6. *Americanos in rerum statu præsenti res novas moliri, Reipublicæ administrandæ solertiæ male convenit.*

His præcedit ORATIO *Salutatoria.*

Habita in Comitiis Academicis apud WARREN, intra Col. Inf. Rhod. & Prov. Plant. Fines. d. 7° a Id. SEPT. *A. D.* MDCCLXIX.

Apud NOVUM-PORTUM, ex TYPIS SOLOMONIS SOUTHWICK.

THE FIRST UNIVERSITY BROADSIDE, 1769

Carter, in Papyrum Providentiae confectam." The first paper mill in Providence had been established five years before this. In "A Providence Gazette Extraordinary," dated August 24, 1765, William Goddard wrote that "a large and very complete PAPER MILL is just finished, about a Mile and an Half from this Town, and in a few Days will be set to work. By the Fabric of Paper here, a vast saving will accrue, and will stop just so much Money in the Country as

the Quantity made will amount to." This mill was located at Olneyville. The statement that the programme was printed on paper of local manufacture suggests the paragraph in the report of the previous Commencement which records the fact that "The President and all the Candidates were dressed in American Manufactures," a practice still fashionable with the families of Presidents on Inauguration Day.

The set of "Theses" belonging to the College is complete from 1769 to 1774, and then there is a break until 1786. During this war time interval, classes were graduated in 1775, 1776 and 1777, in 1782 and 1783. This was the period when the "college edifice," University Hall, was occupied as barracks and hospital for the Continental and French soldiers engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. The college exercises continued intermittently in temporary quarters. It is, however, probable that these five Commencements were held with all the usual formalities, including the distribution of the printed "Theses" or programmes. Somewhere, among the treasured papers of the descendants of the graduates and students of those years, there must be copies of these old broadsides, which the college itself does not possess.

Besides the five "Theses" of the Revolutionary years, which are lacking from the College collection, there are five others, for 1787, 1793, 1801, 1806 and 1807, of which no copies are now known to exist. Two others, for 1792 and 1799, have been badly torn, so that parts of the text is missing. If any alumnus of Brown can secure these for the College Library, he will make a contribution of considerable interest, toward completing the University archives.

The printed "Theses" contained the titles of all the subjects, in every branch of learning, upon which the candidates for the Bachelor's degree were supposed to be prepared to hold opinions which they could maintain in public argument. The regular exercises, in the earlier years, consisted largely of a carefully prepared debate upon one or two of these subjects. This gave place before long to exercises more in the modern style. The first Commencement for which a regular printed programme has been preserved is 1799. One "Dispute" was still retained, between four members of the graduating class, on the question "Whether Civil Government can be maintained without an Idea of future Rewards or Punishments?" As this, however, was only one of ten parts, not counting the two intermissions for Musick, scheduled for the forenoon's exercises, and as nine more were to follow in the afternoon, the four disputants can hardly have approached their task with the seriousness of thirty years earlier. Similar programmes must have been issued for other years, before and after 1799, but the only other ones that are now in the possession of the College Library are for the commencements of 1803 and 1813. The programme for 1799 came to the Library with the Rider Collection, which was presented to Brown by Mr. Marsden J. Perry, in 1903.

The Alumni Catalogue first appeared on one side of a single sheet, measuring 13 1-4 by 11 1-4 inches, in 1775. There were then forty-four regular graduates in Arts, and sixty-seven holders of honorary degrees. The next issue was eleven years later, when the total number of names had risen to one hundred and sixty-three, but the increase was almost entirely in actual graduates, only eleven honorary degrees having been allotted in this period. In 1789, two hundred and fifteen names could still be accommodated on a sheet only slightly larger than the first catalogue. In 1795, the number had risen to three hundred and eighty, and a sheet of the largest size, 21 1-4 by 17 inches, was used.

In October, 1800, it was thought desirable, for the first time so far as the college archives show, to print the Cata-

logue of the names of the undergraduates. This was done on one side of a large sheet, like the catalogue of graduates, and gives the names of seven members of the faculty, and the names, with their home addresses, of twenty-two Seniors, thirty Juniors, thirty-three Sophomores, and twenty-two Freshmen. Of the undergraduates, twenty-two were registered from Rhode Island, four from Connecticut, one from New York, two from Virginia and four from South Carolina. The others were from Massachusetts. Similar lists were probably printed each year, but the only ones now in the College Library are dated April 1st, 1805, 1806 and 1807, with a second issue for 1805, dated May 1st.

HOW TO MAKE A UNIVERSITY NATIONAL

By Charles W. Eliot

Extracts from an address by the President-emeritus of Harvard before the Harvard Territorial Clubs

The picking or selecting of the professors of a national university ought to be made without any regard whatever to present residence or birthplace,—without much regard, too, to the places of education of the candidates. The selection of the best teachers should be a broad and open selection, without regarding any local considerations whatever. Harvard has well illustrated that policy in recent as well as earlier years. I think at this moment of a professor of law drawn hither from another university and a distant state; of five medical professors, two lately appointed and three appointed somewhat earlier, and of two professors of history, all of whom were selected without reference to their birthplaces or to the places where they won professional distinction. Now, that is the way to build up a national university as regards the selection of teachers,—get the best, the most promising, productive, inspiring men, and take them from all over the land, wherever the best are to be found. We have lately drawn professors from the national service at Washington, from Chicago, from St. Louis, from Johns Hopkins,—and on the very grounds I have just described. That is what will keep national a university which possesses the other grounds for a true national quality. . . . .

Why do we desire to keep Harvard University national? Because that is the way to make the best collection of youth for the university to train, and the way to exert the best influence over that body of youth once assembled. The liberal, broad, national spirit in a university is an important part of that university's teaching power.

You perceive that with these conceptions of what a national university should be it becomes plain that you can not found a university on a sect or denomination in religion. That is impossible. Oxford and Cambridge both tried that method, though to be sure the denomination was what was called a national church; but they could not possibly build a truly national university on such a foundation. Harvard College in its infancy was the child of the Congregational Church, an evangelical denomination which possessed a liberal polity or mode of government, but a narrow creed. Harvard College was tied tight to the Massachusetts Congregational denomination, the established church of the colony and the province for more than one hundred and fifty years. But it never became a national institution under those conditions, and never could have. Early in the nineteenth century the Congregational denomination of

Massachusetts was split in two, and the larger part became known as Unitarian. During the first half of the century a large proportion of the well-to-do, prosperous, educated people of eastern Massachusetts became Unitarian; and when I came to Harvard College as an undergraduate, in the year 1849, the whole faculty of Harvard College was composed of Unitarians; every member of the board of managers, the President and Fellows, was a Unitarian; and most of the members of the Board of Overseers were Unitarians. Moreover, a majority of all the students in Harvard College were Unitarians; and the stated services in the College Chapel were conducted exclusively by Unitarian ministers. About the year 1870 that state of things began to be changed; and now a great variety of denominations of Christians and members of other religious organizations—churches and religions—are to be found within the University. We have escaped completely from that danger of attempting to build a national university on a denomination or on any exclusive religious organization. In America, at least, liberality in religion is an indispensable condition for building up a truly national university. . . . .

Again, it is impossible to found a national university on any one profession, such as teaching, law, medicine or engineering. A university must have wide scope and range, comprehensiveness or inclusiveness, and that in all directions.

But there is something more needed, in order that an institution of higher education may attain the rank of a national university. In a republic, or a democracy if you please, that is, in a country which values liberty, proposes to maintain free institutions, and regards a democratic equality before the law for all the people as fundamental to its prosperity and happiness, a national university must be a place where liberty is valued in the highest degree and in all fields,—in childhood, in adult age, in the arts, in the sciences, in education, in politics, and in religion. Now, that is the spirit which has always characterized Harvard University, the spirit of liberty. It was so at the start. It appeared in the very earliest efforts to give young men instruction on this site. Liberty was the one idea always inculcated,—naturally in the Congregational Church; because the Congregational Church was itself a protest against ecclesiastical authority. That church could not help teaching liberty, even when it desired to force all men into its own beliefs; for its beliefs were instinct with liberty.

The political developments on these shores were earlier manifested in Harvard College. You will find in the subjects of Commencement parts, away back in 1750 and earlier, the fundamental ideas about political liberties which got expression in the American Revolution. The young men had them; some of their teachers must have had them. They long antedated the outbreak of the Revolution in actual fighting. It has been so throughout the various contributions which our country has made at different epochs to public liberty, social, industrial, and political. It is going to be so in the future. This is the most characteristic spirit in Harvard and it cannot be extinguished in any department,—in education, in industry, in religion, in the earnings of the universal livelihood, or in the organization of society.

And then there is still another characteristic of Harvard which in a free country will always be true of its highest institutions of learning; they will always teach justice, liberty with justice, liberty under law. The conventions we call laws are the foundations of progress in society and government. Were the universe lawless, men could not gain new truth, atom by atom, through the exercise of their reasoning powers. It is the law in the universe which enables human beings to discover new truth, and to press on and on, acquiring a scrap here and a scrap there, only a bit at a time, but nevertheless al-

ways pressing forward. The spirit of a national university in a country whose institutions are free is perfectly sure to be the spirit of liberty under law. Given that, with wealth enough, and the support and love of its friends, its graduates, and its undergraduates, and you will witness the creation of a national university. You may have many national universities in this broad and rich country. There will be many of national scope and range. The thing for Harvard University to do is to keep in the van of that noble procession.

EXAMINATION OR CERTIFICATE?

Yale University, following the lead of Harvard, has made a radical change in its entrance requirements. Two views of the change are represented in the following article. The first view is that of George Parmly Day, treasurer of the university, at a Yale dinner in St. Louis; the other is from a high school teacher in the same city, who writes in favor of the certificate system to the Yale Alumni Weekly.

In favor of the altered examination system Mr. Day says:

"The question as to whether or not Yale has proceeded in a leisurely way to make a readjustment in entrance requirements pales into insignificance beside the query as to how effectively the situation has been met. To this, it seems to me, there can be but one answer—and that a strong endorsement of the plan so carefully worked out. In the Alumni Weekly of March 7, you will find an article which deals at length with the history of the movement for a change and with the meaning of the new requirements, which will be of interest to all of you. It will perhaps be best for me to refer you to this for details, and content myself to-night with stating some of the most important results of Yale's study af school problems and of the need for closer relations with the schools.

"First and foremost, then, has been the necessity of setting our own house in order as regards the relations of the two undergraduate departments in their requirements and regulations governing admission; the tangible evidence of which is the unified statement of the requirements of these departments in the University Catalogue this year for the first time. Coming to the new regulations themselves, we find that they meet openly and squarely the needs and demands of the schools. They are concerned chiefly with two fundamental things, the subjects of preparatory study and the method of testing for fitness. Yale proposes to hold to the principle of setting examinations in all subjects, realizing the reaction that has already set in among the better institutions against certification. But we are going to keep our examinations in every way above reproach and reasonable criticism, by inviting the cooperation of official representatives of the schools when we come to preparing the papers, and by planning for fewer examinations and examinations of a more general character.

"It is proposed to examine by subjects, rather than by arbitrarily fixed portions of subjects; to consider in connection with a candidate's record in our examinations his previous school record; and in the matter of subjects required for admission, to let scholarship and efficiency turn the scale, rather than the more or less perfunctory preparation of all the prescribed subjects. It is not probable that we shall depart very widely from the present prescribed list, inasmuch as considerable elasticity is already allowed here and a wide departure would lead to dissipation of effort and want of thoroughness. In other words, Yale still believes in the thorough mas-

tery of a limited number of subjects.

"To sum up then, we have provided for more far-sighted and sympathetic preparation of examination papers; for fewer examinations, and those of a more general character; for proper consideration of a boy's school record; for the consideration of special cases of boys of ability, whose subjects of study have differed from those prescribed by us, and—Heaven be praised—for such a simplification of the statement of requirements that every graduate, every school teacher, every high school boy, can understand them. Yale has not met the situation by 'throwing down the bars,' careless of consequences, but—far more to the point—by recognizing the justice of certain proposed modifications, while at the same time 'holding fast to that which is good.' "

The high school teacher writes as follows:

"In the last issue of the Alumni Weekly appears the statement that 'Yale pronounces against a system of certification, or even a partial system of certification' for admission.

"May I venture to express a sincere regret that Yale should have made such a decision. As the head of one of the St. Louis high schools, which have jointly almost 6,000 students, may I say that we are sending hundreds of students to college each year, and that we feel that the successful working of a system of certification lies in its administration, and is not inherent.

"Our students maintain themselves wherever they go, to colleges and universities in all parts of the country. Nearly always they are admitted on our certificates. So far as we can obtain information from the few colleges that still demand an entrance examination, the poorest examinations are passed by the high school candidates. If the examination were as decisive as it is sometimes supposed to be, these students should rank lowest at college.

"Yet the testimony of the college is that these apparently poorly prepared students afterwards win most of the college honors and do by far the largest portion of the serious and successful work.

"The percentage of failure among our pupils who enter on certificate is assuredly quite as small as among those who enter college on examinations. We feel that the difficulties in the administration of a certification system lie in its administration, not in the system. If the college will frankly assume the responsibility of telling the school whose work is poor that its students are not fitted properly, the problem will be solved. It seems easier to set up a standard to be determined by examinations, than to undertake the more difficult problem of looking after students in college and keeping the home school informed of its successes and its failures.

"We are obliged to do this very thing to the grammar school which sends us students, and cannot understand why the college is not willing to undertake a like responsibility.

"The system of entrance examinations puts at a great disadvantage pupils who have not been specially prepared with the standards of the individual college in mind. Everyone knows that the private school and the private tutor, who make a specialty of preparing boys for these entrance examinations, seem to have a tremendous advantage over the public high school, which must serve its own community and cannot pay attention to particular college demands.

"We do not believe that any system of entrance examinations, however administered, can overcome the evils of cramming, excessive time spent in review of old sets of papers, etc., which are a familiar part of the work of special preparatory schools.

"So long as the college is unwilling and unable to demand of the senior, as a condition of graduation, that he shall pass a satisfactory final examination on the whole of his four years' work, we

shall believe that it is unwise and unfair to make a like demand on the high school boy. While the college man at 22 or 23 is unfitted for such a test, we shall believe the high school boy at 18 or 19 should not be asked to pass one.

"We feel that such examinations are unwise and unfair and so thinking shall set our faces and our influence against them. Perhaps if the college and the school could meet and talk matters over, matters would be better understood. At present the college man, a thousand miles from the school, and wholly unacquainted with the work and problem of the secondary school, is endeavoring as well as he can to sift out what is good, and condemn what is not satisfactory, according to his standards.

"Law and practice make the secondary man responsible for the school, and he is not likely to be willing to let a distant authority decide for the school what subjects it shall teach or how the fitness of its students for graduation shall be determined.

"We believe that the system of college entrance examinations will soon be abandoned even by the four or five institutions that still demand one.

W. M. Butler.

Yeatman High School,
St. Louis, Mo.

To this letter the editor of the Yale Alumni Weekly replies: "It should be stated that the action by Yale in declining to accept the certificate system in place of examination was heartily supported at Yale alumni meetings in the West, when Western Yale men were urging entrance requirement reform on the University."

VARIOUS MATTERS

The alumni nights at the Brown Union have been a success. On ladies' night, April 17, the Sock and Buskin gave a play, "Chums," under the direction of Paul B. Howland, '10. On April 24, Professor Thomas Crosby read Arnold Bennett's "Milestones" at a smoker. A musicale arranged by Gene Ware, '05, the University organist, will be the programme at a ladies' night May 15. The final number will be an alumni dance on May 29. Each meeting is followed by a social hour.

Under the auspices of the Junior and Freshman classes, an informal dance for all men of the college was held in the Brown Union on April 1. The dance was the first of a series to conclude with an alumni dance in May, which have been planned by the Brown Union to supplement the more elaborate and formal dances held during the year. Accordingly carriages and flowers are tabooed, and all the plans aim at simplicity. About seventy-five couples attended the Junior-Freshman dance, which was in charge of a committee headed by M. A. Wolf, '14, of Rochester, N. Y.

The Seniors made their first appearance in caps and gowns on April 14.

As the Monthly went to press, arrangements were being completed for the sub-Freshman dinner—the "Brown banquet," on April 26. The speakers were Professor John F. Greene, toastmaster; I. L. Letts, '13; Professor Everett, A. P. Sumner, '85; W. R. Dorman, '92, and V. A. Schwartz, '07.

The annual championship meeting of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association will be held in the Harvard stadium, May 23-24.

The Freshman baseball team won four straight games early in April against Colt High School, Bristol; Cranston High, East Providence High and Pawtucket High. Later a tie game 12-12, was played with Technical High.

BROWN'S VERSATILE ATHLETES

A writer in the Providence Journal tells interestingly of some of the present day athletes at Brown who can be depended upon for creditable performances in more than one branch of sport. It is a familiar fact that the man who can play one game well is pretty apt to be good at some other, or even at several others. The Journal writer says:

McLaughlin is one of Brown's most versatile athletes. Swimmer, football player, runner, he belongs to that small, select group of men in college who participate creditably in more than one branch of sport. This group is always present on the hill, but this year it is larger than ever before.

In addition to McLaughlin, the versatile ones include Capt. Walter Snell of the baseball team, Capt. Dave Henry of the football eleven, George Crowther, Ray Smith and Harold, alias "Buzz," Andrews. Snell and Crowther are Seniors; Henry and Smith are Juniors, McLaughlin a Sophomore, and Andrews a Freshman. Thus each class is represented.

Brown does not prohibit any student from exploiting his athletic versatility. There is no strict rule against an undergraduate participating in a certain number of sports. Provided that he maintain a good average in his studies he may try for as many teams as he likes. It is a noteworthy fact that several of Brown's many-sided athletes are students of the highest rank.

McLaughlin is one of them. Not only has he shone in various branches of sport, but he is also a 'Varsity debater. He was an alternate on one of the teams in the last Brown-Dartmouth-Williams debate. He is one of the first students in his class, as is Capt. Snell of the baseball team, who was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his Junior year.

When he entered college in the fall of 1911, McLaughlin immediately went out to make the football team. In his preparatory school days in Chicago he had made a name for himself as a quarterback, and he had come to Brown preceded by a reputation. He maintained this to some degree, surviving all cuts in the squad and playing chief understudy to Sprackling in all games in 1911.

Last fall the coaches tried to make him over into an end, which position he played in several games. Tall, rangy and constantly taking on weight, he had all the posssbilities of making a better wing guardian than quarter, and the coaches were quick to realize them. Whether or not he will go back to his old position next fall is a question. But certain it is that he is the kind of willing, hard-working player with whom the coaches like to deal.

After the football season, McLaughlin joined the track squad and soon qualified as one of the relay runners. He made the relay team and ran in the most important indoor races during the winter. Meantime he devoted several hours each day to swimming practice and to working up material for debating trials. To his fellow students he is a bright example of how to live on 24 hours a day.

Swimming has always been McLaughlin's forte. In the season of 1911-12 he gave evidence of developing into a fine middle-distance man. He early broke the record for the 220-yard swim, hanging up the figure which stood until he himself lowered it in the Columbia meet. He also has proved fast as a member of the relay swimming team. The only sport at which he is not at all an adept is baseball.

Captain Snell is an excellent illustration of an athlete who is neither spavined nor knock-kneed intellectually. Snell has been one of the busiest students athletically Brown has ever had; yet he has never neglected his studies in favor of sports. Baseball, football and basket-

ball player, he has still done so well in his classroom work that he can wear his own Phi Beta Kappa key at any baseball game in which he appears this spring.

When Snell came to college he devoted himself mainly to baseball and basketball. He made the nine in his Freshman year. He also was a member of the basketball squad. He wanted to go out for the football team, but he was persuaded to hold back for fear that he might be injured and thus hurt his chances of making the nine in the spring.

In 1911-12, however, he responded to the call for football candidates. His weight made him a factor in the reckoning, and he showed enough knowledge of the game to get into several contests. He had been a first-class player in high school, and with more time given to training and coaching on the hill he would have developed into a dependable player. He sacrificed his football talents to some extent in order to conserve his baseball ability.

Before basketball was abolished at Brown he performed capably in that branch of sport. In several of the games a year ago he was the most conspicuous figure on the floor. He was always a hard, smashing player, and there was no stopping him when he started down the floor. On the defense and as a crumbler of the enemy's attack he was a constant source of thrills to spectators.

Captain Henry of the football team is as good on the diamond as he is on the gridiron. Last year he was a substitute catcher. This spring he has shifted to the other end of the battery, and is well up in the running to be one of Brown's regular pitchers. He also used to play basketball before the game was laid away.

Henry is following precedent in trying to shine both as a football and a baseball player. Baseball and football quite often go together; a student who is proficient in one is also frequently skilled in the other. In the past five years Brown has had three football captains who were also on the baseball team —"Spike" Dennie, "Kit" Regnier and Henry.

Crowther is another who plays baseball with almost the facility that he shows in football. The midget, as they speak of him on the hill, had little difficulty making the football team when he entered college. And he grew better with each recurring season until he ended his gridiron career as the selection for quarterback on Walter Camp's All-American team.

In baseball he has had a harder row to hoe. Good as he is, there has always been someone just a little better. It was not until last season that he got an opportunity to display his ability. This spring his chances to become a regular appear to be brighter. His speed on the bases makes him a handy player to have round. Could he hit as well as he can run his place would be assured.

Smith's versatility has to do wholly with indoor sports. He has never played baseball or football or tried for the track team. His activities have all been concentrated on swimming, basketball and gymnastics. He has been on the swimming team ever since his college days began. This season, when swimming has been the chief winter sport at Brown, he has been the team's captain. He is one of the best short-distance men Brown ever had.

As a gymnast he is likewise clever. He is one of the mainstays of the gymnastic team which has performed so creditably this season. Club swinging is his specialty; and there are few better club swingers in the college world than he. Wherever the Brown team exhibited the past winter Smith's work with the clubs was one of the features. Brown has never had a gymnast with his skill in his particular line.

When basketball flourished he was one of the best players on the hill. He had speed, agility and an unerring eye for the basket. His goal shooting in several games in 1912 won for Brown. During

the past winter he was one of the stars in the inter-class series. If Brown should revive basketball next winter he can be counted upon as one of the mainstays of the team.

In the Freshman class there are several athletes who were versatile in their preparatory school days, but who have yet to show their many-sidedness in college activities. One who has made most progress is Andrews, who played on the football team last fall and who is now the likeliest candidate for first base on the baseball team. He is living up to the record he made in high school as a well-rounded athlete.

To keep in training practically all the year round as some of these versatile athletes do at Brown is serious business. It means much effort, much time. It means that a student shall know how to use every minute to the fullest extent and yet not feel that he is slowly wearing out. He must find fun in his endeavor —and also in his studies. He cannot neglect his books simply to uphold the athletic glory of his college. If he can do both and find pleasure in both then he may fairly be called versatile.

The men at Brown who are eligible to be in this category certainly deserve the appellation.

RHODE ISLAND IN THE FORTIES

By James Burrill Angell, 1849

The following extract is taken by permission of the publishers, Longmans, Green & Co., from a copyrighted volume "The Reminiscences of James Burrill Angell." Dr. Angell was graduated from Brown in 1849 and still enjoys a fair degree of health at his home in Ann Arbor, Michigan:

The life in my native town during the years of my boyhood was much like that in the other rural towns of Rhode Island. It was very simple and frugal. The population was of pure English descent. I think my father within the period of my recollection brought the first Irish maidservant into the town. Farming was the chief occupation. There were half-a-dozen cotton factories of moderate size scattered through the town; but the operatives were drawn from the farms and were all Americans. The farmers got their limited supply of money from the sale chiefly of wood, charcoal, and potatoes, in Providence, and of milk and butter to the operatives in the mills. Some added to their income by turning bobbins and spools in the winter in small shops erected on little streams upon their farms. They found a ready market for their products in the cotton factories through the State. The practice of the greatest economy was necessary to make a small farm support a family. In 1840 the census-taker permitted me to accompany him in his gig over a large part of the town. I think we entered only two or three houses which had any other carpets or rugs than those which the occupants had made from rags. I believe that there were not more than two pianos in the town. There was no public library; there were very few books in private libraries. Although the town was only twelve miles from Brown University, I was the first boy from Scituate to graduate from the college. But there had always been in the town some men of prominence in public affairs. Stephen Hopkins, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, lived there. In my own time, one governor of the State and one lieutenant-governor resided there; but the great mass of the inhabitants were hard-working farmers, who led toilsome, honest lives, and left little to their children beyond the inheritance they had

received from their parents. If the children were now willing to practise the same industry and frugality they could live with equal comfort upon the farms. But they are rapidly selling them to the Irish and the French, who are willing to practise even greater economy than the fathers did two generations back, and so are living in comparative thrift. The change in the type of population is marked, as it is in most of the rural towns of New England, perhaps even more so, since the operatives in the factories are now almost all of foreign birth.

The amusements of the country folk were few and simple. Perhaps the most generally attractive was the annual visit to the shore of Narragansett Bay, usually at a place called the Buttonwoods, where, under the shade of some sycamore trees, they made a clambake after the manner of the Indians. They first gathered the clams from the sand laid bare by the receding tide or the quahog from the adjacent waters. They built a fire on stones and heated them thoroughly; and then placing the shell-fish and potatoes and ears of corn on the stones they covered the whole with sea-weed, and the cooking was slowly done. While the roasting was going on, a bath in the sea was enjoyed by all who wished it. The clam or quahog, held in the hand, was dipped in a cup of melted butter, and eaten with a relish which no participant in one of these out-of-door feasts will ever forget.

Every farmer was expected to take his family and his hired men "to the shore" at least once when the haying season was over. At the time of the August full moon the roads were filled with these pilgrims to the sea. Occasionally a party of neighbors, numbering fifteen or twenty, hired a large sail boat at Apponaug or East Greenwich, and after the clambake sailed down the bay to Hope Island, spent the night there, and rose at dawn to fish. Occasionally the dullness of the winter was enlivened by a ball at some one of the taverns in the town; but the life was upon the whole monotonous, and constant toil was relieved by few amusements.

Probably, owing to the reaction among the early settlers of Rhode Island from the Puritanical spirit of their neighbours in Massachusetts and Connecticut, Sunday was not generally kept as it was in those States. It was a day for visiting relatives and friends and largely for fishing and hunting and ball-playing. It may truthfully be said that the factory operatives had no other time for visiting or for pleasure. The most numerous religious bodies in our part of the State were the Six Principle Baptists and the Freewill Baptists. The preachers of the former denomination were all men of limited education; so were most of the preachers of the latter. Naturally enough, the men of the most intelligence and influence rarely attended church, and the spiritual life of the town was at a rather low ebb. But the general standard of morals would compare well with that of the present day. Drunkenness and gambling were not prevalent. A man supposed to be addicted to gambling or to licentiousness could not retain the public esteem. Political life was purer than it has been of late years in the State.

The language of the people retained some peculiar expressions which must have come from England, and which I have heard rarely or not at all in other parts of our country. Thus after a wedding it was customary for the parents of the bride to give a party. That party was always spoken of as the *onfare*. Whether that is the proper spelling I cannot say, as I never saw it in print. It would *seem* to come from the word fare in the sense to travel. The occasion was, therefore, a sort of a God-speed, to send the married couple faring on their way. Again, if a candidate for office was going about, buttonholing men and soliciting support, he was said to be "parmateering." It has occurred to me that the word might be an abbreviation

of *Parliamenteering*, if that form was ever used to signify going about seeking support for Parliament. An auction was generally spoken of as a *vendue*, pronounced *vandue*. That word borrowed from the French was used in England.

Up to the time I left the Academy I had no fixed plan for life. My teachers had encouraged me to believe that I could succeed in college studies. But, although at the age of fourteen I had covered more ground, especially in Latin and mathematics, than was required for admission to any of the New England colleges, I had no definite purpose of going to college. During the summers I was at home on the farm. I made some unsuccessful efforts to secure a clerkship in business establishments in Providence; but in my fifteenth year it was clear that I ought to decide what career I should endeavour to follow. My father informed me that he was able and willing to send me to college, but in that case would hardly be able, in justice to my five brothers and sisters, to aid me further. It was left to me to say whether I should go. I was certain that it would gratify both him and my mother if I chose to take the college life, and so the die was cast.

Conscious that in my somewhat prolonged absence from school my knowledge of the classics had become rather rusty, and being still a year below the age set for entering Brown University, I spent the larger part of a school year in the University Grammar School in Providence. It was then conducted by Mr. Merrick Lyon and Mr. Henry S. Frieze, afterwards the distinguished Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan. My studies were mainly in the classes of the latter. Contact with this inspiring teacher formed an epoch in my intellectual life, as in that of so many other boys. He represented the best type of the modern teacher, at once critical as a grammarian and stimulating with the finest appreciation of whatever was choicest in the classic masterpieces. At first, as we were showered with questions such as I had never heard before, it seemed to me, although the reading of the Latin was mainly a review to me, that I should never emerge from my state of ignorance. But there was such a glow of enthusiasm in the instructor and in the class, there was such delight in the tension in which we were kept by the daily exercises, that no task seemed too great to be encountered. Though in conjunction with our reading we devoured the Latin grammar so that by the end of the year we could repeat almost the whole of it, paradigms, rules and exceptions without prompting, the work of mastering it did not seem dry and onerous, for we now felt how the increasing accuracy of our knowledge of the structure of the language enhanced our enjoyment of the Virgil and the Cicero, whose subtle and less obvious charms we were aided by our teacher to appreciate.

I here interrupt the sketch of my education in school to speak of an important event in 1842, which awakened a deep and a permanent interest in me in political and constitutional questions: I refer to what is known in Rhode Island as the Dorr War.

Rhode Island retained the very liberal charter she had received from Charles II as her Constitution down to 1843. Under that Constitution the right of suffrage was limited to the owners of land to the value of at least one hundred and thirty-four dollars and to the oldest sons of such land-holders. So long as the people of the State were engaged mainly in farming, in commerce, in whale fishing, there was no serious discontent with this limitation of the suffrage. But after the War of 1812, manufacturing, especially the manufacture of cotton, grew up rapidly in the State. By 1840 the operatives and the mechanics in the State, who had no right to vote, were a numerous body. Naturally enough they sought an amendment to the Constitution which would permit them to have a voice in choosing their rulers; but they sought in

vain. There, as everywhere, the exclusive possessors of power preferred to retain it. Therefore the petitioners, seeing no possibility of securing an amendment to the constitution in accordance with the method provided by it, called a convention to frame such a constitution as they desired, and nominated officers to be voted for at the same time the constitution was submitted to be adopted or rejected by those on whom this new constitution conferred the privilege of suffrage. The supporters of the State government mainly absented themselves from the polls. The new constitution was declared by its friends to be adopted. Thomas W. Dorr, a most worthy and capable man, belonging to one of the most respectable families of Providence, was said to be elected governor. He at once laid claim to the office and demanded possession of the State property. Then his subordinate officers attempted to take possession. Governor King resisted, and so an armed conflict came on. Those who supported the regular State authorities were known as the Law and Order Party, and the opponents as the Dorrites.

I am not to recite the detailed history of the strife, which resulted in the defeat of the Dorrites and in the trial, conviction and imprisonment of Mr. Dorr on the charge of treason. It also led the victors to see that the time had come for enlarging the suffrage. They made a new and more liberal constitution, under which by the payment of a small registry or poll tax the suffrage was opened to all citizens of American birth.

But the issue which was raised by the original contest was one of great constitutional interest and importance and was made so plain that we schoolboys could comprehend it clearly enough to discuss it in our essays and debates in school, though I believe great constitutional lawyers are not yet fully agreed upon the decision of the fundamental question involved. The question is whether the citizens of a State have a right to call a convention and adopt a constitution by any other method than that prescribed in the Constitution already in force. This was, of course, decided in the negative in Rhode Island.

The feeling of opposition between the two parties in the state was almost as acute as that between the Union men and the Confederates in the Border States during the Civil War. My father was a Law and Order man, and a member of the Legislature during the troubles. The people who lived near us in the adjoining factory village were all Dorrites. They gave us to understand that they would not aid us to extinguish the flames if our house took fire. We happened to be building a large addition to our kitchen that year. They dubbed it the Algerine kitchen, as their favourite name for their opponents was Algerines, because of the alleged cruelty of the State officials towards the prisoners they took. The family adopted the name for the kitchen, and it was known as "the Algerine" so long as the house stood. As in the South after the Civil War, the women retained their animosities much longer than the men. The Dorr War affected permanently the political division of men in the State. The Democrats in other States generally sympathized with Mr. Dorr. Therefore most of the Rhode Island Democrats (of whom my father was one) who opposed him, and they were numerous, subsequently acted with the Whig party during the remaining years of the existence of that party. I therefore grew up with an inherited attachment for the Whigs, save that like most of the Brown University students I was led by President Wayland's instructions to doubt the wisdom or justice of protective tariffs.

HONORING BROWN DEBATERS

Brown's dual victory in debating over Williams and Dartmouth on the evening of March 6 was properly considered an event of sufficient significance to merit a special celebration. To that end the Brown Club of Providence gave a dinner at the University Club, March 31, in honor of the two successful Brown teams. President Robert P. Brown, '71, of the Brown Club presided. He said it seemed to him an excellent idea for the club to show no discrimination between the conquests of men of brains and men of brawn. He believed the club was establishing a precedent that should unquestionably be followed.

"Winning on two sides of a question as these debaters did," he said, "is a case of the old game of 'Heads I win and tails you lose.' It is fitting that we should do them honor and show to them that their skill is as worthy of appreciation as skill on the athletic field."

With President Brown at the head table were Lieutenant Governor Roswell B. Burchard, Supreme Court Justice Walter B. Vincent, Presiding Justice Willard R. Tanner, '78, of the Superior Court, Justice George T. Brown, '73, Professor Henry B. Huntington and Seeber Edwards, '91, the latter of whom introduced the speakers.

The undergraduate guests who beat both Williams and Dartmouth in the Triangular debate were Ira L. Letts, Louis I. Newman, Nahum Morrill, Edward A. C. Murphy, William M. Sullivan, J. K. Starkweather and Herbert F. Osteyee. They occupied a table in the middle of the dining room. Near them sat Professor Courtney Langdon, Dean Randall, Professor Albert K. Potter, and Professor Nathaniel F. Davis. Professor Walter G. Everett, Acting President of the University, sent word expressing his regret at being unable to attend.

Professor Langdon as the first speaker had some pleasant words to say of what the Brown Club was attempting and how it was succeeding in its ambitions. He pointed out the opportunity open to Brown men hereabout to keep alive and strengthen Brown spirit, and he urged centralization of effort and hearty co-operation among the alumni of the neighborhood.

Lieutenant Governor Burchard expressed his view that mental athletics might be old-fashioned, but that they were extremely worth while nevertheless. "We have heard," he added, "that the Brown intellect needs no upholding."

Justice Vincent went back to the days of '64 for some humorous anecdotes of college life. He congratulated the debaters on "playing both ends up so excellently," though in the next breath he warned them not to go out into the world thinking that they could achieve similarly in real life.

Professor Huntington, who worked indefatigably with the debaters, said that the victories over Williams and Dartmouth were attributable to three things—the intellectual standard of Brown, which is high and which has contempt for all that is shoddy and superficial; the system maintained of the co-operation of graduates from Harvey Davis, 1902, down to Claude Branch and George Hurley, 1907; and the Brown determination to win.

"There is much in the quality of the fight which Brown men put up," he explained. "And let me say that Brown athletes as a whole stand higher intellectually than the athletes of any other college in the country."

Although that remark brought a deal of applause, there was still plenty left for Ira L. Letts, Justice Tanner and Dean Randall, who were the last speakers.

The evening was further enlivened by good music, including that of a quartette from the college.

A NOVEL BROWN REUNION

By Ruth Devereux Eddy, 1897

CHILDREN OF BROWN

The Alumni Monthly has a serious sin of omission to confess. Deep down in a mass of the papers on the editor's desk has reposed for months the following interesting account of the reunion, last June, of the class of 1897, Women's College. With humble apologies to the members of the class we gladly print it at this time and wish the class and its sturdy descendants all happiness and prosperity.—Ed.

One of the features of the reunion of the class of '97 of the Women's College on June 18 was a lawn party at the home of Mrs. Augustus F. Rose. This was for the benefit of the babies of the class. Twelve of the eighteen babies were present. Barbara Bacon, John Irving Bacon and Helen Bacon did not feel equal to the trip across the continent from California. The three children of Nellie Cooke Marsh, Helen, Margaret and Elizabeth, also were not able to be present. The little ones thoroughly enjoyed themselves in games and at the little tables set for them on the lawn. The children present were: John Laurence Hood, Caroline Hood, Robert Kennedy Hood, Alice Milford Merchant, Herbert Willard Huse, Elizabeth Angell Rose, Wilbur Merrill Frohock, Margaret Perry Rose, Marjorie Clara Huse, Joseph Gardner Merchant, Julia Eleanor Merchant and Ruth B. Eddy.

These children are surely loyal sons and daughters of Brown, for in addition to "Brown" mothers all but two boast of "Brown" fathers and the father of those two has taken graduate work at Brown.

In the evening the regular class supper was held at Ruth Devereux Eddy's. Sixteen members answered the roll-call. The evening was spent in reminiscences of Brown days. A very elaborate programme was furnished by the committee. This contained, among other things, pictures of all the children.

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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

Robert P. Brown, Treas., Providence, R. I.

ADVISORY BOARD

William W. Keen, '59, Philadelphia.
Henry K. Porter, '60, Pittsburgh.
Francis Lawton, '69, New York.
Robert P. Brown, '71, Providence.
William V. Kellen, '72, Boston.
William E. Foster, '73, Providence.
Zechariah Chafee, '80, Providence.
Gardner Colby, '87, New York.
Joseph N. Ashton, '91, Salem.
William R. Dorman, '92, New York.
George A. Gaskill, '98, Worcester.

Henry Robinson Palmer, '90, Editor.
Harry Lyman Koopman, Associate Editor.
Howard M. Chapin, '08, Business Manager.

Address all communications to the Brown Alumni Monthly, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Subscription, $1.00 a Year. Single Copies, 10 cents.
There is no issue during August and September.
Entered at the Providence post-office as second-class matter.

MAY, 1913

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

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

While the Alumni Advisory Council is not yet in all respects an ideal body it has proved its usefulness and has the appearance of having come to stay. The sessions this year were well-attended and discussed earnestly and intelligently many important university problems. It seems to us that as the years pass the council will find new opportunities to serve Brown and that out of its annual meetings much good, now unforeseen, will proceed.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

We commend to our readers the extracts reprinted on another page from a recent address by President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard. Dr. Eliot undertakes the task of showing what factors are necessary for the building up of a national university, and while he is speaking of Harvard, what he says is equally applicable to Brown. The wish is frequently expressed that Brown shall draw its students from all parts of the country, shall escape the parochial point of view, shall exert a truly national influence. In the attainment of such ambitions it must take cognizance of the considerations which Dr. Eliot discusses.

COLLEGE IN RETROSPECT

On the first Monday after the spring recess the class of 1913 appeared in chapel arrayed in their caps and gowns, thus signalizing the beginning of the end of their four years at college, and suggesting to the thoughtful Senior a review of his course. If he could compare what he is about to carry away from college with what he brought to it, he would be able to tell how fully he had taken advantage of the opportunities here offered him, and of the opportunities themselves in their relation to an academic ideal. But he has not yet sufficient perspective to do this adequately. The best students will probably be the most critical both of themselves and of the college; it may be some years before they realize that the shortcomings which they now see so clearly involve no real reflection upon either side. There is probably no service that the class-room can render to the student so great as to stimulate him to outgrow it. As the college should begin by giving the student a distinct sense of relief from the methods and atmosphere of the preparatory school, so it should end by a real graduation, an elevation to a higher stage in his personal development. This outgrowing of the plane of college activity may for a time confuse him as to the true relation of the college to its adolescent material; he may fancy that its subject matter and methods should keep up with his own development of mind and character as a graduate. But this period of criticism will soon pass, and he will come to judge the college not by its adaptation to his needs upon leaving it, but by its fitness to supply the needs which he brought with him at his entrance. As regards

his own attainments, he may even carry away a sense of disappointment and disillusion and be the better for it, so long as these feelings do not breed discouragement and do not confuse him as to their real source, which is, of course, the confronting of actual results with ideal expectations. He will be fortunate indeed if there is never a wider gap between the two in his after life than there was in his college career. Well for him and his Alma Mater if his disappointments and regrets but bind him the closer to his educational ideal; nothing better than this can we wish for the outcome of the Senior's reflections as he reviews his four years of opportunity now nearing their close.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

At the annual dinner of the Brown Club of New York on the evening of April 9, Dean Randall said: "For years the requirements for admission to Brown have been too rigidly specific, so much so that it frequently happens that a thoroughly good man, a graduate of some Western preparatory school or of some school nearer home, where the course of study is not exactly in accord with the requirements of the college, finds it impossible to meet the letter of our law. Such men naturally seek admission to other institutions where the requirements are more flexible and as a consequence Brown is not growing in numbers; in fact, we are with difficulty holding our own.

"We have no desire to excel in mere numbers; in fact, I should like to limit the undergraduate enrollment to 1000 men, and gradually raise the standards of college work, scholastic and otherwise, until our position in this particular is easily and universally recognized, and let this be the policy of Brown. To do this, however, we must be constantly taking in a larger number and a better quality of men from the preparatory schools, so that we can safely discard all those who, for any cause, have unquestionably proved themselves unworthy of further connection with the college.

"Here is where you and all other loyal alumni of Brown University can do a grand work. Let each alumnus make it his business to do what he can through every available channel to turn good men toward Brown. You need have no hesitation in recommending the old college. I know something about the New England colleges; Brown stands second to none, not even Amherst with her new President and her daring policy.

"We already have before the Faculty and will later present to the Board of Fellows a recommendation that, without lowering one whit the standards for admission, the requirements be made more elastic and more in harmony with the present day high school preparation. I have no doubt that the recommendation will be adopted and that the scheme will go into effect at once."

AN ALL-COLLEGE SMOKER

Unique and congenial was the college smoker held in Copley Hall, Boston, on the night of March 28, when over 600 college men gathered at the invitation of the Dartmouth Club of Boston and renewed old acquaintances, made new ones, sang college songs and laughed and applauded at the college talent which performed on the stage.

Forty-six colleges, including Brown, Dartmouth, Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Amherst and Williams, were represented. The occasion was an experiment but its success practically insures its repetition next year and its establishment as a fixture.

The hall was profusely hung with bunting, college banners and shields. A hard-laboring orchestra kept up a potpourri of well-known popular and college songs. The guests sat at little tables, in groups of six or eight at each, where refreshments and tobacco were "on tap."

A feature of the vaudeville performance was the participation of college men exclusively, from a talented graduate of the University of Padua, Italy, a member of the grand opera cast playing in Boston, down to Newton Newkirk, the famous wit of the Boston Post, who hails from Mt. Auburn College in the State of Ohio.

McMillan, a Bowdoin man, who accompanied Peary to the North Pole, was one of the most interesting speakers. Glee clubs, or portions thereof, made up of Amherst and of Wesleyan men, did some excellent choral work.

On entering the hall, each guest was given a badge, or ticket, with his name, college and class written thereon, and a paper cap, of the colors of his alma mater. The result was a perfect riot of color, but the effect was most picturesque.

It was too bad that "Al" Chaffee couldn't get there, as no Brown men appeared on the stage. Next year, it is hoped that Brown will see that some of its stellar performers are seen and heard at this affair.

Dartmouth men in Boston are certainly "alive." One of the best evidences of this was the intercollegiate college smoker of March 28.

Brown men present were, Towne; Jackson, '02; Powers, '02; Clapp, '00; Tufts, (Nat); Gallison, '04; Ricker, M. S.; Gardner, R. N.; Gleason, Fred R. Williams, Fred H.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE

The Seniors of the Women's College in Brown University have chosen the speakers for the Ivy Day exercises in June. Miss Annie Ottley of Wickford, R. I., will give the address to undergraduates, and Miss Cornelia Fill of Springfield, Mass., will present the trowel to the Junior class. In behalf of the Junior class Miss Rowena Sherman of Providence will receive the trowel. Miss Ruth Goodchild of Providence was chosen Junior marshal.

A demonstration of class work in gymnastics, games, and folk dancing was given in Sayles Gymnasium on March 27th. The physical work of the Women's College is in general charge of Miss M. Elizabeth Bates.

Miss Caroline M. Morton of Providence has been awarded the Arnold Archeological Fellowship for the next year. Miss Morton graduated from Brown in 1910, took her master's degree in 1911, in 1912 was a scholar in classical literature and this year is a fellow in classical archeology at Bryn Mawr College. Miss Morton will spend next year abroad, chiefly in Greece, in order to work at her doctor's thesis.

A SUCCESSFUL SWIMMING SEASON

A Successful Swimming

The Brown swimming team closed its successful season on March 29 with an easy victory, 42 to 11, over Harvard. The meet was held in the Colgate Hoyt Pool. The summary:

Relay race. Brown, Smith, Hull, Scherer, McLaughlin; Harvard, Wentworth, Withington, Sigourney, Fullerton; won by Brown. Time 1:58.

50-yard dash. Won by Smith, Brown, Fullerton; Harvard, second; Hull, Brown, third. Time :28.

100-yard swim. Won by Hull, Brown; Smith, Brown, second; Fullerton, Harvard, third. Time 1:07.

220-yard swim. Won by McLaughlin, Brown; Wentworth, Harvard, second; Scherer, Brown, third. Time 2:55 2-5.

Fancy Diving. Won by Smith, Brown, 129 8-10 points; La Roe, Brown, 120 1-10 points, second; Logan, Harvard, 104 3-10 points, third.

Plunge for distance. Won by Goldberg, Brown; Ball, Harvard, second; Harcourt, Brown, third. Distance 58 feet, 6 inches.

Officials: Referee, Withington; Judges, Swain and Hall; Starter, O'Connor; Announcer, Hazard; Judges of Diving, Mumford, Swain and Gay.

Previous to the Brown-Harvard meet, the Brown Daily Herald noted that "aside from the relay race with Harvard

at Brookline early in the winter, the only defeat of the year was administered (on March 22), by the strong Columbia team, a team which has had a very good record, and which was forced to go the limit to win final honors."

The Herald continued: "Much credit is due the Brown swimmers for holding the visitors to so low a score. The other three meets, with Amherst at home, with Williams at home, and the Triangular meet at Amherst, were taken by Brown with fairly large margins. The team has done consistently good work, and ranks high among the teams that have represented Brown since the sport was established on an intercollegiate basis. Probably more attention was centred on the swimmers this season than has been apparent in former years because of the fact that there was no 'Varsity basketball schedule this year. It can hardly be claimed, however, that the swimming meets have entirely taken the place of the former basketball games. While the management was able to secure a majority of the meets for the home pool, it seems that a few more might have been added, much to the satisfaction of the students and other patrons. Of course it would be impossible to arrange a schedule calling for as many contests as basketball used to furnish. At any rate, the close of the season finds swimming on a firmer basis than it has ever been before, and the prospects are bright for a successful team next year."

SUBJECT FOR HICKS DEBATE

The subject for the annual Hicks Prize Debate between the members of the Sophomore and Junior classes, which will be held May 13, has been announced by the committee of arrangements, consisting of Professor H. B. Huntington, J. C. Dunning and A. H. Jones. The question for discussion is as follows: Resolved: That the present Congress should pass a bill providing for the independence of the Philippines before the year 1920. The preliminary trials for the teams were held April 16.

The Hicks prizes for excellence in debate, which were established by the Hon. Ratcliffe Hicks of the class of 1864, are annually awarded to students from the Junior and Sophomore classes who show the greatest ability in a public debate between these two classes. There are three prizes: a first of thirty dollars, and two second prizes of twenty dollars each. These prizes are awarded irrespective of the decision on the debate as a whole.

THE BEAR'S DEN

In an effort to create a rallying point for Brown enthusiasm and loyalty and a point of contact between the alumni and the upperclassmen at the University, a corporation has been formed, under the name of the Bear's Den, to establish a club house, with restaurant features, probably on South Main street near the foot of College Hill. The dues have been put at five dollars a year. The incorporators are: Stephen O. Metcalf, Charles C. Mumford, Rathbone Gardner, Frank W. Matteson, G. E. Buxton, Jr., Professor Courtney Langdon, Irving O. Hunt, Harold P. Babcock, J. Donald Pryor, Robert B. Jones, John H. Cady and Henry Saloman.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

The University baseball schedule is an attractive one, with a total of 23 games, of which 17 are listed for Providence.

Sat.,	April 5,	Tufts,	Medford	3- 0
Wed.,	" 9,	Manhattan,	Providence	8- 2
Tues.,	" 15,	Prov. League,	"	7- 0
Wed.,	" 16,	Wesleyan,	"	(Rain)
Sat.,	" 19,	Colgate,	"	14- 2
Wed.,	" 23,	New Hampshire,	"	
Sat.,	" 26,	Princeton,	"	
Wed.,	" 30,	Vermont,	"	
Sat.,	May 3,	Yale,	"	
Wed.,	" 7,	Princeton,	Princeton	
Sat.,	" 10,	Manhattan,	New York	
Wed.,	" 14,	R. I. State,	Providence	
Sat.,	" 17,	Amherst,	Amherst	
Wed.,	" 21,	Yale,	New Haven	
Sat.,	" 24,	Amherst,	Providence	
Wed.,	" 28,	Holy Cross,	"	
Fri.,	" 30,	Harvard,	"	
Sat.,	" 31,	Colby,	"	
Wed.,	June 4,	Tufts,	"	
Sat.,	" 7,	Harvard,	Cambridge	
Fri.,	" 13,	Pennsylvania,	Providence	
Sat.,	" 14,	Holy Cross,	Worcester	
Wed.,	" 18,	Alumni.	"	

BROWN 3, TUFTS 0

At Medford, Mass., April 5, Brown won the first game of its baseball season. The work of Eayrs, our Freshman pitcher, was very promising. Only two hits, one a scratch, were made off him. The score:

BROWN

	r	1b	po	a	e
Crowther, s	0	1	1	4	0
Tewhill, 2	0	0	3	1	0
Eayrs, p	0	1	3	2	0
Snell, c	0	1	10	2	0
Andrews, 1	1	1	9	2	0
Babington, l	1	0	0	0	0
Reilly, 3	0	2	0	1	1
Johnson, r	1	1	0	0	0
Nash, m	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	2	8	27	12	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0-	3

Two-base hits, Andrews, Nash. Sacrifice hits, Johnson, Maryznski. First base on balls, off Krepps 1; off Adams 1; off Eayrs 2. Struck out, by Krepps 4; by Adams 1; by Eayrs 11. Double play, Lee to Stafford to Bennet. Umpire, Connelly. Attendance, 2,000. Time 1h. 30m.

Brown had no difficulty in beating Manhattan College at Andrews Field in the second game of the season, April 9. Henry pitched for the home team.

The Providence International League team was whitewashed, 7 to 0, at the league grounds, April 15, with Eayrs in the box for Brown. He allowed only five hits, while Brown made 10.

Colgate was an easy victim at Andrews Field on April 19.

DEATH OF DR. WARD

Dr. Lester Frank Ward, for 10 years a member of the Brown faculty, died in Washington, D. C. of heart trouble, April 18, aged 71 years. He was a graduate of Columbian (now the George Washington) University, served previous

DR. LESTER F. WARD

to his college course in the Union Army, became a noted teacher and writer on sociology, and received many honors on both sides of the Atlantic. A full biography will be printed next month.

THE 1873 ROWING MEDALS

By Robert P. Brown

The class of 1873 has the unique honor of having won a boat race against Harvard, Yale and Amherst, and moreover its crew made the fastest Freshman time on record over the turn course at Lake Quinsigamond.

The trophies were two burgees provided by ladies of Providence, two handsome silk flags given by the regatta committee, also six medals, one for each of the crew, as the races at that period were rowed with six men in the shells and no coxswain. The flags have all disappeared, but five of the medals have been brought together and placed in the trophy room of the Brown Union; only Gower's is missing.

Judge George T. Brown, one of the

famous crew, is entitled to great credit for his untiring efforts to collect these medals and for having the cases renovated and for presenting to Brown these invaluable mementos of Brown's one great aquatic victory.

The medals now on exhibition are about the size of a silver dollar, on one side crossed flags at the top, the victor's crown at the bottom, from which extend up either side around the edge the wreath of laurel. In the centre is engraved the name of the owner, his position in the boat, a list of the contesting crews, and the time each made in the race. On the other side appears Lake Quinsigamond in the upper half circle and Worcester in the lower, in the centre a crew in their shell.

The University may well cherish these mementos of a victory won by pure grit and sand. You could scarcely bring together a more incongruous make-up for a racing crew from tall lanky Brown to the little sawed-off McClellan and the round-shouldered Smith. When this curious aggregation announced that C. C. Luther of '71 was to coach them to victory at Worcester the next July a spirit of mockery prevaded the upper classes. There had been no rowing at the University for many years. They had absolutely no prestige and no particular stroke. In reply to words of derision they simply went to work, the hardest kind of work, walking over to the Seekonk two and three times a day, going over the three mile course repeatedly, slowly reaching toward perfection until they showed the college world at Worcester a racing crew perfect in condition, action, resourcefulness in emergency and confident of victory.

To those Brown men who stood on Regatta Point that afternoon and celebrated that night at the Bay State House no prouder moments will ever come. The excitement of the race was intense, but the delirious Pandemonium of the thousands of students crowded into the old Bay State House is one to be imagined, but hardly to be described by the participants. All hail to the class of '73.

The crews competing were, in the order in which they finished the race, Brown, Yale, Harvard, Amherst. Members of Brown crew: F. A. Gower, stroke; G. T. Brown, starboard stroke; A. M. Smith, port waist; W. E. Caldwell, starboard waist; A. D. McClellan, port bow; E. H. Luther, bow.

THE BOOK SHELF

PROFESSOR WALTER ON EUGENICS

It is always pleasant to us to announce a new book by a member of the Brown Faculty. In this spirit we welcome the recently published work on Genetics by Professor Walter. It is a notable addition to the long line of important volumes already produced by scholars connected with the institution.

Professor Walter's book is an introduction to the study of heredity. This subject has always been an interesting one—for ages men have discussed it in general ways and, so far as possible, have experimented upon it; in the last fifty years it has become more and more a subject of scientific study by methods as precise and critical as investigators have been able to employ.

As to the earlier methods, it may be noted: that the superior plants, flowers and fruits of the present day have been developed from far inferior ones by the shrewd efforts of horticulturists; that breeders of horses, cattle, sheep and other animals have succeeded in their efforts to improve the stock—and always with great confidence in the general validity of the principle of heredity; and further, monarchs and men of what may be called the upper classes have for centuries striven by carefully selected marriages to secure for their successors, among other things, the superior qualities which they felt confident were inherent in "good blood."

The publications of Charles Darwin furnished an enormous stimulus to more exact studies in the biology of propagation. The impulse was felt in many directions. Using the statistical method, Darwin's distinguished cousin, Francis Galton, investigated human development not only on the side of physical configuration, but also very notably on that of intellectual qualities. In this connection may be mentioned the interesting studies described in Professor Woods's volume on Heredity in Royalty.

At the present day, methods like those referred to—experimental breeding in plants and animals, and the statistical method of examining the products—have been followed by a third method: the critical microscopical study of germ plasms. The work of the present day is based upon the studies of Mendel, DeVries, von Tschermak, Correns and others in Europe, Bateson in England, Davenport and Castle in Amer-

ica, and yet others the world over. Such studies have contributed immensely towards progress in the more intimate and critical details of heredity.

Professor Walter's book touches on all these topics and it presents in a serious and condensed, but well classified form, a resume of a vast amount of appropriate scientific knowledge. Thus he deals with such topics as these: the general question of heredity; variations from the normal; the inheritance of acquired characters; reversion to types and the making of new ones; the application to man of the extended biological investigations already made upon plants and lower animals. Even the general reader will be interested in certain concrete examples referred to. There is mentioned the Jukes family, of which, up to the the year 1877, 540 descendants have been studied - they were products of bad breeding, they were feeble-minded, criminal, and otherwise socially injurious, they had cost the state of New York above a million and a quarter of dollars—and the account is not yet closed. In striking contrast are the descendants of Jonathan Edwards: up to the year 1900 there had been identified 1394 descendants. These had occupied most prominent and useful positions: presidents of colleges and teachers; physicians; clergymen; lawyers and judges; officers in the army and navy; authors and editors; senators and members of Congress;—in these and in many other honorable forms they contributed beneficient impulses throughout human society.

Professor Walter's work is the product of an ardent scientist and a thorough-going teacher. It is characterized by the grouping of a multitude of facts and principles in a classification that is orderly and is easily grasped. Again the style is lucid, and the language is sprightly. The text is so concise that its freedom from padding is evident. Although the book is but recently issued, we have observed favorable notices of it in such papers as the Boston Transcript and the New York Nation. It has been welcomed in personal letters by such great authorities as DeVries, Weismann, Bateson and others. We congratulate the author on the fact that the work has already secured a wide circulation.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Faculty

Professor Potter has been elected president of the Brown University Teachers Association. Professor Everett has been elected a vice-president.

Professor Mead spoke, March 29, before the Rhode Island Collegiate Alumnæ, on the "Contact of biology with everyday life."

At a meeting of the Philogical Club at the house of Professor Allinson, Professor Koopman read a paper on "The Spell of Spelling," and Professor Hastings on "The Goddess Fortune in Shakspeare."

Alumni

1849

On Sunday, April 6, a beautiful window and tablet presented to the Wayland Memorial church of Philadelphia by Mrs. H. L. Wayland, in memory of her husband, the founder of the church, were unveiled with interesting and appropriate ceremonies.

1857

Rev. E. W. Clark, D. D., pioneer missionary to the Nagas, Assam, India, died in St. Augustine, Florida, March 18, 1913, at the age of 83. Dr. Clark was born in North East, Dutchess County, N. Y., February 25, 1830. He was licensed to preach by his boyhood church upon his graduation from Brown University and Rochester Theological Seminary in 1857. In 1858 he married Mary J. Mead of Amenia, N. Y., who for 55 years has been his companion. In 1861 Dr. Clark went to Indianapolis, Indiana, as the editor and publisher of "The Witness," the Baptist paper of Indiana. Later he became sole editor and publisher of this paper. He was called in 1868 to be superintendent of the Mission Press at Sibsagor, Assam. In 1876 he went to Molung to make his home among the Nagas. Here he did the great work of his life, reducing the language to writing and giving the people in their own language school books, religious hymns, catechisms and portions of scripture. In 1901 when home on a furlough his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. D. The story of the life at Molung in the Naga Hills of Dr. and Mrs. Clark is one of the most thrilling romances of modern missions. In 1876 the Nagas were savage, fierce and unsubdued by the British. British officials durst not go among them, and there was no government station on the Naga Hills. Dr. and Mrs. Clark were warned by the British officials not to go among the Nagas, as they would surely lose their lives, but they went. At Molung they secured a native house, which they reinforced with heavy timber props against the mountain storms, and here they lived for twenty years. Soon the warlike Nagas were brought by Dr. Clark to make peace with the English officials, who then for the first time dared to visit their villages. A church and school were established at Molung. The mission headquarters were later removed to Impur, where they remain. No more daring and intrepid advance into savage heathen territory is recorded in modern missionary history than the occupation of Molung, Assam, by Dr. and Mrs. Clark.

1872 h

David W. Hoyt, principal of the English high school, observed his 80th birthday at his home on Humboldt avenue, April 16, 1913. During the afternoon and evening more than 250 persons offered their congratulations at an informal reformal reception given by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hoyt. The guests included all the

teachers associated with Mr. Hoyt in the English high school, the teachers of the Classical high school, the principals of all the high schools of the city, the members of the school committee and their wives, officials of the school department and the officers of the First Baptist Church, as well as numerous intimate friends. Mr. Hoyt received many gifts; but the most distinguished feature of the occasion was a personal letter from the President of the United States, which ran as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Hoyt—May I offer to you my heartiest greetings and congratulations on the occasion of your 80th birthday anniversary, with the hope that your days of service may be lengthened and blessed with increasing usefulness?"

"Pray believe me,

"Sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

1873

William E. Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library, is contributing to the Providence Journal a series of articles on "Getting acquainted with the Providence Public Library." In a recent number he shows that the library needs an addition of $750,000 to its resources. We know of no institution that better deserves unstinted support.

1874

The sixth season of the Ford Hall meetings, Boston, came to a close lately with an address by Dr. O. P. Gifford of Brookline on "The Social Value of Free Speech." The hall was crowded, as it has been every night of the season.

1875

At the celebration of its 45th anniversary on March 22, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California at Berkeley delivered his annual address. He said, in part: "There are a sixth more undergraduates at Berkeley this year than last. Of the forty-two hundred undergraduates, nearly sixteen hundred are entrants of this year. There are seventy-seven hundred students in the university, if we count in the graduate school, the professional schools and the summer session. Of all the American universities, Columbia alone has a greater enrollment. In the whole world the only universities which number more students than the University of California are these nine: Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Cairo, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Columbia, Budapest and Munich. That is, of the universities of the world, the University of California is tenth in number of students, of all the American universities, second. There are five States which give tax support to universities comparable in size and organization to the University of California. These States are Wisconsin, Illinois, New York; Michigan and Minnesota. Each of these universities has a larger annual budget than the University of California. Illinois grants a million a year more to her university than does California, Minnesota more by $600,000, Wisconsin more by $420,000, yet in total number of students none of them come within a thousand of the University of California. There are a sixth more undergraduates at Berkeley this year than last. The income from the State is larger than last year's by about one-twenty-fifth."

1876

George E. Horr, President of Newton Theological Institution, is to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa address at Denison University on June 21.

1877

Rev. John R. Gow, D. D., is living at 54 Bay State ave., West Somerville, Mass.

1878

Stephen Westcott Nickerson resigned his position as imperial Chinese consul, July 1, 1909, owing to ill health and retired from active life. His address is "Owl's Roost," Pleasant st., Ayer, Mass.

1879

John Jesse Greene is manager of the Hope Valley exchange of the Providence Telephone Company.

Louis Rhodes Southworth is on the city staff of the New York World. His home address is South Woodstock, Conn.

The address of Rev. Stephen G. Hastings is Suffield, Conn.

Federick E. Partington is director of the National Park Seminary for Young Women, Forest Glen, Md., a suburb of Washington, D. C.

1880

Benjamin Franklin Thurston is editor-in-chief of the Newport, R. I., Daily News.

1881

Horace Wadleigh Rice is principal of the Woodward Institute for Girls, Quincy, Mass. His address is 17 Greenleaf st., Quincy.

John Alvah Taylor is cashier of the national bank at Georgetown, Mass.

1882

Rev. Benjamin L. Herr is pastor of the first Baptist Church, Homer, N. Y.

Rev. James H. Spencer is pastor of the First Baptist Church, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Harry Wild Jones is president of the Technology Asssociation, Minnesota.

Osmond C. B. Nason, M. D., has removed from Medway to 5 Chester st., Cambridge, Mass.

William H. Tolman is director of the American Museum of Safety, New York, N. Y.

1883

A Trenton, N. J., dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger says: "While the Democrats are engaged in internal warfare the Republicans and Progressives are quietly arranging their campaign plans. There is still much hope of an alliance of the two parties, and the hope was strengthened last week by the persistent reports that ex-Governor Edward C. Stokes would be the candidate decided upon by the combined parties. There is a Stokes sentiment throughout the State. Since last fall's election he has been making three or four speeches a week in various parts of New Jersey urging a reunion of the parties. The former Governor is silent on the situation. He will not say whether he will or not become a candidate, but his attitude indicates that he would consent if both the Republicans and Progressives prom-

ised their support. Mr. Stokes leaves this week for a short trip to Bermuda, and he has promised to make known his stand on his return."

1886

Clarence Hartwell Manchester has been reelected treasurer of the Brown University Teachers Association.

1888

Clarence A. Barbour, D. D., is the editor of three volumes entitled "The Bible in the world of to-day," "Making religion efficient," and "Men and religion songs."

1888 a

Rev. Austen K. de Blois, A. M. 1888, contributed to the Watchman for April 10 an article on "What Baptists have done for foreign missions."

1890

George H. Webb, who has been Secretary of the Providence Board of Trade for the past 17 years, has resigned, his resignation to take effect on May 1. Fred M. Rhodes, the assistant secretary, has also tendered his resignation, to take effect at the same time. Mr. Webb gives as his reason for resigning that he has been made managing director of the National Association of Allied Industries Pertaining to the Horse, and Mr. Rhodes that he is to follow Mr. Webb in the new association. Mr. Rhodes was elected to serve as secretary from May 1 to July 1.

1891

Dr. Gerald B. Smith of the University of Chicago has been delivering a series of lectures at the University of Kansas. The Macmillan Company has published "Social Idealism and the Changing Theology", by Professor Smith. The book contains the lectures delivered by him on the Nathaniel W. Taylor foundation at Yale Divinity School in 1912.

Rev. F. H. Spear has been appointed by the S. N. E. Methodist Episcopal Conference to the church at Central Falls, R. I.

1893

Rev. E. F. Studley has been appointed by the S. N. E. Methodist Episcopal Conference to the church at Stoughton, Mass.

1894

Edward F. Gamwell, who has been editor and publisher of the Cambridge Tribune for the past eleven years, sold his interest in that paper on January 1, and recently associated himself with William Grant James in the management of the Boston Budget, a long established weekly paper dealing with social, literary, financial and political matters pertaining to Boston and New England. Mr. Gamwell will be active in the editorial and business departments of the Budget, whose office and printing plant are located at 58-62 Summer street, Boston.

1894 a

The Rhode Island State Federation of Women's Clubs has founded a children's traveling library in honor of Miss Sarah E. Doyle, A. M. '94. The books were selected by Miss Doyle, and a list of them has been published.

1896

Arthur Deerin Call, as executive director of the American Peace Society, made a preliminary report to the board of directors, Dec. 6, 1912. The report was published in the January number of the Advocate of Peace. On March 2 Mr. Call spoke at Raleigh, N. C., on the same platform with Secretary Bryan. At a recent meeting of the Connecticut Peace Society a minute was adopted commending the work of Mr. Call while president of that body.

The Albany County Bar Association has just appointed Charles S. Stedman a member of its judiciary committee, which is charged with the duty of observing the practical working of the judiciary system, entertaining and examining projects for change or reform in it, and recommending such action as it may deem expedient.

1897

Rev. Joseph Chandler Robbins has been appointed joint district secretary for New England of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the American Baptist Home Missionary Society and the American Baptist Publication Society. Mr. Robbins is a son of Rev. J. H. Robbins of Concord, N. H., was born in Rawdon, Nova Scotia, March 20, 1874, but was educated at the Vermont Academy and Brown. He served for a time in the Spanish-American war, and at one time was engaged in mining operations in British Columbia. He entered Newton Theological Institution, and in 1902 went as a missionary to the Philippine Islands. For the past two years he has been connected with the Student Volunteer Movement as traveling secretary, and in the fall of 1912 started for the Philippines with Mrs. Robbins and their three children. On account of the illness of their eldest daughter they were compelled to remain in this country. Mr. Robbins entered upon his duties April 1.

Born, March 20, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Anson Richmond, ex-'97, a son, Howard Richmond.

1899

Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Woolley of Anthony announce the birth of a daughter, Eleanor Woolley, March 21, 1913.

Arthur H. Blanchard, M. Am. Soc. C. E., professor of engineering in Columbia University, on March 31 delivered an illustrated lecture on "Highway engineering in Europe and America" before the Brooklyn Institute of Art and Sciences. On April 10 Professor Blanchard gave an illustrated lecture on "Modern bituminous pavements for municipalities" before the Board of Trade of Elizabeth, N. J.

Born, March 16, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira M. Cushing, a daughter, Charlotte May Cushing.

1901

The address of Ernest T. Paine is 105 Irving place, Ithaca, N. Y. He is studying for his doctor's degree at Cornell.

Born, April 3, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Tudor Gross, a son.

Harold L. Madison, curator of the Roger Williams Park Museum, has been elected Treasurer of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society.

1902

Howard White of Providence, a member of the

Boston Opera Company, and one of the best-known singers of New England, was one of the soloists at the first of the Steinert series of concerts in Infantry Hall, April 4.

Windsor Pratt Daggett is professor of public speaking in the University of Maine, at Orono.

Henry K. Metcalf is now connected with the advertising department of the Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

1903

Married, in Providence, March 27, 1913, Henry Bernardin Drowne and Minnie Gertrude Sweet, daughter of Alonzo B. Sweet of Providence. Upon graduation Mr. Drowne entered the employ of the American Bridge Company at East Berlin, Conn., and later was connected with the State Board of Public Roads here. He served for two years as an instructor in civil engineering at Brown, and is now an instructor in Columbia University.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Brown are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Barbara Brown, March 9, 1913.

Born, in Providence, March 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Otis, a son, Cornelius Howell Otis.

Dr. Clarence V. R. Bumsted of Newark, N. J., has issued in pamphlet form an address on "The diagnosis of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis."

1904

Rev. Alfred E. Isaac, pastor of the Tenth Avenue Baptist Church, Columbus, O., has been called to the Dorchester Temple Church, Boston. He was not in the parts of the city affected by the flood, but has been active in the work of relief. He worked for a week at the City Hall registering those who were rescued from the flood, and assigning them to places of shelter. Mr. Isaac was chairman of the committee on cottage prayer meetings during the Billy Sunday evangelistic meetings in Columbus, by which about 10,000 were added to the churches of Columbus. He contributed to the Watchman for April 10 an estimate of the evangelist and his work.

1905

Married, in Providence, April 9, 1913, Dr. Charles Alfred Hobbs of Minneapolis and Miss Eleanor Stark, '04, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rathbone Stark. Dr. and Mrs. Hobbs left for their new home in Minneapolis, Minn., where they will receive their friends at 2533 Blaisdell ave. after June 1.

1907

Joseph L. Wheeler has issued as librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library two useful lists, one of "Books on the building trades," and the other of "Books on domestic science." The first book is annotated.

Raymond F. Tift, formerly the 'Varsity pitcher, has opened an office for the general practice of law at 27 State st., Boston.

Clarence W. Way, M. D., has been elected president of the Cape May County, N. J., medical society for the coming year and also president of the Red Cross society.

1908

J. Angier Vernon is with the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., of Unsen, Korea, Asia. He is engaged in gold mining, and is assistant superintendent of the Tabonrie, Taracol, Chintui and Candlestick camps of the company.

1909

John W. M. Bunker has recently been appointed instructor in sanitary analysis in the newly established department of Sanitary Engineering of the Graduate School of Applied Science in Harvard University. His address is 216 Pleasant st., Newton Centre, Mass.

The engagement is announced of Miss Bertha Mildred Brooks, Wellesley, 1911, and Clarence W. Bosworth.

1910

Seth M. Kalberg is in the engineering corps of the Stone & Webster Co., Boston, Mass.

Stephen D. Pyle who has been in Y. M. C. A. work for the past two years in the West, entered Oberlin Theological Seminary last fall. He is manager of the Oberlin Theological Seminary basketball team this season, and is planning a trip East for the team.

E. J. Schaeffer is joint author, with J. S. Guy and H. C. Jones, of an article in the American Chemical Journal for April, 1913, on this subject: The absorption of light by water changed by the presence of strongly hydrated salts, as shown by the Radiomicrometer--- new evidence for the solvate theory of solution. Mr. Schaeffer has also published (dated June, 1913,) his dissertation in preparation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy sought from Johns Hopkins University. The title of this publication is "A study of the conductivity, dissociation, and temperature coefficients of conductivity of certain inorganic salts in aqueous solution as conditioned by temperature, dilution, hydration and hydrolysis."

1911

Rev. Herbert B. Francis, who is now completing his divinity studies at Rochester Theological Seminary, has been invited to become the pastor of the Arlington, R. I., Baptist Church. The call is extended to fill the pulpit left vacant by the resignation of Rev. W. W. Deckard. Mr. Francis was invited at that time to preach at the church on the first two Sundays in March, and gave such satisfaction that a business meeting of the church was called and the invitation extended. Mr. Francis is 27 years old and was born in Taunton. It is expected that he will accept the call.

John Montz is in the engineering department of the B & O. R. R. and his address is 1019 Linden ave., Baltimore, O.

The Beverly, Mass., High School athletic governing board has elected Charles Peck Sisson as coach for the high school football team for the coming fall.

B. F. Perry is a designing engineer for the new municipal sewage plant for the city of Cincinnati and his address is Bluegrass ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Charles A. Carman is playing running guard on the Rochester Theological Seminary basket-

ball team. He has been doing some star work, and no doubt will receive his R. T. S. at the end of the season.

1912

"I am told on good authority," says "Herbert" in the New York Tribune, "that Jake High will not return as coach of the Wesleyan football eleven next fall. This is occasion for some surprise, as, if results count for anything, the former Brown player established himself as a competent instructor in much shorter time than reasonably could be expected. Wesleyan enjoyed a most successful season last fall in winning seven games and losing only two. Among the teams defeated were Norwich, Bowdoin, Brown, New York University, Tufts, Union and Trinity, while Yale was held to a score of 10 to 3. The only other set-back came when Williams won a hard fought game on a sloppy field by a score of 10 to 7. Much of the credit, of course, belonged to High, who took up the work after only a season of experience in coaching Tulane University at New Orleans. I have talked with a number of Wesleyan men who spoke in the highest terms of High and his work, and that is the reason I feel some surprise that his contract has not been renewed. Wesleyan's loss, however, should be somebody else's gain, and unless I am sadly mistaken the college which secures his services will have reason for congratulation. Jake High played on the Brown eleven which defeated Yale in 1910 by a score of 21 to 0. I know him only slightly, but that little is enough to make me feel that he will be heard from before another season is over. What I liked most about his methods was his absolute insistence on discipline."

Hoey Hennessy is with the engineering department of New York city, and his address is 576 St. Marks ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROWN CLUB IN NEW YORK

Friday, March 21 was "Brown Night" at the Newark Y. M. C. A. Norman Taber, '13, gave his stereopticon lecture on the Olympic Games, telling of the part he played as the representative of Brown University. More than seventy-five young men of Newark and vicinity listened to the talk, and were welcomed by Mr. Taber and by a delegation of Brown men present from New York and from Newark. The lecture is to be given in May at the Brown Club rooms in New York, when it is hoped to have many sub-Freshmen present.

"Brown Spirit" was further demonstrated on the evening of April 2nd, when the Musical Clubs gave their concert at the Washington St. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, before a large audience which included many prep school men. The next morning the clubs appeared at the chapel exercises of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where E. K. Fretwell, '06, is teaching.

"Our friend Dean Randall is on hand, to talk to us a bit. He certainly is making good, and we all think he's it" sang forty Brown men on the evening of April 9th, when Professor Otis E. Randall addressed the Club on "What's happening in Brown University and what's likely to happen in the future." Dean Meiklejohn's successor received a rousing welcome, and everyone was intensely interested in Prof. Randall's references to the fraternity problem, the possible establishment of a university commons, the athletic situation, and the changes in the curriculum.

Press Committee.

HOSPITAL HONORS

Five Brown graduates in the classes of 1907 and 1909 won signal honors in the competitive examinations recently held for the appointment of hospital internes in Providence, Boston and New York. They are Ernest M. Watson, '07; H. M. Frost, '09; Charles F. Warren, '09; Norman H. Williams; '09 and Richard H. Miller, '09.

Of the five, Mr. Miller, whose home is in this city, received an appointment for hospital service in the Rhode Island Hospital, passing the examinations with first honors. He received his medical education in the Jefferson Medical College.

Messrs. Watson, Frost and Warren were the only three Brown men who took the examinations for admission to the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. All ranked among the leaders in the test, and received appointments. Mr. Watson, who lives in Cranston, attended Johns Hopkins Medical School, and the other two men are graduates of the Harvard Medical School.

Mr. Williams recently completed a course at Johns Hopkins, and took the examination for an appointment at Bellevue Hospital, New York. He passed with honors and was appointed.

All of the five men, while studying at Brown, took extensive courses in the biological department of the University, and some continued their work at the University after graduation.

BROWN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

G. E. Burnham, '07, writes: "Brown has, I believe, seven representatives in the Islands at present. Johnny Mayhew is physical director in the Philippines. Whipple, '10, is a supervising teacher in the Bureau of Education. West, '08, is a district engineer of Pangasinan. G. W. Davis, '07, is with the Bureau of Lands, while Corp, Bushell and myself, all of the engineering class of '07, are on construction work for the Manila Railroad.

A BROWN TRIO IN EUROPE

Col. Robert P. Brown, '71, Dr. Walter L. Munro, '79, and Joseph W. Lewis, '94, sailed for Naples on the steamship Canopic from Boston, April 26. They expect to visit Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers and a number of cities in Italy before returning. Col. Brown's "Luncheon Grill" is therefore omitted this month, but he promises us one from abroad for the June number.

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRUST CO.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

CAPITAL - - $2,500,000
SURPLUS (EARNED) - $2,500,000

Transacts General Banking and Trust Business

ALLOWS INTEREST on accounts subject to check at sight. Executors, Administrators, Guardians or Receivers depositing funds with this Company are by law exempted from all personal liability.
ACCEPTS TRUSTS, created by will or otherwise, and is by law authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian or Receiver.
RENTS SAFES in its vaults at $10.00 per year and upwards; also receives Bonds, Jewelry, Silverware and other valuables for SAFE KEEPING.
LOANS MONEY on Real Estate or other approved Collateral.
ISSUES LETTERS of CREDIT and INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, available everywhere.
DRAWS DRAFTS on London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other European cities.
FOREIGN MONEY BOUGHT and SOLD.

Depositary and Custodian of Funds of Brown University

OFFICERS

HERBERT J. WELLS, President
HORATIO A. HUNT, Vice-President
WILLIAM A. GAMWELL, Vice-President and Secretary
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary
HENRY B. HAGAN, Assistant Secretary
HUGH RANKIN, Assistant Secretary
PRESTON H. GARDNER, Vice-President and Trust Officer
CYRUS E. LAPHAM, Assistant Secretary
HENRY L. SLADER, Assistant Secretary
GILBERT A. HARRINGTON, Assistant Trust Officer

DIRECTORS

Robert H. I. Goddard
Robert I. Gammell
Edward D. Pearce
Herbert J. Wells
Lyman B. Goff
Rowland G. Hazard
Nelson W. Aldrich
Samuel R. Dorrance
Howard O. Sturges
Stephen O. Metcalf
Walter R. Callender
Edward Holbrook
James E. Sullivan
Benjamin M. Jackson
Henry D. Sharpe
John R. Freeman
Charles S. Mellen
Robert W. Taft
Webster Knight
Stephen O. Edwards
Frank W. Matteson
R. H. Ives Goddard, Jr.

Watch this Space
for a
Coming Advertisement

Palmer Press

Book and
Pamphlet
Printing

Providence

What Cheer
Printing Company
Printers and Publishers
The Only POSTER PRINTING Plant in Providence
98 Pine Street, corner Eddy
Telephone 1663 Union

"What's worse than proposing and not being accepted?"

"Why, preparing a refusal and not getting asked." Yale Record.

"Why the sad-eye stuff, Friend?"

"Recovering from a painful operation."

"So?"

"Yeah. The M. D. just took ten bones out of my hand!" Princeton Tiger.

Strontium. Hurry up, there is a big fire here. Voice of Cambridge Fire Chief. Sorry to disappoint you, but we'll be busy till late this evening. But keep it going and we'll attend to it then. Harvard Lampoon.

Classified Business Directory

NOTE:—A Brown Man should be listed in this Directory. It assures you of the patronage of Brown Men.

Send in your business card to HOWARD M. CHAPIN, Business Manager, Providence, R. I.
Price $5.00 per annum

Providence

MENDELL W. CRANE,
Attorney at Law,
87 WEYBOSSET ST.

WATERMAN, CURRAN & HUNT,
Attorneys at Law,
402 BANIGAN BLDG.

THOMAS A. JENCKES,
Attorney at Law,
32 WESTMINSTER ST.

CLIFFORD S. TOWER,
Attorney at Law,
410 INDUSTRIAL TRUST BLDG.

New York

DORMAN & DANA,
Attorneys at Law,
48 WALL ST.

St. Louis

ABBOTT & EDWARDS
Attorneys at Law,
1117-1123 New Bank of Commerce Building

Boston

SAMUEL H. WHITLEY,
Counsellor at Law,
89 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

ALVIN F. PEASE,
Winship Teachers' Agency,
Long Distance Telephone 6 BEACON ST.

FRED W. WOODCOCK

Twenty Years'
Experience in

Life Insurance

Correspondence Invited

176 Federal Street, Boston

Established 1863

Elsbree-Valleau Co.

Fine Hats
and Furs

101 Westminster Street, Providence

THE BEST COAL

For Every Purpose

For Steaming Purposes:

NEW RIVER
POCAHONTAS

For General Smithing or Forging:

GEORGE'S CREEK

EASTERN COAL COMPANY

For Family Purposes:

LACKAWANNA
SCRANTON
LEHIGH
JERMYN
PITTSTON
FRANKLIN
BRIQUETTES

35 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I.

Telephone Union 705, Branch Exchange Connecting all Departments

Rhode Island Co-Operative Coal Company

Yard and Pockets 275-277 South Water Street
Treasurer's Office 97 Hope Street

This Company offers to the house holder and business man an opportunity to buy coal at the lowest price. An investment in its stock makes the investor a sharer in the profits of the business without liability as a stockholder.

Coal of Good Quality, good weight and hand-screened is delivered to every purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of

J. J. COUTANCHE, Treas.

Tel. 3006-J Angell
97 Hope Street, Providence, R. I.

The Best TONIC

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is especially recommended for the restoration of energy and vitality, the relief of mental and nervous exhaustion, impaired digestion or appetite.

HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate

(Non-Alcoholic)

Is a scientific and carefully prepared preparation of the phosphates, and has been found a most valuable general Tonic.

A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious and wholesome beverage.

If your druggist can't supply you, send 25 cents to Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., for trial size bottle, postage paid.

PROVIDENCE COAL CO.

ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS

WHOLESALE — COAL — AND RETAIL

Central Office, Corner Custom House and Weybosset Streets
Yard, Corner of Dorrance and Dyer Sts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

JOHN A. GAMMONS

171 Westminster Street

Insurance
of all kinds

EQUITABLE
Fire & Marine
Insurance Company
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Preston & Rounds Co.

No. 98 Westminster Street

Providence, R. I.

Booksellers
Stationers

Starkweather & Shepley
Incorporated
George L. Shepley, President

INSURANCE
Of Every Description

Fidelity and Surety Bonds

17 Custom House Street
Providence, R. I.

New York Office, 80-82 William Street
Chicago Office, 159 La Salle St
Boston Office, 4 Liberty Square
Paris, France, Office, 20 Rue Chaucha.

Brown Men

Are interested in life insurance because intelligent men. No Life Insurance Company in existence is so completely filled with "Brown Spirit" as the Puritan Life Insurance Company.

Among its Executive Officers are four Graduates of Brown. In its Directorate are many Alumni. The Head of its Agency Department is an Alumnus and the working force numbers many who have received their degrees from "the college on the hill." Stockholders and Policyholders alike include many Graduates.

Naturally such an institution would provide the acme of service to "Brown Men" and is the Company with which they should connect themselves.

Yet this, in itself, is not sufficient reason for alliance with the Puritan.

In the first place, the Puritan, chartered under the laws of this State, is conducted by men known in this State.

Again, it presents a list of policies which in their provisions are second to none and it safeguards these policies with a percentage of assets far in excess of the legal requirements and sells them at a low cost. The Company is Strong.

Its proximity to the University makes it possible to extend to Brown men exceptional service.

It begs to remind the professors that in its endowment policies it provides the means for "self-pensioning" at a minimum cost.

It suggests to the student body that the capable man with a determination to succeed may find in the Puritan an opportunity for making a start in business when his degree has been secured. The Agency Force is always open to the right men. And the right men succeed, making a good income while engaged in a most praiseworthy work.

Puritan Life Insurance Company

Providence, R. I.

"A Life Company of High Standards"