

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. XIII

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No. 5

ANDREWS



E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS
Ex-President of Brown University
From the new bust by W. W. Manatt

Full many a lifted crag and prairie green,
And many a wood and river, intervene
Between our hearts and his who here to day
Speaks to us from this counterfeiting clay.
Yet still by Memory's chart we trace the coast
Of Youth and Dreams, whereon our happy host
Gathered about him as he taught and smiled,
Browed like a sage and hearted like a child.
'Tis long, long since, but when in formal speech
Or undeliberate utterance we reach
The name of ANDREWS, how the old flame burns,
And the old day, ready at beck, returns !

DR. ANDREWS ON THE DECLINE OF CULTURE

The opening article in the International Journal of Ethics for October is one by E. Benjamin Andrews on "The decline of culture," and is written in that vigorous thinker's best vein. Culture, as Dr. Andrews regards it, is "the appreciation, not contemplative alone, but active and efficient, of the non-economic values." He finds in present-day America a decline of this precious quality. He attributes this regrettable condition to four potent influences: "one, the country's astounding growth in wealth; a second, the spread of communistic socialism; a third, bad theory and practice in education; and a fourth, depressing views of the world, life and man." In our sudden increase of wealth Dr. Andrews sees "a mighty despiritualizing factor over and above men's natural love of gain." He finds in current communistic socialism an effort to level downward, which would reduce society to a dull uniformity without room for "the

genius, the artist, the dreamer, the mugwump, the rebel." In education he complains that "bad and low ideals couple themselves with false and ignoble theories." He deprecates "the rage for exclusively modern studies," holding that one cannot know the world of to-day "unless one has some acquaintance with the antique." He charges that education lacks inspiration and "resolute grapple between teacher's and learner's mind." Lastly he sees grave spiritual harm in the results of a mechanical interpretation of the doctrine of evolution. He believes that some of these anti-cultural conditions will grow worse before they improve, but he has faith to believe that they will be only temporary. Dr. Everett occupied the time of the chapel service on Nov. 14 with a summary of Dr. Andrews's article, urging the students to make the application and draw the moral, each in his own case.



Full-face View of the Andrews Bust
By W. W. Manatt

RHODE ISLAND

A SURVEY OF HER TITLES TO DISTINCTION AND HONOR

By W. H. Pabodie, 1855

Size is not always a sign of greatness. Napoleon was a small man, but he "lightened and thundered and shook all Europe." Russia is a large state, but what does she count in the world's progress? Greece lacks nearly 10,000 square miles of being as large as Ohio, but blot her from the map of the world's history and you might as well blot out the stars from heaven.

Let us take the smallest state in the Union as an example of true greatness, and tell me when I am through what other state you can match with it. She was fortunate in her founder, Roger Williams, a graduate of Cambridge, familiar with Latin, Greek and Hebrew, who read Dutch with Milton, was conversant with other European languages, and who soon made himself master of the Indian dialects. Persecution drove him from Massachusetts and compelled him to pass the winter in the huts of the Indians, but it had the same mellowing effect upon him that banishment to Holland had on the Pilgrims. It so filled them with love to God and charity to men that on all this earth Rhode Island and Plymouth were the only states that never persecuted a Quaker or hung a witch, a proud distinction for any state. Four assertions of Williams were brought against him as charges by Massachusetts, but it was the fourth one which especially stirred resentment. It reads as follows: "That the civil magistrate's power extends only to the bodies and goods and outward state of man." It was in this spirit that Rhode Island was founded. The agreement of the settlers of Providence with one another was short but to the point. It reads, "We, whose names are hereunder, desirous to inhabit in the town of Providence, do promise to subject ourselves in active or passive obedience to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for public good for the body, in an orderly way, by the major assent of the present inhabitants,

masters of families, incorporated together into a town fellowship, and such others as they shall admit unto them, only in civil things."

That was all, and you will notice that the pith of all the agreement lies in the last four words, "only in civil things." "Never before," as Green remarks, "was the separation of church from state so clearly made, and never has an agreement been so carefully lived up to." It was the first state in all the world without a reference to religion or religious test, and it became the refuge of the distressed and persecuted of all beliefs.

Toward the close of the 17th century, Cotton Mather wrote, "Rhode Island is a colluvies of Antinomians, Familists, Anabaptists, Anti-Sabbatarians, Arminians, Socinians, Quakers, Ranters, everything in the world but Roman Catholics and True Christians."

But a new light dawned upon him, for, 25 years after, he wrote, "Calvinists with Lutherans, Presbyterians with Episcopalians, Pedobaptists with Anabaptists, beholding one another to fear God and work righteousness, do with delight sit down together at the same table of the Lord."

It was in Rhode Island also that the question of women's rights first arose on this hemisphere and was solved. It was the case of Mrs. Joshua Verin. Now she did not want a hammer with which to break any plate-glass windows, and if she had wanted it there were none to break. Neither did she wish to throw carbolic acid in a judge's face for refusing to receive her vote. She merely wanted to go to church to hear Williams preach, and her husband Joshua decided that she was going to church too much and forbade her to go. It is probable that when he was getting ready to go to church Sunday morning he found a button off his shirt or his socks not darned, and so he took it out on Mrs. Verin. But she was not a be-

liever in passive obedience, and so she appealed to the constituted authorities. The question with them was, shall a woman always obey her husband or shall her conscience triumph over obedience? After long debate and many prayers, they decided for conscience and decreed that "Joshua Verin for restraining the liberty of conscience should be withheld from the liberty of voting until he should declare the contrary." Well might the historian say, "In Providence also the Devil was not idle."

It was in 1652 that the first legislation concerning slavery on this continent was enacted in Rhode Island. The law read that "no black man or white, being forced by covenant, bond, or otherwise, shall be held to service longer than 10 years, and the man that will not let them go free, or shall sell them any else where to that end that they may be enslaved to others for a longer time, he or they shall forfeit to the colony forty pounds."

It was in 1764 that another step in freedom was taken by Rhode Island in founding Brown University. Baptists were barred from nearly all educational institutions by their belief. Harvard and Yale on either side were closed against them. They had to found a college in self-defense, and they founded one where religious belief was no bar to obtaining an education, and it was the first one on this continent. And likewise, in establishing it, they decreed in their charter that out of the thirty-six trustees, five of them should always be Quakers, four Congregationalists and five Episcopalians, these being the other principal denominations of the colony at that time.

Some years ago my wife and myself were inspecting the new John Carter Brown Library. It is one of the most complete collections of Americana in the world. Few books published up to the end of the 18th century in any language that have any reference to America are lacking in it, and ample means have been provided for its enlargement. No scholar can write upon America without consulting it. As we passed along, my attention was attracted to a parchment which read somewhat as follows: "The First Baptist Church of Providence desires to enlarge its original building plans in order to hold Commencements therein and therefore it has instituted a lottery and desires a liberal

subscription thereto." Truly times change, and we change with them. The Articles of Incorporation of the church therefore are unique, and read as follows: "Built to worship God and to hold Commencements in," and there the Commencements are still held.

It was in 1769 that the first overt act of the Revolution was committed at Newport. The British sloop Liberty had not only interfered with smugglers, but with all lawful commerce. Nor must it be thought that the commerce was small. Newport at that time, and until it was ruined by the war, was more important commercially than New York. Its foreign commerce required nearly 200 ships, its coasting trade between 300 and 400 vessels. The Liberty was attacked, her mast cut down, and she was scuttled and sunk, while her boats were burned.

It was on the 9th of June, 1772, that the first British blood of the coming Revolution was shed in Rhode Island. The Gaspee, which had vexed the commerce of England for months, had run aground. That night eight five-oared boats swept three miles down from Providence toward the doomed vessel, killed the commander, and burnt the vessel. Rhode Island had at length thrown down the gauntlet of war. And although the name of the man who did the shooting was known everywhere, not one particle of evidence could be found on which to bring an accusation against him. The Rhode Islanders were as close-mouthed as their own clams.

It was on the 1st of June, 1775, that the first naval engagement of the Revolution took place in Narragansett Bay between a colonial sloop commanded by Capt. Abraham Whipple and a tender of the British frigate Rose, in which the tender was driven onto the Conanicut shore and captured. It was on the 5th of November, 1775, that Esek Hopkins of Rhode Island was appointed the first commander of the navy ordered by the First Continental Congress, a navy not to be despised, for Rhode Island alone sent out 16 privateers to the fight. But she was not satisfied with this. It was on the 4th of May, 1776, two months before the other colonies, and

"While they were hovering on the brink
And feared to launch away,"

that Rhode Island by a unanimous vote in the Senate and 54 out of 60 in the House declared herself free and independent and ordered that the name of George the Third should be stricken from her statute book and that thereafter all oaths should be taken alone to the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. She became the first free state on the American continent.

It was in the dark hours of the Revolution, when recruits were scarce, that at the suggestion of Brigadier General Varnum a new kind of battalion was raised. Some free men of color had fought at Bunker Hill, but now the Rhode Island Legislature passed a law that any slave on passing muster should become free and entitled to all the wages and encouragement given by Congress to any soldier. This was the only battalion raised from slaves during the Revolution, anticipating Butler's contraband idea by over eighty years. And who in all that long war ranked next to Washington as general? Who chased the British from every post in the South but Charleston? Who induced Cornwallis to follow him until he had him safely caged in Yorktown? Who said, "I fight, I get beaten, and then I fight again?" Who but Rhode Island's favorite son, the fighting Quaker, General Green? And when the final act in the drama came, when Yorktown was besieged and taken, who led the storming party over the walls but the Rhode Island troops with Captain Stephen Olney at their head?

We have already seen that Rhode Island was the first to condemn slavery. Pennsylvania beat her in the final act of abolishing it, having passed such a resolution in 1780, but in 1784 both Connecticut and Rhode Island abolished it, six years before Rhode Island entered the Union.

But again there came another war and Ohio needed first aid. Who, when the British were in control of Lake Erie, went there, built and launched a fleet and then from Put-in-Bay was able to send the

despatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours, two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop?" Who but Commodore Perry of Rhode Island? And who were the majority of his officers? Rhode Islanders. And who in later days opened Japan to the world? Another Commodore Perry from Rhode Island. And what state might well be called the Battery State? The one that furnished more batteries than any other state to the Civil War in proportion to her population—Rhode Island. In one more thing she has always stood first. In the first census, that of 1790, she was the most densely populated state in the Union. In every census since, twelve in number, she has maintained that place, so that while others of the older states are diminishing in their number of representatives in Congress, she has increased her representation. And not only is she the most densely populated state, but her urban population shows the highest percentage of any state, being 91.6 per cent of her whole population.

And has she been distinguished in the arts of peace? It was in the darkest days after the Revolution, in 1787, that the first spinning jenny was made at Providence, and it was on Dec. 21, 1790, that the first cotton mill was built in Pawtucket. And has she maintained that lead in manufactures? The census of 1900 showed that the value of her manufactured products was larger per capita than that of any other state in the Union, amounting to \$490 a-piece for every inhabitant of the state.

In one other respect Rhode Island is pre-eminent, her state seal. Hated by her sister states on account of her religious freedom and barred out from their confederacy, she was compelled to stand alone. She had no such haughty seal as Massachusetts, a coiled rattlesnake with the motto, "Don't tread on me," but a lonely rock amidst the stormy waves, and on that rock there rests an anchor, inscribed with the single word, "Hope."

THE OLD COLLEGE MAN

By Clark McAdams

(Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

One of the editors of the Post Dispatch, published in this city, is a personal friend of mine. I discussed with him very freely one day football prospects at Brown, with

the enclosed result, which appeared in the Post Dispatch on the following day. You may be glad to print it.

Very truly yours,

A. L. Abbott, '80)

The old college man keeps a very close tab
On the football elevens his college turns out,
And nothing delights him so much as to gab
On the why and the wherefore it all came about.
He knows why they lost, and he knows why they won—
He follows the games from Beersheba to Dan,
And he always can tell you what should have been done—
The old college man.

The old college man is a very good sport,
And never a team has marched out on the field
But he has in spirit been there to exhort
The broad-shouldered warriors never to yield.
He will bet like a fiend on the team of his school,
And cheer from afar for the flag of his clan,
And he loses quite cheerfully, too, as a rule—
The old college man.

The old college man may be staid as you will,
And his zest for this life may be terribly tame,
But his pulse hits it up with a wonderful thrill
When his old college team comes across with a game,
He's a very droll fellow of infinite mirth,
A gentleman built on a very fine plan,
And his like doesn't walk on the top of the earth—
The old college man.

BUILDINGS ON LINCOLN FIELD

The Brown Daily Herald says: "We are authorized by President Everett to give the exact text of the vote passed by the Advisory and Executive Committee of the Corporation on the petition which the students recently addressed to that body:

"The Advisory and Executive Committee of the Corporation of Brown University has received, and has requested the Acting President of the University to assure the student body that it will give due and earnest consideration to, its petition that Lincoln Field remain open as a nearby place for general athletic exercise, and begs to state further to the student body that the committee sympathizes with the object of the petition, and would hesitate to use

this piece of college ground for the location of a building or for any purpose other than that to which it is at present devoted, until, in the very language of the petition, "the lack of other available sites makes necessary such location."

"From the above it appears that the announcement, made in good faith by the Herald in its issue of Saturday last, was premature and unauthorized, and in a measure misleading. We are confident, however, that the students, having presented their cause, may rest assured that it will receive due consideration, and that Lincoln Field will not be taken as a site for new buildings unless the exigencies of the situation require it."

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE AT OXFORD

By Howard A. Taber, Brown '10

RHODES SCHOLAR FROM RHODE ISLAND

If one is fortunate enough to approach Oxford for the first time by way of Headington Hill, he can hardly fail to be impressed by the beauty of this ancient university town. "Beautiful as youth and venerable as age, she lies in a purple cup of the low hills, and the water-meads of Isis and the gentle slopes beyond are besprent with her grey steeple towers and spires whose silent finger points to heaven. And all around her the country is a harmony in green—the deep, cool greens of the lush grass, the green of famous woods, the soft juicy landscapes of the Thames Valley." Oxford owes much of her beauty to the humidity of the atmosphere and to the soft gray stone of which the colleges are built,—a stone which ages with remarkable rapidity, flaking off and becoming discolored, so that when overgrown with ivy it assumes a charming appearance of antiquity.

Oxford is at once the name of a place and of an idea. To the ordinary sight-seer she never becomes more than the name of a place, and often one who has spent several years under her influence has difficulty in understanding the idea, the spirit of Oxford. I have several times been told by previous Rhodes scholars that at the end of your first year you feel as though you would like to leave Oxford behind as soon as possible, while at the end of the third year you are indeed loath to depart, and you go away cherishing the hope that a return visit may not be at a very distant date. The charm of Oxford grows on you, and the longer you stay the less you feel that you understand the composite spirit of the place, and cannot exclaim with satisfaction, as the half-a-day tourist is wont to do, that you have "done" Oxford.

Like Cambridge, Oxford is practically unique among the universities of the world in that it is made up of a number of individual colleges, each more or less complete in itself and bearing to the university much the same relation that a state bears to the central government. There are some

twenty-one colleges situated here and there on the various streets near the centre of this city of about 50,000 inhabitants. Many of the colleges are adjoining, while on the other hand some are more than three-quarters of a mile apart.

When the three thousand or more undergraduates have "come up" for term time to invest these "ancient ruins"—as one American tourist ungraciously called the college building—with a fresh energetic life, Oxford becomes a city of the present, a city which at the same time speaks to you of tradition, of history, of great men and of great causes. That is one of the charms of Oxford life, the intermingling of the old and the new, the superposition of the youthful spirit of a very cosmopolitan undergraduate body upon the rich foundations of the university's past.

If we inquire into this past, we find tradition has it that the first college was founded in 872 A. D. by Alfred the Great. It is difficult, however, to prove this claim, and it seems more probable that the first students began to come to Oxford in the eleventh century. The teaching was largely of a religious nature and given for the most part by monks. The university at that early stage had no buildings of its own, the students and their masters living wherever they could find lodgings in the town. In about the thirteenth century various bishops and nobles contributed an amount of money for the support of several scholars in various halls. These halls, enriched by later gifts, became the basis of the present colleges. The students in this mediaeval period were very poor, many of them "working their way" through college by begging. This came to be such a prevalent habit that the university was obliged to issue licenses for begging to such as were deserving. The rooms occupied by the students were small, dingy, overcrowded and exceedingly uncomfortable; a stove and a fire were entirely out of the question, and that student was considered fortunate who

could afford even candles. Eight o'clock lectures are usually considered a hardship, but the mediaeval student had to attend lectures which began at sunrise and lasted from two to three hours. The one meal of the day came at ten or eleven and consisted of soup thickened with oatmeal, baked meat and bread, and occasionally fish, all these being served in the dining hall "on wooden trenchers and washed down by a tankard of college beer." The students could converse only in Latin during the meal, and for their further edification a chapter of some improving work in Latin was read to them, followed by the founders' prayer and a Latin grace. Games in general were prohibited, and students were especially forbidden to play marbles on the college steps, and "the hard exercise of chess was prohibited as a noxious, inordinate, and dishonest game." The statutes provided in the greatest detail for the punishment of undergraduate offences by means of fines, excommunication, imprisonment or banishment, as the case might deserve.

The feeling between the students and the townsmen, now called "townees," often became very bitter, and in 1298 a riot occurred in which twenty-five were killed. Again in 1355 the townsmen, tired of the aggressions of the students, gathered together a lot of their fellows and sacked about fifteen college halls. The students immediately got out their bows and arrows, and after two days of fighting there were close to fifty dead and wounded. After this the university was authorized to have its own courts in which to try student cases.

At the present day the university has a very thorough system of supervision. There are five officers officially called proctors, and unofficially known as "progs," who act as university policemen. Each prog is accompanied by several "bull-dogs," who are sundry husky fellows, very fleet of foot, recruited from the townsmen. If you are on the street after 8:30 in the evening without your cap and gown, if you smoke in public while in academical dress, or if you are in a cafe or saloon after nine o'clock in the evening, you run the risk of being arrested by the proctor. You may run, but the "bullers" will then take after you, and your chance of escape is a slim one. The next morning you are haled before the proctor's court and fined any-

where from five shillings to three or four sovereigns, according to the offence, and in extreme cases you may be rusticated, which in student parlance is being "sent down." The progs are omnipresent, and consequently disorder in the streets is seldom seen. This system has existed for several centuries, but the authorities find it too efficient, and I might add too lucrative, to shelve as obsolete.

When the undergraduates come into residence in the Michaelmas term, the first official act is to matriculate. All new men in caps and gowns and white ties are brought before the vice-chancellor in one of the great halls, and each one signs his name in a huge book and is given a copy of the "*Statuta et Decreta Universitatis Oxoniensis*," a modest book of 678 pages. The vice-chancellor then delivers a long oath in Latin, which you afterwards learn is to the effect that you will obey the rules as set forth in the "*Statuta*," and more particularly you make oath that you will not carry crossbows, arquebuses or any other weapons on the streets, nor will you engage in fights with the townsmen. Having become a member of the University of Oxford, you next proceed to be matriculated into your particular college in much the same way.

Each college has its own rules, regulations and organizations, and maintains its own athletic teams and its own debating and social clubs, although the number of undergraduates may not be over eighty. When one looks over the list of fees payable, not only to the college, but to the university as well, he can understand why Oxford is often termed the most expensive university in the world. The blanket tax at Brown costs \$8 a year, while every undergraduate at St. John's has to pay an annual athletic tax of \$30, besides an entrance fee of \$5 his freshman year, and this includes no admission to games. Then, too, membership in the Union costs nearly \$20 a year.

The style of living in the college buildings is not conducive to economy, as it resembles in many of its features, but not in all of its comforts, life in a hotel or in bachelor apartments. Electricity has been installed in most of the colleges, although in one at least lamps and candles shed the only light. Each undergraduate lives by

himself in a suite of rooms consisting of a sitting room or study, commonly called a "sitter," and a bedroom or "bedder," and has two man servants to wait upon him, called "scouts." The head scout considers himself, and rightfully, too, a rather important person, and it is about this great class of servants to which he belongs that the domestic life of the whole university revolves.

With the scout begins the day. In the early hours you may hear him building a fire in your grate or putting your study to rights. At 7:30 he enters your adjoining bedder with scarcely any introductory knock, pours out the water for your bath into a round tin tub of rather limited proportions, and then makes the same little speech: "Good morning, sir. It is 7:30, sir. Your bath is ready, sir. Will you be in to breakfast, sir?" You may endeavor to tell him what you think you would like, in case you are breakfasting in your own room, or you may leave it to his good judgment to do the ordering from the kitchen, and he hurries away to perform a similar service for the rest of the undergraduates on the "stair."

Chapel comes at eight o'clock, and five attendances are required each week, or, if you are not a member of the Church of England, an equivalent number of roll-calls, or "rollers," are necessary. A roller merely consists in reporting at eight o'clock to the monitor who takes the chapel attendance. When you return to your room you will probably find your table laid with your own linen, china and silver and your breakfast keeping hot before the fire on a rack made by skillfully crossing tongs, shovel and poker. This scheme is never more appreciated than on a morning when you have failed to do a roller, but find your breakfast steaming on your more tardy advent. But it is always more than probable that you are not eating alone, for solitary retirement at meals is not in great popularity, and usually you will have either accepted an invitation from some other man or are giving a breakfast party yourself. The scout goes across the quadrangle to the college kitchen and brings the food to your room. A typical Oxford breakfast consists of "porridge," or unsalted oatmeal, fish, filleted plaice, or fried sole or haddock, bacon and eggs, toast and marmalade

with tea or coffee, presumably tea. Breakfast over, an hour or so may be spent in front of the cheerful open fire, smoking pipe or cigarette, and conversing on all manner of topics, unless some one is obliged to apologize for attending an early lecture.

The rest of the morning is given up to study, lectures, laboratory work and individual coaching with your tutor. Attendance at lectures is for the most part not compulsory, nor are there any special examinations given at the end of each term based on the subject matter of the lectures, but the undergraduate usually finds it invaluable to go to the ones recommended by his tutor, for they will help him in his study. The tutor fills a very important place in the educational system at Oxford, and he it is who directs your "reading," as studying is invariably called, explains the difficulties, gives you personal instruction and sees that you are doing the amount of work your college expects of you. Under the Oxford system where less than half of the year is spent at the university, the Englishman plans to do a large part of his reading during the vacations. With this arrangement the Rhodes scholars are at a considerable disadvantage, for the inducements to travel in Great Britain and on the continent are too great to be denied, and it takes a careful planning of time to fit in the necessary amount of work.

The afternoon at Oxford from two until four-thirty is given over to athletic exercise. Hardly a half-dozen undergraduates in a college will be found at work between these hours. Rooms and quadrangles are deserted, while the men are off rowing on the Isis, running on the track or playing football, field hockey, lacrosse, tennis or cricket, the two last-named sports being indulged in only during the summer term from April to June. At Oxford men do not practice at games, they play them, and it is only in the rowing that you find a definite system of coaching. With practically everyone taking some form of exercise or other, it is not surprising that there are few spectators at the college games, and organized cheering is entirely unknown.

At four-thirty everybody has "tea," and the reverence with which this ancestral custom is supported in England is a cause for never ceasing wonder to any foreigner. If one has had only a light luncheon and has

taken two hours of strenuous exercise in the chilly Oxford air, he finds tea not only a very pleasant social institution, but almost a necessity, with dinner not until seven o'clock. Toast or muffins, sandwiches, fancy biscuits and cake are to eat, and the events of the wider world are to talk about, for Englishmen are already "imperial thinkers," and even 'varsity students are surprisingly well informed on subjects which are interesting the hoary heads in Parliament, a few miles away.

Dinner is always served in the Hall at seven o'clock and is the only meal at which all the students come together. The Hall is usually an ancient edifice with high-vaulted roof, walls covered with portraits of great men, ancient and modern, a huge fireplace and long oaken tables running the length of the room. The students sit on benches with no backs, being grouped according to classes. The grace is read by a scholar, that is, a student who has won a scholarship on coming up to the university, and consists of the Lord's Prayer in Latin. At the head table on a raised platform sit the president and vice-president and the "dons," who are the tutors and professors of the college. If a man comes to dinner more than fifteen minutes late or talks "shop" while at the table, he may be "sconced," that is, fined a tankard of beer with which to treat the men at his table. The idea that a college should furnish beer and similar beverages to the students strikes an American at first as rather incomprehensible, but it is a fact here at Oxford that only from the college kitchen can the undergraduate buy anything to drink without danger of being "progged." While the Englishmen's table manners are above reproach, informality characterizes the Oxford dinner in hall, and not infrequently morsels of bread are to be seen flying about the heads of the diners, while much good-natured chaffing is carried on.

After dinner you may choose to spend the evening in any one of a variety of ways. You may visit a friend, go to the theatre, do some quiet studying in your own room,

or if it be Thursday night you may attend the debate at the Union. If you do go out of college, you must be sure to return before midnight, or the direst consequences ensue. If you "knock in" between nine and ten o'clock the fine is one penny, between ten and eleven, threepence, between eleven and twelve, sixpence. After twelve the fine is two shillings and sixpence, and your name is reported to the president, before whom you must appear to explain your whereabouts. The college gate proper is a huge, iron-studded, solid oak door, large enough to admit a troop of horsemen. This large door contains a smaller one, which is locked after 9:05 p. m., when curfew rings 101 times from the famous Tom Tower of Christ Church. In coming into college you knock against this door, and the porter brings a ponderous key to unlock it. Thus coming into college after nine is called "knocking in." One might well ask if there were not a rear door that could be used in case of emergency, but there is none, nor any window which affords a chance for entrance. Designed originally no doubt for protective purposes, the buildings are arranged in quadrangles and all outside windows are heavily barred. Where a stretch of wall is necessary, it is topped with a cylindrical arrangement of long spikes, which have a nasty way of creaking loudly as they revolve.

Quite as often as not in the evening you will be invited to some friend's room for "coffee." Besides the beverage there will be fruit, and in some cliques wine in conclusion. Here again you find the easy chair and its accompaniments, with a welcome for an extended stay. Against this whole system of reciprocal favors there may be strong arguments as there are against the American fraternity idea, but both of them fill a place in undergraduate life which some of us are bound to call an important one, "where men sitting cheek by jowl learn to appreciate the right value of the word friend."

HORACE WALPOLE: PRINTER AND GALLANT

By Margaret B. Stillwell, of the John Carter Brown Library, Brown, 1909

Mr. George A. Gaskill of Worcester, Brown, '98, in honor of the visit of the Walpole Society to the university, lent his collection of Walpole books for exhibition at the John Carter Brown Library. As a supplement to these, about a dozen other pieces from the Strawberry Hill Press were loaned from the personal collection of the librarian, Mr. Winship, who, as a recently elected member, was entertaining the Walpole Society.

Mr. Gaskill's Walpole collection was brought together by his father, the late Judge Francis A. Gaskill, Brown '66, a book-lover whose library contained various collections which, although made for the most part during the last five years of his life, are of the rare sort acquired only through careful and thoughtful selection. The section devoted to Walpole consists of books and loose pieces from the Strawberry Hill Press, many of which are ranked among its scarcest issues.

As its name would suggest, the Walpole Society is made up of connoisseurs and collectors. It consists of twenty-five men only, each of whom is a recognized authority in his particular field, whether it be the collection and studying of rare books or paintings, of antique furniture or of colonial silver. These "friends of Mr. Walpole" meet once or twice each year to aid one another, and collectors in general, by the study of various art treasures and the discussion of difficult questions of identification and definition. In the words of one of the members, "The Walpoles seem to wish to have the pleasures of companionship in the pursuit, the acquisition, the enjoyment, the naming and the verification of things which may well be considered decently ancient, or charming, or beautiful,—or all three."

"Lord Orford is very ready to oblige any curious Persons with the Sight of his House and Collection." Thus wrote Horace Walpole, fourth Earl of Orford, aristocrat, connoisseur and collector; conspic-

uous in the literary, social and artistic life of his generation; proud owner of a private press and master of the gentle art of printing "limited editions." Accustomed to paying the penalties of book collecting—for to him, as to others of his kind, the lure of a "first edition" or of a "unique copy" quite overbalanced its intrinsic worth or the money it took to buy it—Walpole retaliated by issuing from his Strawberry Hill Press, not for gain, merely for amusement, books which to-day are among the treasures coveted by book-collectors.

During the latter part of the eighteenth century the fashionable set of England was doing its best to imitate the manners of the French Court, and in this circle Horace Walpole, youngest son of the great Prime Minister, was destined to become the leading spirit. Shortly after Walpole quit Cambridge, he made his first trip to the Continent. The spontaneity and vivacity of the French nobility fascinated him. The memory of this impression influenced him throughout his life, in spite of the fact that in 1765, when he again visited Paris, he found them "another people," among whom "laughing was quite out of fashion," and only a few had "wit."

Meanwhile, he had bought, near Twickenham, Middlesex, "a little plaything house," which, bit by bit, as the income from his various sinecures became due, he converted into a miniature Gothic castle, in which he deposited, for his own amusement and that of his friends, his rapidly growing collections of paintings, medals, manuscripts, rare books, and what not—a virtuoso's spoils from home and from abroad. Here he entertained the polite society of England and its foreign guests, and here he carried on, also for the amusement of his friends, the vast correspondence upon which rests his reputation as a man of letters.

Ten years later, in 1757, he set up a private press at Strawberry Hill, a name by which, according to some old deeds, his

country seat had originally been called. William Robinson, first printer at the "Officina Arbuteana," after a term of two years, proved to be "a foolish Irishman, who took himself for a genius," and left. "A succession of bad printers" followed, until, in 1765, Thomas Kirgate became apprentice, type-setter, and master-printer, all in one, a post which he held until the proprietor's death in 1797, a period of over thirty years. Before Kirgate's advent, while Walpole was still being "plagued" by unsatisfactory printers, it is said that John Baskerville, recounting the various hardships he had undergone as printer to the University of Cambridge, approached Walpole as "Member of Parliament and the Patron and Encourager of Arts, and particularly that of Printing." It is not known that Walpole thought of establishing Baskerville as his printer at Strawberry Hill, but it is interesting to speculate upon what would have been the results had the fastidious publisher of odd volumes and the foremost English printer of the eighteenth century joined forces.

The first issue from the Strawberry Hill Press was a volume of "Odes by Mr. Gray," printed in 1757. Apropos of this, a single leaf was printed bearing twenty-four lines anonymously written by David Garrick "To Mr. Gray, on his Odes," of which Austin Dobson, Walpole's biographer, states that "only six copies are said to have been printed." In the recent exhibition of Strawberry Hill issues, two copies, belonging to Mr. Gaskill and Mr. Winship, were on view at the John Carter Brown Library.

Following these, Paul Hentzner's "Journey into England" was printed in an edition of two hundred and twenty copies, and Walpole's own work, "A Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England," in an edition of three hundred. From that time on, the Press continued to issue at intervals such books as pleased the author's fancy—sometimes serious, frequently in lighter vein. Mr. Edward Percival Meritt, in a paper on "Horace Walpole, Printer," read before the Club of Odd Volumes in 1907, tells an interesting story about the "Catalogue of Royal Authors." "In 1787," he writes, Walpole "printed a postscript of eighteen pages to the Royal and Noble Authors, and, since

the edition was of forty copies only, encountered fresh difficulties," with hostile critics, of whom Walpole wrote, "I have been abused and called illiberal for not letting all the possessors of my Noble Authors have that scrap."

A letter to Sir Spencer Walpole, April 9, 1790, tells an equally interesting story about George Vertue's "Anecdotes of Painting in England," which were edited and printed by Walpole in 1762. "Count Potocki brought me a message from the present King of Poland, with whom I had been acquainted when he was in England, desiring my Anecdotes of Painting. It distressed me, as they were out of print; & I had only my own set. In short, I was reduced to buying a second-Hand set (yet in good condition) & tho' the original set sold for less than thirty shillings, I was forced to pay thirteen guineas from their scarcity." It is difficult, however, to sympathize deeply, particularly in view of the fact that Walpole adds, "In return I received a letter of thanks in his Majesty's hand"—a letter which no doubt took a prominent place in his collection of autographs.

In recognition of these and other more or less scholarly works printed at Strawberry Hill, Mr. Gilpin, author of "Essays on Prints," dedicated the third edition of that book to Walpole. To permit himself to be considered a literary person of studious habits was not in accord with the pose of one who aspired to "all the negligence of a gentleman." Mr. Gilpin, writes Walpole, "talks of my researches, which makes me smile; I know, as Gray would have said, how little I have *researched* and what slender pretensions are mine to so pompous a term." Yet his biographer maintains he must have carried on something more than a "flirtation with antiquities." Likewise, an evident interest in politics was a bit out of his part, although Macaulay tells us he "sometimes contrived, without showing himself, to disturb the course of ministerial negotiations and to spread confusion through the political circles." Snapping his fingers at all serious pursuits, this deliberate dilettante filled his letters with pleasantries and gossip for the entertainment of his friends, printed complimentary verses at his private press, and judged "writers of rank and

fashion as if they were entitled to the same precedence in literature which would have been allowed them in a drawing-room." Johnson, Garrick, Goldsmith, Hume were not to be compared in wit or genius to Kitty Clive, Lord Chesterfield, Soame Jenyns, Madame du Deffand, the Misses Berry or Hannah More—in Walpole's estimation.

To Anna Chamber, Lady Temple, whose "Poems" were printed at his press in 1764, Walpole wrote, "I do real justice to these poems; they should be compared with the first thoughts and sketches of other great poets. Mr. Addison, with infinite labour, accomplished a few fine poems: but what does your Ladyship think were his rough drafts?"—a sentiment which inspired his Muse to write:

"Long has been lost enchanting Sappho's Lyre,
Its graceful warblings, and its tender fire.
No more the guardians of th' Aonian well
To wanton hands wou'd trust their sacred skill.
When wand'ring careless o'er the tuneful hill,
When wand'ring thoughtless to th' inspiring
rill,
Chance guided TEMPLE to the secret shade,
Where the shy sisters had the music laid.
Its form unusual caught her curious eye;
She touch'd it, and it murmur'd melody."

In 1774, the Strawberry Hill Press issued one hundred copies of "A Description of the Villa of Horace Walpole." The fame of his collections of antiquities and curiosities was far-reaching. Visitors became frequent, and Walpole arranged a system of admission tickets "to oblige any curious Persons with the Sight of his House and Collection. Any Person sending a Day or two before, may have a Ticket for Four Persons for a Day certain. The House will never be shown after Dinner; nor at all but from the First of May to the First of October. Persons desiring a Ticket, may apply either to Strawberry Hill, or to Lord Orford's in Berkeley Square, London. If any Person does not make use of the Ticket, Lord Orford hopes he shall have Notice; otherwise he is prevented from obliging others on that Day, and thence is put to great Inconvenience." The copy of the regulations for admission to Strawberry Hill, which is in the British Museum, begins, "Mr. Walpole is very ready to oblige any curious Persons." Mr. Gaskill's copy,

which begins, "Lord Orford is very ready," and states the conditions more briefly, must be of a later date, since Walpole became Earl of Orford only upon his nephew's death in 1791.

"Curious Persons" evidently became numerous, and Walpole was forced to build a little cottage in the Flower Garden, in which he sought refuge when his Villa and Press were being inspected. Not all the visitors at the Villa, however, seem to have come under that class, for it was Walpole's delight—if the occasion warranted it—to surprise guests who had watched the process of printing with some verses in their honor, wet from the press. For Lady Blandford, whom Walpole, apparently, was unable to greet upon her arrival at Strawberry Hill, he printed: "The Master of Otranto, being in Durance, and not able to receive the Fairy Blandina in the Manner he wishes, has nevertheless ordered his Seneschal to deliver up the Keys of the Castle to her Hautesse; and all his Vassals will with pleasure obey her sovereign Commands."

In the summer of 1788, Agnes and Mary Berry—destined to become close friends to Walpole in spite of nearly fifty years difference between his age and that of his youthful devotees—paid their first visit to the printing house. One leaf was on the press:

To MARY'S Lips has ancient Rome
Her purest Language taught;
And from the modern City home
AGNES its pencil brought.

Rome's ancient Horace sweetly chants
Such Maids with lyric Fire;
Albion's old Horace sings nor paints . . .
He only can admire.

Still wou'd his Press their Fame record,
So amiable the Pair is!
But ah! how vain to think his Word
Can add a Straw to BERRYS!

Although the Strawberry Hill Press was not closed until shortly after the owner's death in 1797, three stanzas printed in 1790, according to Mr. Haven's "Horace Walpole and the Strawberry Hill Press," "seem to have been the last even of the small pieces printed under the direction of Walpole:"

"The PRESS at STRAWBERRY-HILL
TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE
DUKE OF CLARENCE

SIR,
When you condescend to grace
An ancient Printer's Dwelling,
He such a Moment must embrace
Your Virtues to be spelling:

Your Naval Talents, Spirit, Zeal,
Shall other Types record;
He but one Sentiment can feel,
. . . And Gratitude's the Word.

Condemn not, Sir, the Truth he speaks,
Tho' homely his Address;
A Prince of BRUNSWIC never checks
The Freedom of the Press."



THE PRESS AT STRAWBERRY HILL

END OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON

The end of the Brown football season came ingloriously in a tempest of snow on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28, at Andrews Field, when the Carlisle Indians overwhelmed the home team by the score of 32 to 0. Captain Thorpe of the Indians, who was proclaimed at the Olympic games in Stockholm the world's greatest athlete, was the principal factor in his team's success. It seems fair to say that he is beyond question the premier football player of the American season of 1912.

Following are the line-ups:

CARLISLE	BROWN
Large, l. e.	r. e., Ashbaugh
Guyon, l. t.	r. t., Kratz
Hill, l. g.	r. g., Gottstein
Garlow, c.	c., Staff
Busch, r. g.	l. g., Goldberg
Calac, r. t.	l. t., Murphy
Williams, r. e.	l. e., Andrews
Arcasa, q. b.	q. b., Crowther
Thorpe, l. h. b.	r. h. b., Bean
Goesback, r. h. b.	l. h. b., Tenney
Bergie, f. b.	f. b., Henry
Score—Carlisle 32, Brown 0. Touchdowns—Thorpe 3, Goesback, Wheelock. Goals from touchdowns—Thorpe 2. Officials: Referee—Thompson of Georgetown. Umpire—Burleigh	

of Exeter. Linesman—Okeson of Lehigh. Time—15-minute periods. Attendance—8000.
Substitutions: Brown—Langdon for Andrews, Wade for Murphy, Kulp for Staff, Murphy for Wade, MacLean for Crowther, Crowther for MacLean, Bartlett for Kratz, Kratz for Bartlett, Staff for Kulp, Kulp for Goldberg, Goldberg for Gottstein, Metcalf for Bean, Hazlett for Henry. Carlisle—Wheelock for Goesback, Powell for Hill.
The record of the Brown team for the season follows:
Wednesday, Oct. 2—Colby at Prov., 3-0.
Saturday, October 5—R. I. College at Providence, 14-0.
Saturday, Oct. 12—Wesleyan at Prov., 6-7.
Saturday, Oct. 19—Pennsylvania at Providence, 30-7.
Saturday, Oct. 26—Harvard at Cambridge, 10-30.
Saturday, Nov. 2—Vermont at Prov., 12-7.
Saturday, Nov. 9—Yale at New Haven, 0-10.
Saturday, Nov. 16—Lafayette at Prov., 21-7.
Saturday, Nov. 23—Norwich at Prov., 21-7.
Thursday, Nov. 28—Carlisle at Prov., 0-32.
Games won by Brown 6; lost 4. Points won by Brown 117; lost 107.

Some discussion of the prospects for the football season of 1913 will be found in the editorial department of this issue of the Monthly.

AN ETHICAL WINDFALL

CHRISTMAS GRILL—XXII

John Allenton sat with his after-dinner cigar, looking through the gracefully waving rings of smoke towards the approaching Christmas day, and keenly regretting that it would find him still among those upon whom was enforced a rigid economy and a careful circumspection with regard to all outgos.

It depressed him to have those generous impulses held in leash that had been for years struggling to break loose and to bring to his loyal wife and his precious children some Arabian Night gifts that would open their eyes and fill their hearts with joy.

Hope deferred maketh the heart sick and depressed John Allenton. He had given his clients his best service and made such charges as his conscience allowed, but the exigencies of the year had kept pace with his income and he had avoided passing the stores whose windows glittered with gift-time offerings. That prized increment which means so much for the enlargement of the mind and the heart seemed persistently to evade him, and fate seemed to have hitched him in the traces for good. His wife Alice under the evening lamp was reading the evening paper he had brought home, searching for bargains to lighten the family load. After searching through the advertisements of the grocery and dry good stores, she started into another section of the paper and soon cried out, "John! John! Have you read this? Just listen to these ripples from the golden flow of our American Pactolus.

"This article states that certain lawyers received for their services the following astonishing fees:

"'Abel A. Torney, Imperial-Colonial car system, \$200,000 a year.

"'Montague Smith, Sterling Gas and Asphalt Corporation, \$40,000 a year.

"'William Hardfast receives nine hundred dollars a day for going to court.

"'R. E. Markable, being called upon to defend charter of street-car company, charged \$5,000. Received \$25,000. Returned \$20,000.

"'M. Itey Tricky, earns \$150,000 a year, representing the National Liberal Petroleum Company.

"'Jeremiah Gripwell gets \$100,000 from the

Associated Ingredients Company, just to be on hand.

"'Happy G. Lucky has annual retainer of \$50,000 from the Cambria-Kalamazoo Amalgamated Foundries Company.

"'A. Lucky Mann, representing interested institutions, received \$175,000 for a single case in court.

"'For organizing the Allied Brewery Products Corporations, Thomas Crafty received \$500,000.'

"If these statements are true, isn't it about time, John Allenton, that you got on to the band chariot and divided up the spoils? Are these Tunklehorns to capture the earth and leave you out? You have as much ability as many of them, and probably more than some, but what you want to grasp is that coy enchantress, Opportunity. She will not come to you; you must eagerly follow up her trail, watch her goings and comings, and lie in wait to capture her when she is within your reach. Wake up, John, and hunt a little with these corporation Solons!"

John Allenton looked at his wife with amazement. He had never heard such an outburst from her before. This unwonted attack, together with her recital from the paper of a list of such enormous fees, stirred his soul to defence and vindication.

"I see," he said, "you are carried away by the stupendous amounts of this prize money, as women as a rule are not prone to analyze the methods of obtaining money and overlook everything else except the desirability of its possession and what it means to themselves and their children. But it is hard for a humble lawyer like me to see how these men, brilliant as they may be, could have personally earned these amounts; of course, the newspaper account may be untrue, but if the statements are facts how can they be justified?"

"Don't you think there must be some protection in these great payments against the rights of individuals or of the people or of the substance of the law? I know that the most eminent talent is retained by great corporations seeking monopoly. Most of such fees are paid for the promotion of combinations looking towards the control

of certain lines of production or the restraint of free distribution of certain products. Many such payments are for upholding franchises improperly granted and used not for the good of the community, but for the upbuilding of private fortunes at the expense of the municipalities which have given away their birthright. I do not propose to debase my talent by defending 'combines' or corporations which are based on defiance of the spirit of the law and the common weal."

"Wait a moment, John," said his wife. "Don't you think you are a bit jealous of these high-paid lawyers?"

"Not a bit of it," said Mr. Allenton. "I never accept a case unless I believe I am protecting innocence or defending justice, and I never take anything but a fair fee for the services performed. I am tired of the grab and graft in my profession. I would like to see it looked up to as the noblest occupation in the land, but it will never be so regarded by the people until it eliminates from the bar the predatory elements which, regardless of fairness, decency and honor, grab for money like hungry wolves for a dead coyote. I tell you, Alice, I feel strongly in this matter. There is no cause so bad, no crime so foul, no vice so debasing, no moral infection so corroding but lawyers spring up to defend it for a Judas' thirty pieces of silver. If the great body of lawyers with their wit, intelligence and vast experience had only honor and justice before their eyes and used their time and talents only for the upbuilding of the public good and the stamping out of imposture, injustice and all nefarious practices, crime and vice and graft would be driven from the haunts of men and shrink away to the wild places of the earth where they belong to consort with the prowling beasts of the thickets. I may be a dreamer of the millennium, but it is as sure to come as there is a God in heaven."

"It seems to me," said his wife, "that you are rather censorious towards your profession."

"I can't help it," he responded. "I don't want to go to bed any night with the shadow of an injustice cast upon my mind. Why, the other day Mr. Woolton, the president of a great manufacturing company, came to my office. He said some

parties had bought the property right in front of him and had put up a building which shut out his light, and in the operation of his business would be a nuisance. He wanted me by threats and injunctions and equity proceedings to make it so costly and annoying that they would either get out or sell out. I asked him if they were bad men, inclined to injure him. He said no. I asked him if they were doing a business different from other concerns on the same street. He said no. Then I said, 'Out of spite you want me to ruin these honest men who are carrying on an honest business.' He said, 'I simply want you to drive them out and away from my neighborhood.' I said, 'Mr. Woolton, you want me to bully these men and injure them maliciously. Not so long as my name is John Allenton will I do it, and I regret you have put yourself in such a light with me.'"

"But, John," said his wife, "you offended a good client and probably threw away a fee of \$500 in that case. Can you afford it?"

"Yes," said John, "that is the one thing I can afford in this world. I can and will afford to be square with my fellow-men."

Just then the bell rang.

"There!" said Mrs. Allenton; "there comes sister Mary after the presents for the children. I am ashamed to give them to her, they are so shabby."

Soon she returned to the library and said, "John, that is Mr. Woolton. He wants to see you."

John, somewhat ruffled, went into the front room to meet the manufacturer. "Mr. Allenton," said Mr. Woolton, "in regard to that matter about which I spoke to you, I have considered it further, and perhaps under the influence of the Christmas spirit abounding everywhere I have seen my position differently, and have come to regard myself in the contemptible light in which evidently I appeared to you. I shall go no further in the matter, but thought that your advice was worth about what I should have thrown away in this suit, and have come to hand you a check for \$500 to close the case. Good night."

He was gone before Mr. Allenton could say even a word of thanks. The lawyer sat a while, lost in thought, and then returned to the library, told the story and

showed the check. His wife's eyes glistened with tears as she said:

"How the Christ sentiment does soften the human heart and transform men's views! But, John, this is not an earned fee; what would you call it?"

"Well," said he, "I should call it a moral retainer."

"But you haven't rendered service for its equivalent," she persisted, "and from your standpoint I should call it moral graft and not to be accepted."

"Well," said Mr. Allenton, "if you view it in that light I will turn it back at once to Mr. Woolton with thanks."

"Oh, no! no! John, don't do it," she exclaimed. "If there is any turning to be done you'll turn it over to me and the children, and with it we will make everybody around us happy this Christmas. We won't quibble any more, but just call it a—
a—an ethical windfall."

Robert P. Brown

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

A series of interfraternity football games has been played at the university this fall.

The Herald announces the election of Charles Louis Bagnall, '14, of North Attleboro, Mass., and James Vincent Giblin, '14, of Fall River, Mass., as associate editors.

The Providence Biblical Institute has been giving its annual series of lectures on Monday afternoons at Manning Hall.

An intercollegiate conference is to be held at Brown early in December under the auspices of the student department of the state Young Men's Christian Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The time set is Friday to Sunday, Dec. 6 to 8. The purpose of the conference is the promotion of religion, education and deputation work of student Christian associations.

The date for the public discussion in the competition for the class of 1880 prizes, which are annually awarded to the undergraduates of Brown who show the most ability in presenting arguments on some current question of importance to Brown University, has been set for Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Buehler won the college championship in billiards last month by defeating Crowther in the finals, 100-65.

In the pool tournament rapid progress has been made, and the matches were, at last accounts, down to the semi-finals. Wetmore was to play Clegg in the upper half, and Babington was matched against Phelps in the lower.

There will be no vesper preaching services at Brown this winter, the attendance in recent years having proved unsatisfactory. A series of musical services, religious in character, will be held, however.

The committees of the senior class which will have charge of the class dance, the spring day celebration and class dinners and smokers have been appointed as follows: Senior Ball Committee—R. G. Ashbaugh, J. T. Walker, Jr., H. R. Redington, F. E. Cooper, R. C. Colwell, H. C. Banks, D. Langdon, L. C. Taylor and C. C. Parker; Spring Day Committee—W. M. Sullivan (chairman), C. D. Morse and C. F. Joslin; Social Committee—J. K. Starkweather (chairman), J. T. Wilson, K. D. Gardiner, J. R. Bair and W. E. Bailey.

The freshman debating team has been chosen as follows: Wilbur E. Saunders (captain) of Providence, Sidney Clifford of Providence, Edward T. Willson, Jr., of Farmington, N. H., C. Emmanuel Epstrom of Providence. This team will meet the sophomore debaters in the annual interclass debate before the December recess.

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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

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take to return manuscripts sent to it for
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ACTING PRESIDENT EVERETT

The appointment of Dr. Everett as acting president gives great satisfaction to all the members of the faculty, as he is a personal friend of every member, and is honored not only for his powers of thought and exposition, but also for his practical and business ability. He is an effective speaker, perhaps all the more because he has escaped the reputation of being an orator. Certainly no one ever heard him lecture on Schopenhauer, or Nietzsche, or Values, for instance, without feeling in the presence of a scholarly and logical mind. In his doctrine of values he has made a real contribution to the theory of ethics, and one that is destined to have a genuine and practical influence. While no one looks for innovations during the seven months in which Dr. Everett will be at the helm of the university, for he would hardly have time in which to carry out important changes even if he felt disposed to make any, his colleagues are looking for an administration at once strong, sympathetic and dignified, one that will be a worthy connecting link between the past

years of Dr. Faunce's presidency and those that are yet to come.

FOOTBALL NEXT YEAR

The university football squad will lose by graduation next June the following members: Captain Ashbaugh, Crowther, Kratz, Langdon, Kulp, Metcalf, Goldberg and Murphy. That this constitutes a serious loss need hardly be said. There will remain, however, a good nucleus for next year's team.

Among the players who will be left are Henry, Bean, Sims, Gardner, Hazard and Bartlett, '14; McLaughlin, Mitchell, Gottstein and Tenney, '15; and Hazlett, Wade, MacLean, Maxwell, Andrews, Donohue and Clark, '16. It is definitely expected that some good material will be found in the class of '17, though detailed information concerning it cannot be supplied at the present time.

Among the more prominent candidates for next year are Henry, fullback; Bartlett, Andrews and MacLaughlin, ends; MacLean, quarterback, Mitchell, centre; Gardner (ex-Syracuse) and Tenney, halfbacks. The situation is far from desperate therefore. Generally speaking, the outlook may be said to be about the same as it was a year ago.

A correspondent asks the Monthly how it happened that with twice as many candidates for the line this season as there used to be in his day (some ten or a dozen years ago), the results have not been better than they were. A fair answer to this question is that quantity does not always denote quality. The team as a whole this year has been hard-working and conscientious, but variable. Flashing into first-class form in one game, it has slumped into mediocrity in the next.

The correspondent closes his communication with this questionable sentiment, "However, (with apologies to somebody or other), may Brown always be in the right, but Brown right or wrong." This is loyal but not strictly ethical. We fear we cannot subscribe to it, though we feel in hearty sympathy with what the correspondent probably means to imply.

If he had said, "May Brown always win, but here's to Brown, winning or losing," we would unreservedly agree with him.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

SWIMMING MEETS

The swimming management has announced a schedule of meets which is only partially completed. Meets are pending with Cornell, Columbia and M. I. T., and it is expected that one will be held on Dec. 14. Although no definite arrangements have been made, March 22 has been kept open, so that an interclass contest can take place on this date.

The schedule as arranged at present is as follows:

March 1—Amherst at Brown.

March 8—Williams at Brown.

March 15—Brown, Amherst and Williams at Amherst.

March 22—Open.

March 29—Harvard at Brown.

ELECTRICITY ON CAMPUS

The Providence City Council committee on lights, at a meeting Nov. 18, took up the matter of a change in the lights now in use on the university campus, which are paid for by the city. As the campus is used more or less as a public highway, the city has in the past maintained several lights there. They are all gas lights, however, and the present scheme to do away with all gas lighting by the city makes necessary a change from gas to electricity in the case of the campus lights.

BROWN WINS FROM M. A. C.

The Brown cross-country team made a clean sweep of their initial meet of the season with the Massachusetts Agricultural College on Nov. 9. Brown took the first five places at the finish, and as only the first five men of each team scored, its victory was complete before a single "Aggie" runner crossed the line. The Amherst men took 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th and 12th places, making the final score 15 to 45 in favor of the home team.

Captain Taber won easily, having a lead of about 40 yards on Cook, '14, who finished second, about 50 yards ahead of Roberts, '13, the third man. Coop, '16, and Litchfield, '16, finished close after Roberts. Taber covered the 4 1-2 miles in 22 min. 23 sec., very good time, con-

sidering the stiff course and the fact that at no time was he forced to extend himself to win.

BROWN SECOND IN RUN

Dartmouth's cross-country team won the New England Intercollegiate run with Brown second on the Tech. course, Nov. 16. Dartmouth scored 35 points, Brown 50 and M. I. T. 85. The others finished as follows: Amherst, fourth, 123; Williams, fifth, 131; Holy Cross, sixth, 163; Worcester Polytechnic, seventh, 166; and Tufts, eighth.

Captain N. S. Taber of Brown finished first in 25 minutes 31 1-10 seconds for the course of 4 6-10 miles. After him came three Dartmouth men. H. T. Ball, Dartmouth, was second in 25 minutes 37 6-10 seconds and P. S. Harmon, Dartmouth, third in 25 minutes 47 8-10 seconds.

BROWN FOURTH AT ITHACA

Ten colleges entered five men each in the cross-country run of six miles over hill and dale at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, on Saturday, Nov. 23. Brown was handicapped by the absence of Waterman, '15, who was suffering from an injury, and Litchfield, '16, who was barred under the Freshman rule; but Captain Norman S. Taber of Brown finished second, and the team took fourth place, a creditable showing, and one that promises much for the future of track athletics at the university.

The team scores follow:

Harvard, 32; Cornell, 48; Dartmouth, 87; Brown, 117; Pennsylvania, 154; M. I. T., 156; Syracuse, 174; Princeton, 199; Yale, 207; C. C. N. Y., 312.

John Paul Jones of Cornell went ahead at the half mile, increased his lead gradually to twenty yards, and at the mile to fifty, and from then on gained right along. As he crossed the finish line, Taber of Brown and Copeland of Harvard had just rounded the turn at Sibley College, about 200 yards behind. Copeland made a game fight, but Taber's sprint at the finish beat him.

Thousands lined the course during the

race, which was held under ideal weather conditions and was well managed.

The bunch was well together for a half mile or so, but then Jones and the leaders pulled ahead. The first twenty men to score, as indicated in the summary, were well ahead all through the race. The names and time follow.

Jones, Cornell, 32:29 1-5; Taber, Brown, 33:04 1-5; Copeland, Harvard, 33:06 3-5; Boyd, Harvard, 33:26; Ball, Dartmouth, 33:35; Brodt, Cornell, 33:37; Lawless, Harvard, 33:42; Carter, Harvard, 33:53; Longfield, Cornell, 34:03; McClure, Harvard, 34:04; Harmon, Dartmouth, 34:08; Blackman, Harvard, 34:10; Rogers, Brown, 34:21; Langer, Pennsylvania, 34:30; Finch, Cornell, 34:34; Marcceau, Dartmouth, 34:36; Cadiz, Cornell, 34:37; Dane, Syracuse, 34:37; Cook, Brown, 34:38; Day, Dartmouth, 34:51.

FRESHMAN OFFICERS

The result of the freshman elections was as follows:

President—J. M. Wade of Trenton, Tenn.

First Vice-President—S. T. MacNeill of Newton Centre, Mass.

Second Vice-President—H. Joslin of Media, Pa.

Secretary—H. B. Webb of Gouverneur, N. Y.

Treasurer—W. H. Ormsby of Dorchester, Mass.

Wade was a star football man at Morgan Park Academy, Chicago, and has proved his ability to play the game on the Varsity.

GYM BALL

The Gym Ball will take place this year in Sayles Hall on Dec. 18, where the dancing will continue from 9 p. m. to 2 a. m. The tickets for the ball will be \$3.00 apiece, or \$5.00 for a couple. The committee in charge of the ball this year consists of J. T. Walker, Jr., chairman; A. W. Howe, Jr., treasurer and secretary; J. H. Farnham, G. S. Goodspeed, E. M. Medbury, R. H. McLaughlin, H. W. Munro, W. J. Phillips, H. R. Redington, M. E. Sawin, J. I. Shepard and F. H. Wilke.

BROWN 0, YALE 10

Yale was able to score only one touch-down against Brown in the annual game at New Haven Nov. 9. A goal from the field, however, gave the Blue one addi-

tional score. Brown could not cross the Yale goal line. The game is well summarized in the following extracts from leading papers of the next day:

New York Tribune: "It was not until the second half that Yale was able to break down the stubborn and dogged defence of Brown and win the game by a score of 10 to 0. The game was a great one from the Brown point of view, but a great disappointment to Yale. On the third play Brown fumbled to Yale on its 30-yard line, only to prove that its defensive strength was equal to the occasion, for Yale lost the ball on downs after reaching Brown's 10-yard line. Henry made the first of a number of poor punts under trying conditions. In the second quarter the game was in Brown's hands, so far as the attack was concerned, and four times did the Brown men attempt to score by goals from the field after Yale had checked their attack. The second half was Yale's all through, though Brown proved its willingness and strength by holding the Yale attack for downs on its 10-yard line."

New York Times: "Yale did not show very much football, and it was evident that they did not want to. Brown outplayed the Elis during the first half, young Crowther, the mainspring of the Brown attack, being the most prominent figure in the melee of struggling athletes. He was here, there and everywhere, and was so small that the Yale tacklers missed him time and again when they hurled themselves at his fleeting figure. All during the first two periods, whenever Henry, Tenney and Bartlett, the Brown backs, failed to get the required distance, the wee quarterback hid himself behind a shift interference and was lost to view, but only to bob up again after he had shot his small frame through some hole in the Yale line."

New York Sun: "A distinct disappointment was felt by the thousands of Yale enthusiasts in the grandstands when the Yale football team was able to defeat Brown by only 10 points and for the greater part of the contest was outplayed. Brown had four good shots at goal from the field and missed them all. Three of the tries were made by Ashbaugh and the other one by Crowther. Once Brown held Yale for downs on the Brown 15-yard

line, and just before the only touchdown of the game it looked as if Brown had held Yale again."

New York Herald: "Brown presented a rare but not new formation of the backs. Three of these arrayed themselves at the points of a V, the apex being away from the line and the jaws opening to either side of the quarterback, who stood slightly in front of the formation. With this formation, Brown elected at the beginning of the game to attack, and attack repeatedly, Yale's line from tackle to tackle. The results of this attack were only slight gains, regularly terminating in a punt. Notwithstanding, Brown outrushed Yale in the first half. Toward the close Brown called into action a simple but cleverly executed forward pass system by which the ball was soon carried to a point 25 yards from Yale's goal line. But the Blue line was not to be pierced, and Brown tried and barely missed a goal from placement. Again, again and again Brown brought the play back to Yale's 25-yard line, the chain of plays upon each onslaught terminating in a place kick for the Blue's goal. One kick was wide and two were blocked."

New York American: "After forcing the play throughout the first half and missing six chances to score, Brown weakened in the second half."

The line-up:

YALE	BROWN
Gallauer, l. e.....	l. e., Langdon
Talbot, l. t.....	l. t., Murphy
Arnold, l. g.....	l. g., Kulp
Ketcham, c.....	c., Mitchell
Pendleton, r. g.....	r. g., Gottstein
Warren, r. t.....	r. t., Kratz
Avery, r. e.....	r. e., Ashbaugh
Cornell, q. b.....	q. b., Crowther
Philbin, l. h. b.....	l. h. b., Tenney
Spaulding, r. h. b.....	r. h. b., Bartlett
Flynn, f. b.....	f. b., Henry

Score—Yale 10, Brown 0. Touchdown—Flynn. Goal from touchdown—Flynn. Goal from field—Pumpelly. Umpire—Croland, Dartmouth. Referee—Okeson, Lehigh. Head linesman—Gillender, Pennsylvania. Time—15-minute periods. Substitutes: Yale—Sheldon for Gallauer, Markle for Spaulding, Spaulding for Markle, Pumpelly for Flynn, Wiser for Philbin, Wheeler for Cornell, Dyer for Wheeler, Reid for Pendleton, Warren for Talbot; Brown—Wade for Murphy, Murphy for Wade, Bean for Bartlett, Andrews for Langdon. Attendance—15,000.

The Yale Alumni Weekly of Nov. 15 said: During the first half of the game

Yale was outplayed, and if Brown had had a drop kicker the final result would probably have been reversed. As it was, Brown gained more ground in the game than Yale did. In the rushing game, Yale gained 183 yards in 24 rushes; Brown 122 yards in 20 rushes. Yale had one successful forward pass which netted 17 yards, making Yale's total gains 200 yards. Brown made seven successful forward passes which gained 102 yards, making her total gains 224 yards. This summarizes the general weakness of the team against an inferior Brown eleven."

BROWN 21, LAFAYETTE 7

In the Lafayette game, Nov. 16, at Andrews Field, Brown did not play the high-class football that has characterized many of her earlier contests. The team did not get together in the opening periods and at no time did they afford their runners a semblance of interference.

The game was won on the playing of individual men. Foremost among these was Crowther, quarterback. Time and again he broke away and, single-handed, picked his way among the Lafayette warriors for long gains. In the final period he shot a forward pass to Captain Ashbaugh 40 yards away, with the accuracy of a well-sighted rifle.

Ashbaugh was also a bright and shining light. Kulp was a tower of strength in the line. Tenney and Henry were the substantial ground-getters through the Lafayette line. Andrews played the strongest defensive game of any man on the Brown team.

Lafayette opened the game with a jump, receiving the ball on the kick-off and plunging through the Brown line for a first down, and continued their irresistible offense until a touchdown was scored by Large, after a splendid 16-yard end run by Lerch.

In the second period Brown bucked up and held Lafayette, and finally broke through into the scoring column themselves. Each of the subsequent periods was productive of a touchdown and goal for the Providence team, and even when a Lafayette team faced them which would scarcely be picked as a scrub aggregation on March Field, they had to fight for every inch of ground.

Hennessy was the mainstay of the Lafayette backfield. Gross was able to gain intermittently, and was head and shoulders above his teammates in the secondary defense.

The line-up:

BROWN	LAFAYETTE
Langdon, l. e.....	l. e., Stone
Murphy, l. t.....	l. t., Royer
Kulp, l. g.....	l. g., Woodward
Mitchell, c.....	c., Tischler
Gottstein, r. g.....	r. g., Holmes
Kratz, r. t.....	r. t., Bryer
Ashbaugh, r. e.....	r. e., Pardee
Crowther, q. b.....	q. b., Hammond
Tenney, l. h. b.....	l. h. b., Steele
Bean, r. h. b.....	r. h. b., Large
Henry, f. b.....	f. b., Hennessy

Substitutions: For Brown—Andrews and McLaughlin for Langdon, Goldberg for Murphy, Metcalf for Tenney, Bartlett for Bean, Haslett for Henry; for Lafayette—Huestis for Royer, Gulick and Deturk for Woodward, Diamond for Harmond, Lerch for Steele, Kelly for Lerch, Kelly and Dannehower for Large. Touchdowns—Bartlett, Tenney, Crowther, Large. Goals from touchdowns—Ashbaugh (3), Bryer. Referee—Crolis of Dartmouth. Umpire—Okeson of Lehigh. Head linesman—Davis of Wesleyan. Time of periods—13 minutes each.

BROWN 21, NORWICH 7

In the game of Nov. 23 at Andrews Field, Brown scored first in the opening period after an exchange of punts and a penalty on Norwich for holding had given Brown the ball on her opponents' thirty-eight-yard line. A series of line plunges by Tenney and Bean took the ball over in straight plays.

During the second and third periods the Norwich players put up a plucky fight, and it was not until the fourth period that Brown was able to score again, Bean and Tenney again carrying the ball. The third score followed quickly after the second. Brown had advanced the ball to Norwich's eleven-yard line, when a Norwich man intercepted a forward pass. A penalty sent Norwich back to her one-yard line, and Underhill punted out to the twenty-yard line. Before a Brown player could touch the ball, Norwich players were all around it. Ashbaugh darted in from the outside, picked up the ball, and was down on the three-yard line. Metcalf went over for the touchdown. A little later Brown carried the ball over for a fourth touchdown, but Bartlett dropped the ball after he got across with it.

Norwich's score came toward the close of the period. In an open formation, the team worked a triple pass, Burwell getting away for a forty-five-yard run. It was the prettiest bit of open play seen on the field this year. Two more tries with the triple pass failed to gain, but a forward pass from the same formation went off finely, and O'Dowd made a beautiful fifty-yard run through a broken field for the touchdown. The line-up:

BROWN	NORWICH
Langdon, Andrews, l. e....	l. e., O'Dowd, Rich
Murphy, l. t.....	l. t., Kimball
Goldberg, l. g.....	l. g., Craig, Jones
Staff, c.....	c., Burch, Smith
Gottstein, r. g.....	r. g., Marsh
Kratz, F. Wade, r. t.....	r. t., Alvold
Ashbaugh, r. e.....	r. e., Lee, Tomassi
Crowther, McLean, q. b.,	

q. b., Thompson, Brewster, Murray
Tenney, Metcalf, l. h. b..... l. h. b., Burwell
Bean, Bartlett, r. h. b..... r. h. b., Belyea
Henry, Hazlett, f. b..... f. b., Underhill
Touchdowns—Bean (2), Metcalf, O'Dowd.
Goals from touchdowns—Ashbaugh (3), Underhill. Referee—Pendleton of Bowdoin. Umpire—Davis of Wesleyan. Head linesman—French of Bowdoin.

SHAKESPEARE ON FOOTBALL

"Down! Down!"—Henry V.
"Well placed."—Henry V.
"An excellent pass."—The Tempest.
"A touch, a touch, I do confess."—Hamlet.
"I do commend you to their backs."—Macbeth.
"More rushes! More rushes."—Henry IV.
"Pell mell, down with them!"—Love's Labour's Lost.
"This shouldering of each other."—Henry VI.
"Being down, I have the placing."—Cymbeline.
"Let him not pass but kill him rather."—Othello.
"'Tis sport to maul a runner."—Anthony and Cleopatra.
"I'll catch it ere it come to ground."—Macbeth.
"We must have bloody noses and cracked crowns."—Henry IV.
"Worthy sir, thou bleedest; thy exercise hath been too violent."—Coriolanus.
"It's the first time that ever I heard breaking of ribs was sport."—As You Like It.—Boston Transcript.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Faculty

Professor Richardson read a paper on "High school mathematics from a college standpoint" at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction Nov. 1.

Professor Upton is announced to give five lectures in the general course offered at the Rhode Island Normal School. Professor Colvin will give two lectures in the same course. The opening lecture in the library course offered at the school was given by Mr. Koopman Nov. 12.

Professor Crosby is giving a course of seven readings, Oct. 22-Jan. 21, for the benefit of the Providence Day Nursery Association.

At the twenty-seventh annual session of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, held at Yale University Nov. 1, Professor Fowler of the department of Biblical Literature and History spoke on the subject, "The college degree ought to be given for work done in college plus work done in preparatory school." Following a dinner in Association Hall that evening, President Meiklejohn of Amherst gave an address.

Dean Randall and Professor Dealey were the representatives of the university at the annual meeting of the Association of New England Colleges, held at Bowdoin College Nov. 12.

Professor Dealey will give at Bell Street Chapel during the winter a course of six lectures on subjects in the field of social science.

The Macmillan Co. is putting through the press a volume by Professor Walter.

At the annual meeting of the Providence Society for Organizing Charity, Dr. Faunce, who has been its president for thirteen years, found it necessary to retire on account of his trip abroad during the current year. The following resolutions were passed: "Resolved, That in view of the retirement of Dr. Faunce as president of the Providence Society for Organizing Charity, the board of directors wishes to put on record their deep appreciation of his long and faithful service. To his wide vision of the field, his patient and careful oversight of detail and his courageous optimism has been due in a large measure the marked progress of the society during the thirteen years of his presidency." Dr. Faunce is succeeded by Henry D. Sharpe, '94.

Alumni

1861

Dr. Henry S. Burrage, who last summer went to England for what he hoped would be a protracted stay, was obliged to return on account of ill-health. His friends will be glad to know that he is on the way to a rapid and complete recovery, and that he was able virtually to finish the historical researches which formed one of his principal objects in

going abroad. His address for the winter is 21 Berkeley st., Cambridge, Mass.

1862

A luncheon was given in Worcester, Mass., Nov. 6, by his daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Lincoln, Bates, '93, to ex-Professor Thomas L. Angell, in honor of his seventy-fifth birthday. Among those present were Rev. E. S. Knapp of Worcester and Dr. William H. Bowen, '57, of Providence.

1873

Charles C. Kneisly of Guthrie, Oklahoma, has issued a pamphlet giving the Masonic statistics of the continental United States for 1911.

William E. Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library, read a paper at the November meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association on "Possibilities of aid to the smaller by the larger libraries."

1874

Abel P. Tanner, Democrat, has been elected to the Connecticut General Assembly from New London.

1882

Charles H. Wheeler began last August his duties as pastor of the Federated Church at Somerset, Mass., which was formed from the union of the Baptist and Congregational churches. In a page notice of this interesting experiment, given in the Providence Journal of Nov. 10, it is stated that with half the equipment the results are twice as great as before.

1883

Dr. James H. Davenport was elected Nov. 5 a member of the Common Council of Providence on the Democratic ticket. He has been for twenty-five years on the staff of the Rhode Island Hospital.

Ex-Governor Edward C. Stokes is vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee of New Jersey.

Isaac B. Burgess, who for the last few weeks has been assisting in the work at the First Baptist Church, will leave Providence the latter part of December to become the general secretary of the New Jersey Sunday School Association. Mr. Burgess became director of religious instruction at the church in October, 1908, but was obliged to resign in the spring of 1911 because of ill health.

1884

Professor A. D. Cole, head of the department of physics of the Ohio State University, represented that institution at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of Mr. Holyoke College Oct. 8 and 9, and at the inauguration of

President Meiklejohn of Amherst College Oct. 16.

The First Baptist Church, Melrose, Mass., on the evening of Nov. 14, tendered a reception to the pastor, Rev. Augustus Erving Scoville, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination. Congratulatory addresses were made by Rev. Robert Woods Van Kirk, West Newton, and Rev. Edward Pratt Tuller, D. D., of the Brighton Avenue Baptist Church, Allston, classmates of Mr. Scoville; and Rev. Thomas Simms, D. D., pastor of the Congregational Church, Melrose. Mr. Scoville was ordained in Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., where he served four years, removing thence to Akron, Ohio, where he remained eight years. He is completing his thirteenth year in Melrose. Numerous additions to the membership and the erection of a beautiful, modern church edifice have marked his pastorate.

1885

Arthur P. Sumner was elected Nov. 5 a Republican member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives for the second Providence district. He is spoken of as the possible deputy speaker.

Judge Norman S. Dike, Nov. 22, pronounced suspended sentence involving perpetual banishment from the state of New York upon a woman who pleaded guilty to arson in the second degree. Said Judge Dike privately in regard to this novel form of punishment: "It was out of consideration for the prisoner, as well as the community, that I expelled her. The suspended sentence is the greatest power for doing good that a judge has, and I exercised it."

1887

Theodore F. Green, the Democratic candidate for governor of Rhode Island, was defeated Nov. 5 by a small plurality.

Joseph Walker polled 143,538 votes as the Republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts on Nov. 5, but Governor Foss had 192,178.

1890

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. A. Heiser of Providence left on Oct. 12 for Baltimore to take up their residence on the country estate which they have purchased near there.

1891

The University Club of White Plains, N. Y., an organization of about one hundred members, including graduates from some thirty-five universities and colleges, has elected Frank E. Winsor president for the year 1912-1913.

Rev. Leo Boone Thomas, ex-'91, of Swampscott, Mass., has been called to the pastorate of the North Baptist Church of Port Chester, N. Y.

1892

William Chauncy Langdon gave an address at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction Nov. 1 on "The modern

pageant as a form of education." Mr. Langdon has an illustrated article in *The Survey* for Nov. 23 on "The Philadelphia historical pageant."

1893

W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University, is joint author of a volume just issued by the United States Bureau of Education, entitled: "Special Collections in Libraries in the United States."

1894

Henry D. Sharpe has been elected president of the board of directors of the Providence Society for Organizing Charity, to succeed Dr. Faunce, who resigned on account of his trip abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Steere are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Ruth Graves Steere, Nov. 12, 1912.

Mr. Lewis A. Waterman and Mrs. Katharine (Utter) Waterman, g. '94-'98, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Nicholas Utter Waterman, Nov. 7, 1912.

1895

Bostonia, the quarterly publication of Boston University, devotes two pages to a review of Professor Dallas Lore Sharp's "Winter," which has recently been issued by the Houghton, Mifflin Co.

Rev. Will Edward Gardner declined re-election as department secretary of the Episcopal Missionary Council, and has been made general secretary of the board of education of the Episcopal Church.

1896

Dr. Williston Walker, professor of church history at Yale, begins an extended review of Champlin Burrage's "Early English Dissenters" in the *American Historical Review* with the following tribute to the value of Mr. Burrage's historical work: "No American scholar has done so much in recent years to illuminate the beginnings of the religious movements which intimately influenced New England as has Mr. Champlin Burrage. His discoveries and investigations concerning Robert Browne have remade the portrait of that early Congregationalist. John Robinson is better understood, thanks to his work. The origin and development of the church covenant idea has been made more evident by his researches. It is, therefore, with anticipation of fresh material of value that one takes up the two volumes issued in the handsome form adopted by the Cambridge University Press, nor is the expectation disappointed."

Arthur Deerin Call contributed to the Psychological Clinic for May an account of "Dr. Dawson's inductive study of school children."

William C. Bliss was one of the commission of three appointed by the governor of Rhode Island to visit Washington to submit facts concerning the suspension of work on the Grand Trunk railroad in the state.

1897

Rev. B. T. Livingston has accepted a call to the Columbia Street Baptist Church of Bangor, Me., and will assume his new duties in January. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1869, and came to this country when twelve years of age. He was graduated at Newton in 1900. He has been a pastor in Providence for twelve years, five years at Jefferson Street Baptist Church, and seven at the Union Baptist Church.

One of the largest private houses in New York is the structure being built for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at No. 10 West Fifty-fourth st., and now almost completed. It is expected Mr. Rockefeller will move into his new home by Christmas. When a New York millionaire builds a new house its lavishness, beauty or costliness is usually the main feature. Mr. Rockefeller's home is unique in having for its dominant characteristics size and simplicity. Its cost will be about \$200,000.

Little, Brown & Co. have published "Folk Tales of East and West," by Professor John Harrington Cox.

J. Parker Coombs, ex-'97, has left grand opera, and is living on a little farm in Freeport, Me. As a souvenir of the Hippodrome, where he performed for several years, he has a small pet jackass. This donkey he used when he was playing with Raymond Hitchcock in the "Yankee Consul," and now it is one of his chief treasures on the farm. Mr. Coombs has taken quite an active interest in politics, and his mule was a prominent figure in the recent Democratic celebration at Freeport.

1898

Charles Atwood Marsh is teacher of mathematics in the high school at Malden, Mass., which has over a thousand pupils.

Guilford C. Hathaway of Fall River was elected Nov. 5 register of probate and insolvency for the county of Bristol.

Born, July 12, 1912, to Robert Kerr Lyons, ex-'99, and Minnie L. Bartlett Lyons, '01, a son, Bartlett Howell Lyons.

1899

Arthur H. Blanchard, professor of highway engineering at Columbia University, has been appointed a reporter for the United States at the third International Road Congress to be held in London in June, 1913, on the third question, "Construction of macadamized roads bound with tarry, bituminous, or asphaltic materials." On Nov. 25 he delivered an address entitled, "The Art and Science of Highway Engineering," at the celebration of founders' day at the Clarkson School of Technology.

Born, Oct. 26, 1912, at the Sherman Square Hotel, New York city, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wyckoff, a daughter, Elizabeth Hervey Wyckoff.

1899 and 1904

H. E. Kimball, ex-'04, has succeeded W. W. Massie, ex-'99, as commodore of the Rhode Island Yacht Club.

1900

The place of honor in the American Historical Review for October is given to a 28-page article by Waldo G. Leland on "The National Archives: a Programme." The Nation for Nov. 7 devotes an entire page to a commendatory notice of Mr. Leland's article, pronouncing it authoritative, and supporting the writer's contention for the establishment of national archives with a commission, an expert archivist in charge, and a fire-proof, properly designed building of its own. The Nation asserts "that there is no subject connected with the machinery of our government which demands a prompter attention at the hands of congress." When the commission is created it will fortunately not have to look far for an ideal archivist.

Nathan A. Tufts was re-elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives for a fourth term Nov. 5.

Born, Sept. 17, 1912, in Providence, to Dr. Herbert H. Armington and Mrs. Theodora G. B. Armington, ex-'01, a son, Richard Wickes Armington.

1901

Born, Sept. 23, 1912, at Washington, D. C., to Harry Lee Watson and Maude Pierce Watson, a son, Harry Lee Watson, Jr.

Halley T. Waller is general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Akron, O., having begun his duties there Sept. 17. Incidentally, his removal to that city doubled the number of its Brown graduates, Jonathan Taylor, '97, having been previously the only Brown man residing there.

1902

Dr. Crawford R. Green of Troy, N. Y., in an article upon "Reforming Parents," in the Craftsman, suggests the constantly increasing menace of over-participation in social life on the part of men and women who are parents. "The increase of luxurious living among families of moderate means as well as among the rich, evidenced by the growing popularity of hotel and club life among both men and women and the ever increasing call of the automobile, the golf links and the yacht—all these constitute a great and serious factor in our social life whereby the child is made to suffer. No tutor, however competent, can perform the duties of a father, and no nurse maid can fulfill the true vocation of the mother. The vital problem of childhood is not so much what society may do toward the alleviation of unsatisfactory conditions of children as a class, but rather what the individual parent may learn of the truths of child life and put to practical use, working independently in the home."

James B. Littlefield has been unanimously elected captain of the Third Company, C. A. C., Rhode Island National Guard, succeeding Capt. G. Edward Buxton, Jr., who recently resigned.

1903

Col. and Mrs. Harvey A. Baker are receiv-

ing congratulations on the birth of a son Nov. 5.

Born, at Forest Grove, Ore., Oct. 25, 1912, to Lester Burrell Shippee and Edna Isabel (Warner) Shippee, '00, a daughter, Elizabeth Greene Shippee.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hurley, ex-'03, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

Henry B. Drowne, instructor in highway engineering at Columbia University, has been appointed the reporter for the United States at the third International Road Congress to be held in London in June, 1913, on the second question, "Types of surfacing to be adopted on bridges, viaducts, etc."

1904

The present address of Charles Frederic Savage and Ethel Rich Savage, '03, is Lancaster, N. H. Mr. Savage is county secretary of the Northern New Hampshire County Y. M. C. A.

1905

Married, Sept. 28, 1912, at East Wallingford, Vt., Dr. Fred H. Freeman and Miss Jessie Wheeler, '01. They will make their home in Surry, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Wells (Ethel Shipman) are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Nov. 8.

A cablegram received Sept. 29 from Judson Adams Crane, teacher of law in Pei-Yang University, Tientsin, China, announced the birth of a daughter, Dorothy Oakes Crane.

E. K. Fretwell, A. M., 1905, is again playing the leading role at the New York Hippodrome in its new production, "Under Many Flags." As "Captain Strong" he sings several baritone solos, evoking favorable comment by well-known critics. Mr. Fretwell is also head of the English department of the Polytechnical Preparatory Institute of Brooklyn.

1906

Gene Ware, the university organist, gave, Nov. 7, the first of the series of organ recitals to be given under the auspices of the Rhode Island Federation of Music Clubs in Sayles Hall. Mr. Ware's programme consisted entirely of the work of English composers, the first part old English compositions and the second part modern.

Gardner T. Hart, ex-'06, is connected with the New York Sun in its city department.

Alexander Graham, formerly with Everybody's Magazine, has taken a position with the Pictorial Review as sales and subscription promotion expert. His office is at 226 West 39th st., New York city.

Theodore W. Gordon and Miss Mabel C. Ashworth, both of 1906, were married, Oct. 30, at 1350 Elmwood av., Providence, the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the groom's father, Rev. C. E. Gordon of Derby, Vt. The groom's brother, Rev. E. R.

Gordon, '07, acted as best man. The ushers were Howard Rice, ex-'06, H. W. Hastings, '04, F. H. Smith, '05, and E. B. Moulton, '07. After their wedding trip the bride and groom will make their home at 314 Glenwood blvd., Schenectady, N. Y., where Mr. Gordon has a position with the General Electric Company. Mr. Gordon is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and Mrs. Gordon of the Alpha Beta.

Rev. and Mrs. Walter Douglas Swaffield of Danielson, Conn., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Nov. 17. Mrs. Swaffield was Miss Helen Hartwell of Providence.

1908

Dr. Clifton R. Gardner, ex-'08, has been missing since Sept. 16 from the Post Graduate Hospital, New York city, in which he was a member of the staff. His body was found, Nov. 8, in Lakeville, Mass., on the shore of Long pond. The medical examiner pronounced the case one of suicide.

Born, Sept. 22, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Hempel, a son, Carl Herman Hempel. Mr. Hempel is now serving a fourth year as principal of the Sagamore Grammar School, and is also superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school, scout master of the Sandwich Boy Scouts and secretary of the Barnstable County Y. M. C. A.

Carl H. Carson is teaching English, and Greek and Roman history at the Polytechnical Preparatory Institute of Brooklyn.

W. C. West has been stationed for about a year at Lingayan, Pangasinan, P. I., as district engineer of the Bureau of Public Works, Manila, in charge of the Pangasinan district, one of the three first class districts in the islands. The work consists chiefly of the construction of metalled highways and reinforced concrete bridges.

J. C. McDonald has left the H. B. Smith Co., and since Oct. 1 has been with the Pfaunder Company, manufacturers of glass enamel lined tanks for brewing and dairy and fruit products equipment. His business address is 165 Broadway, New York city.

1909

George T. Huxford and Miss Ada Ashby Parker were married in Providence, Oct. 10. Their address is 26 Carolina av., Providence.

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., is engaged in the practice of the law at 24 Broad st., New York city.

Hubert R. Ede has recently joined the city staff of the Newark Star, Newark, N. J.

Albert Harkness, having graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is now associated with Arthur and Franklin B. Ware, architects, 1170 Broadway, New York city.

Robert F. Chambers is engaged in research chemistry in the laboratory of the General Electric Co. at Pittsfield, Mass. His address is 139 South st., Pittsfield.

Born, Oct. 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Hagar, a son, Russell Perry Hagar. Mr.

Hagar became principal of the Manton Avenue School, Providence, Nov. 1.

1910

William H. Kent is connected with the merchandise department of William Filene's Son's Company of Boston, Mass.

Carl R. Raquet has taken a position with the B. F. Sturtevant Co., manufacturers of fans and blowers, as manager of the popular apparatus department for Philadelphia.

Joseph H. Cull is connected with the New York office of the General Electric Co., his address being 188 Hall st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Married, Sept. 11, 1912, at the home of the bride's parents, Whitinsville, Mass., Harry B. O'Neil and Miss Marion de Sales Roche. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil will live at 61 Court st., Keene, N. H. Mr. O'Neil is a civil engineer and surveyor in Keene.

1911

Married, Nov. 14, in St. James' Episcopal Church, New York city, David S. Baker, ex-'11, and Miss Dorothy Harvey, daughter of Mr. Ashton Harvey of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Baker will make their home in New York.

Married, Aug. 2, 1912, R. H. M. Canfield and Miss Bessie M. Zeller-Russell. Their home address is 662 Park av., Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Canfield is with the Erie railroad bridge department, 50 Church st., New York city.

Frank Evans Seagrave, A. M., '11, the Providence astronomer, has been appointed to take charge of the large telescope of the Harvard Observatory, through which all important observations at the station are made. His special study will be variable stars at their minimum brightness. Mr. Seagrave was born in Providence in 1860. He studied at the Harvard College Observatory, 1875-77. He has attended three total eclipse expeditions and has done much special astronomical work. He gained an international reputation by his observations in connection with Halley's comet. Two years before the comet was due to put in an appearance he computed its ephemeris. His figures were published in the *Astronomical Review* and taken by Flammarion, the noted French astronomer, as the most accurate computed. When the comet appeared its position in the heavens was almost identical with the position figured out beforehand by Mr. Seagrave, and it appeared within a fraction of a minute of the time he had predicted. He also worked out the course the comet would take in its sweep of the heavens, and this also proved exceptionally accurate.

1912

Richard B. Wilson has entered the Columbia Law School.

BROWN CLUB IN NEW YORK

Nov. 14, 1912

On Friday evening, Nov. 1, the club entertained President W. H. P. Faunce at an in-

formal farewell dinner in the club dining room. President Stanley voiced the sentiments of the club in wishing Dr. Faunce "bon voyage" on his long tour.

The annual ladies' day, held on election day, Nov. 5, was a huge success. The patronesses were Mrs. E. O. Stanley, Mrs. William R. Dorman, Miss Dorman, Mrs. H. B. Keen. Those who poured tea were Mrs. Edward A. Gushee, Mrs. R. R. Hunter, Mrs. C. B. Dana, Mrs. J. M. Kent. Ices were served by Miss Murphy, Miss McIlvain, Miss P. A. Cawley, Miss King, Miss Woodruff. From 4 until 6 o'clock the club rooms were thronged with the members, their wives and friends. Brown songs and selections by the new tel-electric piano-player recently purchased by the club furnished the entertainment. Upwards of fifty people, members and guests, sat down to dinner in the club dining room after the reception, and later awaited the election returns.

A large delegation of New York alumni attended the Brown-Yale game in New Haven on Nov. 9, and those who were not so fortunate were treated to a vivid description of some features of the game by Secretary Keen at the next smoker of the club.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, S. A. Moffat, '02, a charter member of the Brown Club in New York, and now national field scout commissioner of the Boy Scouts, gave a talk on "The Boy Scout Movement." Mr. Moffat showed how the movement started in America as a result of Sir Baden-Powell's success with the boys of England. The organization is non-military, non-sectarian. The Boy Scouts are gradually getting the confidence of the labor unions, hitherto strongly opposed to them; troops are being formed in all churches, under all creeds. There is hardly a town or village throughout the United States which has not its company of Boy Scouts, and the organization of the Boy Scouts in the insular possessions of the United States, notably in Porto Rico, is proving a potent factor in training the boys to loyalty to the American flag and American institutions and ideals. About thirty men greeted Mr. Moffat and were deeply interested in his description of the work.

*H. G. Carpenter,
For Press Committee*

BROWN MEN IN PHILADELPHIA

The Brown Alumni Association of Philadelphia requests that names and addresses of any men who have been connected with the university and who have recently become residents of Philadelphia or vicinity be sent to its secretary, Pierson T. Fort, 1114 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Alumnae

1898

Norma Garvin died by drowning in the New river, Lonsdale, Nov. 20. The medical exam-

iner pronounced the case one of suicide during temporary insanity.

1901

Margaret N. Goodwin and Judith Hopkins, '06, spent the summer in Holland, Germany and Switzerland.

The address of Florence Rafter McCusker is 382 Broad st., Providence.

1906

Edith A. Barr is teaching English at the William Penn High School, Philadelphia. Her address is 1804 Tioga st., Philadelphia, Pa.

1908

Mary W. Arnold is teaching at the Bronson School, Providence.

Caroline B. Phillips is living at her home, 345 Potter av., Providence.

1910

Leila Tucker is teaching at the Bronson School, Providence.

A. Marie Blain is studying music in Boston. Her address is 75 Gainsboro st., Boston, Mass.

1911

Emma Dahlgren is teaching in the Technical High School, Providence.

Helen Bell is teaching French at Traif Academy, Kittery, Me.

Irene C. Perry is in the library of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Jennie F. Robinson is substituting in the Brockton schools.

Irene Nelson is living at her home, 47 Park st., New Bedford, Mass.

Alice D. Holman is resident in charge at the Dorchester House, Dorchester, Mass.

1912

Elsie Anderson is teaching at Brewster, Mass.

THE BOOK SHELF

DALLAS LORE SHARP'S "WINTER"

The publishers have added to Professor Sharp's Nature Series a volume on Winter to follow that on The Fall of the Year, which forms the first volume of the series. Like all of Professor Sharp's books, this is full of bounding life. It is a book for boys and for men who have not lost the heart and eye of the boy. It is the kind of book that any nature lover and literature lover will enjoy. Its attractiveness is enhanced by Mr. Horsfall's expressive line drawings. A succeeding volume, The Spring of the Year, is announced.

Winter. By Dallas Lore Sharp. Illustrated by Robert Bruce Horsfall. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1912. x, 148 pages. The Dallas Lore Sharp Nature series. Price 60 cents.

BRONSON'S "AMERICAN POEMS"

Professor Bronson has added to his four carefully selected and edited volumes of "English Poems" one covering the poetic output of America from William Morrell to Emily Dickinson. The poems have been selected primarily with reference to school and college use, but serve well the purposes of the general reader. A relatively large space has been accorded to the earlier poets on account of the inaccessibility of their works to most readers, but the bulk of the volume is devoted to the great writers of the nineteenth century. The notes are especially to be commended. A very useful bibliography and convenient indices close the volume.

American Poems (1625-1892), selected and edited, with illustrative and explanatory notes and a bibliography, by Walter C. Bronson, Litt D. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1912, XVIII, 669 pages. Price \$1.50 net.

DEALEY'S "THE FAMILY"

In this convenient volume Professor Dealey presents the historical setting and the practical current problems relating to the family considered sociologically, with special reference to the American family. Chapters are devoted to a study of the influence of democracy and city conditions on American family life, and due account is taken of the great and promising development of the modern science of eugenics. The book cannot but exert a beneficial influence and deserves a wide circulation. It closes with a useful list of authorities, but the book has one fault which amounts to a bibliographical crime, *it has no index!* Charles Lamb once proposed the health of Napoleon because he shot a publisher. The buyer of this book who wants to find quickly all that the author has to say on a particular point, or, having read the book, wishes to refer to a paragraph treating of some special subject, will sigh for the good old days of Napoleon. This glaring defect should be remedied without fail in the second edition.

The family in its sociological aspects. By James Quayle Dealey, Ph. D. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1912. v, 137 pages.

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