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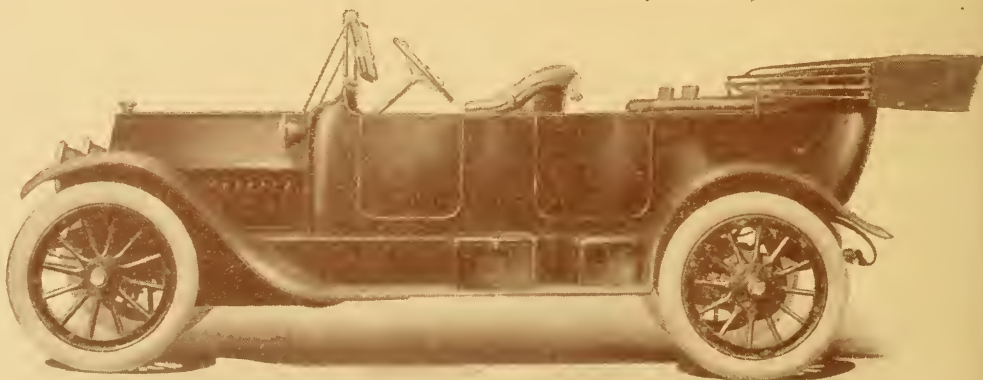
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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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VOL. XIII

PROVIDENCE, R. I., FEBRUARY, 1913

No. 7

THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND ITS CLOSE RELATIONSHIP TO BROWN UNIVERSITY

By Howard M. Chapin, 1908, Librarian



PORTRAIT AND SWORD OF COMMODORE OLIVER HAZARD PERRY
Who defeated the British in the Battle of Lake Erie in 1813—just 100 years ago
From originals owned by the Rhode Island Historical Society

The Rhode Island Historical Society, Brown University, touches it geographically although not directly connected with it on two sides and may well be said

to be dominated by it. The officers of the society are all Brown men. Professor W. H. Munro, '70, is president; William MacDonald, Littlefield professor of history, and Stephen O. Edwards, '79, are vice-presidents; Amasa M. Eaton, '61, is secretary; Robert P. Brown, '71, is treasurer, and Howard M. Chapin, '08, is librarian. Miss C. Irene Perry, '11, is cataloguer and Anthony McCabe, who for seventeen years was connected with the university, is assistant. As Professor Munro remarked in a recent address, eleven of the twelve charter members were Brown graduates, and with one exception all of the presidents of the society have either studied at or received degrees from Brown.

The society was founded in 1822, being the third institution of its kind in America. The need of such a society had long been apparent, and Theodore Foster, 1770, Stephen Hopkins, hon. 1784, Moses Brown, uncle of Nicholas, and other prominent men had long been saving from destruction priceless manuscripts in their private collections. These papers were turned over to the society soon after its formation and so laid the foundations of the present vast collection of manuscripts dealing with Colonial history.

The interior of the society's building is divided into a large central room, which is used as a general reading room, a lecture room, a manuscript vault, museum, offices and several smaller rooms. The books, with the exception of the manuscripts and the extremely rare volumes, are arranged about the rooms in wall cases almost as they might be in a large private library, as in effect this is. Members have the privilege of browsing at will among the volumes with a freedom which is perhaps one of the greatest charms of the library. Books are loaned only to members, but the general public is encouraged to use the library for serious study and to visit the museum and portrait gallery.

The society's library now contains about 30,000 bound volumes, 40,000 pamphlets and over 90,000 manuscripts.

The great aim of the society is, of course, the collection and preservation of Rhode Island material. To this end are collected histories of the state and of various towns in the state, state and town documents and reports, biographies of Rhode

Island men, books by Rhode Island authors and the reports of Rhode Island churches, schools, clubs, business and charitable organizations. Everything which has a Rhode Island bearing finds a place on the shelves.

The department of the library which is most used is the genealogical section. In collecting the 1400 volumes devoted to genealogy, the first aim has been to have every work in which any Rhode Island family figures. Beyond this, however, an effort has been made to obtain a representative collection of American genealogies and genealogical reference books. The industries which centre in Providence are constantly drawing to this state men from all sections of the country and the society tries to meet the wants of these newcomers quite as fully, so far as its resources permit, as of those who are bound to the state by older ties. The section thus developed, together with the collection of town histories, which so far as New England is concerned is practically complete, forms a working library for genealogical research such as can be found in few communities.

In collecting literature relating to the seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the society has naturally become the possessor of much material relating to the religious history of New England. It has a remarkable collection of early sermons and religious writings, biographies of ministers and publications of the various organizations maintained by the different sects established here.

The newspaper section, owing to the zeal and forethought of the founders of the society, is remarkably complete. The importance of these files of early newspapers to the student of history can scarcely be overestimated. The most remarkable file, that of the *Providence Gazette*, established in 1762, discontinued in 1825, lacks only eleven numbers. This is the most complete file of a long-continued newspaper in existence in this country. In 1857 the state designated the society as the depository of the files of papers publishing state laws, and by this means the series of important papers of the state is continued.

To the historical investigator the place of greatest interest in the society's building is the fire-proof vault, which contains

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AND the Public may be assur'd, that no Party Disputes will ever have a Place in this Paper: But in a Detail of News, which in this remote Part of the World may sometimes reasonably be expected, whatever may be presented, which will promote the Interest of this Colony, and tend to make us a more virtuous, a more flourishing, and a more happy People, will cheerfully be inserted.

AND as to the called Advice which may be contain'd in such Papers, cannot at all Times be ignor'd in this Case, will be taken in collat from them, which may appear to be such as may be of use to the Public.

AND it must appear unnecessary, to say any Thing relating to the Advantage which will accrue to the reading Part of this Colony, in having the Benefit of a public Paper to insert Advertisements, as the Example of our neighbouring Colonies, where Papers are published, is a convincing Proof of its general Service in that Respect.

AND for the more extensive and free Conveyance of this Paper to the several Towns in this Colony, this Method will be taken; to send all the Papers belonging to each respective Town, with the Name of each Subscriber wrote thereon, under Cover, and directed to some proper Person, residing where it will be attended with the least Difficulty to the Inhabitants receiving them, which they will be the best Judges of, and a Paper will be sent gratis to every such Person, for his Trouble and Care in delivering them.

AND as every Objection would willingly be remov'd, which may arise with respect to this Paper, in its first Publication; therefore, if it should be said, that the News is much smaller than those at present publish'd in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, let it be consider'd, that the Price is also less in Proportion, and that even in those large Places, with Provinces extensive and populous, the Paper publish'd amongst them, in their Inquiry contain'd no more than what might be compar'd in half a Sheet; and as the Number of Subscribers and Advertisements increase, their Papers were enlarg'd in Proportion. And if it should likewise be said, that the News is scanty in this Paper, it is somewhat late before publish'd—it will be acknowledg'd, that with Respect to Newport and Providence, who have the Advantage of a very early Intelligence, it will undoubtedly be said, that this ought also to be consider'd, that the Inhabitants who reside at a Distance from these two Towns, cannot have an Opportunity to be so immediately and properly acquainted therewith.

AND that the Number of Subscribers, at the Commencement of this Paper, is as far from being adequate to the Expense and Trouble which must consequently be devoted to that Service; yet it is not doubted, but that the Inhabitants of this Colony will cheerfully promote an Undertaking of this Kind.

THREE was Reason to believe, that this Paper would, at this Time, have been introduc'd to the Public with new

Character, as Part of a new Printing Office from London, had been contriv'd for, by the Printer thereof, principally for that Purpose, which may duly be expected; therefore 'tis hop'd these will be dispos'd with till its Arrival.

The Earl of Leicester Packet, Capt Morris, only arriv'd at Newport from Falkland, brought the following Intelligence.
From Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Munster, April 8.
The Battle of Veeche has succceeded by Capitulation within three or four Days. It was besieged by a Captain with a Detachment of 150 Men from Brunen. The Garrison consisted of 2 Companies; but what is hardly be credited, is, that upwards of 100 Pieces of Cannon and Mortars were found in the Place.
Landhuir (in Germany) March 22. The King of Prussia, who arriv'd here the 14th, set out the 19th for Gussau, where the Head Quarters of his Army will be established to-morrow.
Warsaw (Capital of Royal Prussia, in the Kingdom of Poland) March 22. Upon Advice that a large Body of Russian Troops, detach'd by the general Part of the Garrison of Sierow, was marching towards the Russian, in order to give them Battle, several Detachments of the latter, that were left behind, received Orders to join the main Body of their Army. Five or six Thousand Russians have pass'd the Vistula, and achieve the Motions of their Enemies. It does not yet seem to be decided whether the whole Army shall cross the River.
Prague (Capital of Bohemia) March 29. The Prussians push the Siege of Schweidnitz with the utmost Vigour, Marshal Daun being upon the March to relieve it; and as the King is coming in the Head of his Army to meet Marshal Daun, we expect almost every Moment to hear the News of a bloody Battle.
Dresden, March 17. The full Gild, that the Motions of Marshal Keith tend to make an Invasion in Bohemia, in order to favour the Project which the King of Prussia is going to execute there against Bohemia or Moravia.
LONDON.
April 1. The last Letter from Dresden says, that the Prussians are already in Action on every Side. Prince Henry of Prussia sits against the Army of Execution, and Marshal Keith has taken the Command of the Army in Pomerania against the Saxons and Russians.
The French having been disappointed in their attempt to get thro' the Straights of Gibraltar, by the preventing the junction of Du Quesne and De la Cloche's Squadron, in the Gulf of the Breck Reef, consisting of 26 Ships of the line, after being manouvred with all the hands from the privateers, and the discharge made up with land mare, are determin'd to come off to Cape Breton; and if they meet Admiral Hawke, to attack him, and as Admiral Hawke's Fleet consists of only 11 sail, several ships have been sent to join him from Newfoundland and Plymouth, to enable him to stop their voyage.
Admiralty Office, April 11.
Extract of a Letter from Admiral Osborne to Mr. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Phoenix, at sea, March 12. 1755.
On the 25th of last month, between Cape de Gatt and Cathagen, I fell in with M. de Quence, in the Foundry of 20, the Opheus of 22, the Oulissime of 22, and the Pleide of 24 guns, which were the four ships sent from Toulon to reinforce M. de la Cloche at Cathagen. On their first entry, they immediately disposed, and beat off several cannon; on which I detached five of each of the vessels with the main body, my five ships I had off the last of Cathagen, to watch their Squadron there, and about seven in the evening, Capt. Smith, in the Revenge of 24, supported by Capt. Hughes in the Berwick of 24, and Capt. Boscawen in the

The first page of the first number of the *Newport Mercury*, published at Newport, R. I. in 1758. From the original in the possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society. The *Mercury* is to day the oldest paper published in the United States.

beside the eighteenth century Rhode Island imprints, Rhode Island broadsides, maps and early American almanacs, the

society's manuscript collection. Among the notable groups are the Warner and Rice papers, which relate to the early his-

tery of Warwick; the correspondence of Nicholas Cooke, the Revolutionary governor of Rhode Island; the official papers of Esek Hopkins, first commander-in-chief of the American navy, and the collection of orderly books, muster rolls and manuscripts relating to Rhode Island's part in the Revolution. The most extensive single collection is that of the papers of Moses Brown, the Providence merchant and manufacturer. These furnish virtually a complete record of a successful business career from 1763-1820. Another important group is that of the papers of Theodore Foster, who was long one of the leaders in the civic life of the state and the first United States senator from Rhode Island.

The society is constantly receiving addi-

the picture is said to be made of wood from his flagship, the *Lawrence*, while the sword which appears in the illustration was presented to Commodore Perry by the city of Albany.

The sundial and compass used by Roger Williams on his journey as an exile from Massachusetts to Rhode Island is in a cabinet in this room. Over the gallery of the central room hangs the curtain of the old Providence theatre, painted in 1812, which depicts Providence as it was at that time.

In the museum are gathered many articles of historic interest. Among them are Indian arms and utensils, relics of the wars from that of King Philip to the Civil War, the famous apple tree root from the grave of Roger Williams, domes-



RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Waterman Street

tions to its manuscript collection, not only by purchase, but also by gift from Rhode Islanders and the descendants of Rhode Islanders living away from Narragansett Bay who wish to feel that their family papers will be permanently preserved. The society gladly receives and cares for any such gifts of separate manuscripts, diaries, account books or family papers, no matter how few in number.

Visitors to the library are particularly attracted to the pictures in the lecture room and to the small museum. In the lecture room hang views of old Providence and portraits of men and women prominent in the history of the university and the state. The accompanying cut shows the interesting portrait of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. The frame of

tic utensils of Colonial times and a collection of early paper money. Other articles of historical interest, which may be seen upon application to the librarian, are the coat worn by Oliver Hazard Perry during the battle of Lake Erie, the watch carried by Stephen Hopkins, the "Signer," and autograph letters and signatures of Roger Williams, Samuel Gorton, Nathaniel Greene, George and Martha Washington and Lafayette.

The collection of Rhode Island maps, which is very complete, includes a contemporary copy of the Mumford map of Rhode Island in 1720, the first map of the state.

The library and museum constitute only a part of the activities of the society. Each winter the society conducts a series of lec-

tures, open to members and their guests. It also issues a volume of annual proceedings, and has during its existence published ten volumes of documents relating to Rhode Island history. The publications of the society are distributed to members as issued.

In the past five years the society in co-operation with the state has marked with appropriate bronze tablets over twenty sites of historic interest in Rhode Island and has several more tablets in preparation.

The first president was James Fenner, class of 1789, who held the office from 1822 to 1833. He stood eminently high in political life, serving the state as senator and later as governor. The second president, John Howland, honorary 1835, was a Revolutionary patriot, held many high political positions and was one of the greatest public benefactors that ever lived in Rhode Island. He served the society from 1833 until 1854, in which year he died at the advanced age of 98. He was succeeded by Judge Albert G. Greene, '20, who held the office from 1855 to 1868. The next incumbent was Samuel G. Arnold, '41, the historian of the state, who presided from 1868 until his death in 1880. He was followed by Zachariah Allen, '13, a prominent manufacturer and public benefactor, whose term of service was ended by his sudden death in 1882. The next president was Professor William Gammell, '31, who also died in office, in 1889. Hon. Horatio Rogers, '55, was chosen his successor in the same year, and presided over the society through one of the most prosperous periods of its existence, until 1896. He was succeeded by Hon. John H. Stiness, '61, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. He resigned in 1902, and Mr. George T. Paine was elected president. He was extremely active in research work and it was owing to his efforts that Roger Williams's works were reprinted in a uniform edition in the Narragansett Club Publications. His death in 1903 soon left the office vacant. Professor Albert Harkness, '42, was elected president. He was succeeded in 1906 by Professor Wilfred H. Munro, '70, the present president.

The society is supported by the annual dues of the members, by state aid and by the income from its endowment fund, which fund now amounts to over \$51,000, and is constantly increasing by bequests from non-members as well as members. The entrance fee, which includes the dues for the current year, is \$5. Annual dues thereafter are \$3. Life membership is secured by the payment of \$50.

The library is continually used by students of the university, especially of course by those working under Professor MacDonald, as the archives of the society contain an immense amount of material on Rhode Island and Colonial history which cannot be found elsewhere. The old files



SEAL OF THE SOCIETY

This seal represents the union of the three original settlements which formed the State of Rhode Island.

of newspapers, the manuscript diaries and account books, as well as the printed works on the Colonial period, are, however, consulted by students in the economic as well as the history seminary. And, strange as it may seem, the astronomical department of the university is also indebted to the society. Professor Upton recently borrowed a beautifully drawn manuscript projection of the total eclipse of the sun which occurred at Providence in 1806. This projection was dated at Philadelphia, 3 July, 1799, and was of particular interest to Professor Upton because it was drawn upon a different plan from those with which modern astronomers are acquainted.

A PERMANENT BUREAU OF SOCIAL HYGIENE

By John D. Rockefeller, Jr., 1897

Reprinted from the public press of January 27

The Bureau of Social Hygiene came into existence about two years ago, as a result of the work of the special grand jury appointed to investigate the white slave traffic in New York city, which served during the first half of the year 1910. One of the recommendations made by it in the presentment handed up at the termination of its labors was that a public commission be appointed to study the social evil. The foreman of that body subsequently gave careful consideration to the character of the work which might properly be done by such a commission and the limitations under which it might operate.

In this connection separate, personal conferences were held with more than a hundred leading men and women in the city, among whom were lawyers, physicians, business men, bank presidents, presidents of commercial organizations, clergymen, settlement workers, social workers, labor leaders and reformers. These conferences developed the feeling that a public commission would labor under a number of disadvantages, such as the fact that it would be short lived, that its work would be done publicly, that at best it could hardly do more than present recommendations.

The conviction also grew that the main reason why more permanent results had not been obtained by the various organizations which had dealt with the subject of the social evil during the last ten or fifteen years was that most of them were temporary.

While active they materially improved the situation, but as their efforts were relaxed there came the inevitable return to much the same conditions as before.

The forces of evil are never greatly alarmed at the organization of investigating or reform bodies, for they know that they are generally composed of busy people, who cannot turn aside from their own affairs for any great length of time to carry on reforms, and that sooner or later their efforts will cease, and the patient

denizens of the underworld and their exploiters can then reappear and continue the traffic as formerly.

So the conviction grew that in order to make a real and lasting improvement in conditions a permanent organization should be created, the continuation of which would not be dependent upon a temporary wave of reform, nor upon the life of any man or group of men, but which would go on, generation after generation, continuously making warfare against the forces of evil.

It also appeared that a private organization would have, among other advantages, a certain freedom from publicity and from political bias, which a publicly appointed commission could not so easily avoid.

Therefore as the initial step in the winter of 1911 the Bureau of Social Hygiene was formed. Its present members are Miss Katharine Bement Davis, superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Paul M. Warburg of the firm of Kuhn, Loez & Co., Starr J. Murphy of the New York bar and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. As the work develops new members may be added.

One of the first things undertaken by the bureau was the establishment at Bedford Hills, adjacent to the reformatory, of a laboratory of social hygiene, under Miss Davis's direction. In this laboratory it is proposed to study from the physical, mental, social and moral side each person committed to the reformatory. This study will be carried on by experts, and each case will be kept under observation for from three weeks to three months, as may be required. When the diagnosis is completed it is hoped that the laboratory will be in position to recommend the treatment most likely to reform the individual, or, if reformation is impossible, to recommend permanent custodial care.

Furthermore, reaching out beyond the individuals involved, it is believed that

thus important contributions may be made to a fuller knowledge of the conditions ultimately responsible for vice. If this experiment is successful the principle may prove applicable to all the classes of criminals and the conditions precedent to crime and lead to lines of action not only more scientific and humane, but also less wasteful than those at present followed.

In entering upon its labors the bureau regarded it of fundamental importance to make a careful study of the social evil in this country and in Europe, feeling that this problem, like any other great and difficult one, can be intelligently approached only by means of a thorough and complete knowledge of all the factors involved, as well as all the methods and experiences of other cities and countries in dealing with it.

Arrangements were made, therefore, in the early part of last winter to secure the services of George J. Kneeland, who had directed the Chicago Vice Commission investigation. Since that time Mr. Kneeland, with a corps of assistants, has been making a thorough and comprehensive survey of the conditions of vice in New York city.

This survey has covered not only houses of ill-fame, Raines law hotels, disreputable saloons, cafés and restaurants, massage parlors and other places where vicious persons congregate, but also the personal histories of some two thousand women, and a study of all the case records for one year of a great majority of the hospitals and dispensaries in New York city, with a view to ascertaining the prevalence of certain diseases and their ratio to all other diseases. Mr. Kneeland's report is now in

progress of preparation and will be published within the next two months.

At the same time the bureau was fortunate in securing the services of Abraham Flexner, whose reports on the medical schools in this country and in Europe are so well known, to study the social evil and the various methods of dealing with it in the leading cities of Europe. Mr. Flexner spent the greater part of a year abroad, making a searching and exhaustive inquiry into the subject, and is now working on his report, which will be ready for publication this winter.

The studies are to be followed by others in those cities in the United States where different conditions exist or where special methods of dealing with the social evil have been introduced, the object being to become familiar with all phases of the subject and all methods of handling it which have been tried in this country and in Europe.

Based upon all of these studies, which will probably be published by December of this year, it is the hope of the bureau that there may be devised a practical plan for dealing with the social evil in New York city—a plan which public opinion can be brought to support.

In conclusion it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the spirit which dominates the work of the bureau is not sensational or sentimental or hysterical; that it is not a spirit of criticism of public officials; but that it is essentially a spirit of constructive suggestion and of deep scientific as well as humane interest in a great world problem.

PLANNING FOR THE PAGEANT

Plans are well under way for the pageant which is to form an important part of the 150th anniversary celebration at Brown in October, 1914. The committees are busily at work and will soon be able to determine the place and details of the pageant. One suggestion is that Roger Williams Park be used; another is that the pageant be given on the middle cam-

pus. Mr. Rowland G. Hazard, '76, chairman of the executive committee on celebration, has made a close study of the subject, visiting the great pageant at York, England, and bringing home a deep and intelligent enthusiasm for this modern method of picturing historic scenes. We hope to present further details next month.

HOW LONG SHALL A MAN WORK?

LUNCHEON GRILL—XXIV

The great majority of intelligent men start life with at least one fixed idea and aim, and that is to win a competency and then to retire and enjoy life according to each individual's tastes or whims. But while so many cast their horoscopes under the most favorable stars of the eastern horizon, we all know how few ever succeed in directing the star of destiny. Man proposes, God disposes, it is true, but unless the pathless future were illumined by hope and expectation the lamp of man's effort and ambition would soon be extinguished amid dark vicissitudes.

The discussion recently around the luncheon table turned upon the question how long should a man work, or rather, when should he abandon work and enjoy himself in order to live a sane and satisfactory life. It was claimed that he should not forever delve, but when in a position of independence with sufficient means he should drop the habits of the bee and assume some of those of the butterfly, pursuing on lighter wing such favorite pursuits as had attracted him by their promise of a mental holiday or perhaps of the development of certain finer qualities. This view assumes that man has complete control over his ways of life and methods of thought, and sufficient imagination to guide him safely through pastures new. It would graft on the tree which perhaps had only borne the crab-apples of toil and trouble the golden apples of the Hesperides. It would make one's latter years a glorification of early hopes and lifelong aspirations.

But is such a consummation possible or desirable? Human nature is not so facile as this view would presuppose. We are creatures of habit and can no more change our spots than can the leopard. Besides, work is the great tonic both for mental and physical sanity. It is the actinic ray of life's spectrum, and when it ceases decadence and decay are accelerated. Watch the transformation in a busy man when he says, "I have worked enough and will now

enjoy the remainder of my days." He has worked night and day during his best years and has collected a fortune, and will now devote his income to pleasure. Because he has placed himself in a treadmill hitherto he should now on joyous wing mount like the eagle. Soon, however, he finds he is only a goose and is wedded to the earthly. His wings, which seemed so large, have no power to lift or carry him far. He travels and finds it laborious; he goes out to see the beauty and wonder of the earth, but they have no relation to his past life and he is bored. He finds that pleasure pursued for itself alone is a deceitful mistress. The tang to which he was accustomed in his working days has gone and all appears as vanity. The springs of benevolence dry up. He cannot respect his fellow pleasure-seekers as he did his fellow workers. Charity and sympathy give place to a mild misanthropy. His only recourse is to stimulants. He smokes too much, perhaps drinks too much; he thinks too much and expects too much. He does not enjoy idleness because he has not been trained to it.

A young man from the East was out West looking for an occupation. He was urged to take a farm in Missouri and was told that by the time he was fifty years old he would be worth \$50,000. This seemed to him fortune enough for anyone, but his thoughts went travelling into the future some thirty years and he saw a hard-worked, prematurely old farmer trudging along the furrow and later tending the cattle and the pigs, and heard the people say that he was rich. This glimpse of what was to be expected if he stayed brought him to himself, and he said, "What will \$50,000 be worth to me after I have severed all friendship's ties, lost the associations of culture, of art and of music, and unfitted myself from ever entering again the charming circle of the graces?" Nothing would be left for him except to drudge on and make more money and get more land, more corn, more cat-

tle and more trouble. These sacrificial riches which they promised seem somehow to suffocate his soul and he said, "I will be free, I will return and live a natural, joyous life and be satisfied with what the good God brings me."

All work makes Jack a dull boy and all pleasure makes Jim a dissolute chap. The true philosophy of a sane life is to mix work and pleasure every day, and it is the part of wisdom to order the proportions. It is ordained that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, but it is equally ordained that he shall drink deep draughts of the joyousness of life.

A man once told the Apostle of Truth, "I have always been poor here, but never mind, I shall be rich in the next world." It was immediately explained to him that he would be no richer there than he was here, for all he would have there was what he carried along with him. The structure he was daily erecting by work and pleasure would be the only portable possession he would have.

When can a man stop work and follow his bent? The answer of common-sense and experience is that he cannot stop his life-work without disaster. Did you ever think if the solar system stopped to rest a minute what a jumble there would be and what a centripetal storm of atoms and molecules and star-dust would assault the sun? Whatever activities your motive power has set agoing, they cannot stop—its against nature and the constitution. If you have enough money you cannot stop; you may give it away or spend it on public improvements, but it isn't safe to stop its circulation. Even Carnegie, with all his frantic efforts to give away his money, seems to grow richer. If you have an excess of learning, you cannot stop the brain; that would mean lunacy. You can let some of your learning spill over into books so that others may share it, but more will come. The only safe way is not to stop. You didn't start yourself agoing and are not responsible for this eternal movement, but if you try to stop, you will oppose yourself to natural laws and will suffer the consequences.

The open secret of an honorable and satisfactory life is the pursuance of the man's life-work to the end, refreshing each day's vitality with such entertainment as brings joy and peace. It is never safe to

put off rest and pleasure to some future period, which, perchance may never come, nor to put off industry and habits of economy, for, like a Scotchman, they must be caught early to make much of them. We say a certain man loves his work. That is absolutely necessary if he would be happy in it and succeed; if not, then he is a misfit and should find something else to his liking and not waste his life. The habit of work comes easily, as necessity is its father, but there are many habits the taste for which has to be early and carefully developed if we would enjoy them.

For instance, the habit of giving gracefully and quickly is one that must be planted early and kept in constant flower else the pocket outlet slowly closes and there is nothing left in it but a "tightwad." The appreciation of good music and instructive books are only acquired by confirmed habits of listening to the one and reading the other. It does not come without effort on our part; and then the recreation of social club habits, the joke, the story, the delights of conversation and repartee. These turn the current of thought into other and brighter channels and alleviate the mind's stress, perhaps more than any other diversion.

The comparison above of the influence of work to that of the actinic ray may not be altogether convincing, but it serves to bring to mind the noble example of a life-work pursued to the end, that of Dr. Niels Finsen. Born amid the desolation of the wind-swept Faröe Islands, educated in Iceland and then sent to the University of Copenhagen, he appreciated fully the benefits of the sun's rays, which were the source of all life and growth. He was thirty years old when he started practice as a physician. Meanwhile his recreation was the study of light. He knew that the rays of the spectrum had different powers, that the red rays were the heat carriers and that the blue and violet rays at the opposite end vibrated twice as fast as the red and were disinfectants or germ killers. He experimented with the different color rays on insects and his mind labored with the idea that these separated bands of light might be made effective for the healing of humanity, and he longed to prove his dream. In searching for what the university library

offered on the subject of analyzed light he came across the seventy-five-year-old report of a United States surgeon upon a smallpox epidemic. The report stated that owing to the crowded condition of the hospital some of the patients had to be placed in the bomb-proof, and it was noticed that these recovered more quickly and without scarring. This statement flooded Finsen's mind with light. This disease manifested itself in festers on the face and hands, the parts exposed to the sunlight, and it was the actinic or blue and purple rays that did the mischief. He announced his discovery to a scoffing world, but it was verified in several epidemics that smallpox patients kept in darkness or under the red ray did not reach the festering stage, recovered quickly and without being marked. Having discovered the benefits of excluding the actinic rays of the spectrum in some cases, he was convinced of the utility of these powerful germ-killing rays in other diseases. His next experiments were to attack with the actinic ray that terrible affliction of people in the north of Europe called lupus or wolf. It is tuberculosis

of the skin, attacking the face and features with horrible and fatal results. While the actinic rays are powerful, they are not penetrating, and in order to discover why he experimented on the lobe of his wife's ear. Placing sensitized paper back of the lobe he concentrated the blue ray on the front of the ear with no effect on the paper, but pressing the blood out of the lobe with two pieces of glass, the blue ray turned the paper black in twenty seconds. The blood in the lower layers of the skin had obstructed the passage of the blue and violet rays. He was now sure of his ground and proceeded to practise on patients this tremendous revelation for the benefit of suffering humanity. He cured some twelve hundred lupus victims himself, and soon Finsen light hospitals were scattered over northern Europe.

Amid a life of work and intense suffering from an incurable malady he had for his recreation the study of light and for his great joy the premonition and actual discovery of great benefits to his fellow men.

Robert P. Brown

VACANCIES IN BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The annual meeting of the Advisory Board of the Alumni will occur on March 11 and 12 at the university.

In accordance with the by-laws it will be necessary at this time for the board to select candidates for nomination to the Board of Trustees to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Hon. Albert Keith Smiley, Quaker, of Mohonk Lake, New York, and of James May Duane, Episcopalian, of New York city.

Attention is called to the following paragraphs from our by-laws:

2. Any alumnus may send to the secretary of the Associated Alumni the name of any person whom he deems specially qualified to serve upon the Board of Trustees, together with a statement of his reason.

3. The secretary of the Associated Alumni shall make a list of the names thus suggested by alumni.

4. The Executive Committee and the Advisory Board of the Associated Alumni shall select from the list of qualified persons not less than two names for each vacancy in the Board of Trustees, and the names of these persons together with brief data shall be submitted to each alumnus, with the notification of the vacancy, on or before May 15.

5. The name of any qualified person nominated for a specified vacancy by twenty-five alumni shall be also submitted in like manner.

A. K. Potter, Secretary

APARTMENT HOUSES IN PROVIDENCE



THE MINDEN
Waterman and Brook Streets

To the "old grad" who returns to Providence after a protracted absence one of the most interesting material developments of the last few years in the university section of the city is the growth of the apartment house idea. Up to a comparatively recent date the apartment house was conspicuous by its extreme infrequency in Providence. For some reason the community did not encourage this modern form of domicile, popular as it had become elsewhere.

When anything other than a single house was desired, Providence refused to go further than the two-family-house idea—a domestic-architecture device which to the present writer is particularly, if unreasonably, unattractive. Not that it is any more uncomfortable to live in a house a part of which is occupied by another family than it is to live in an apartment

house which shelters a dozen families. But in Providence, as in some other cities, the two-family house has been multiplied almost unbearably along certain primitive architectural lines—often with a prosaic Mansard roof, a common entrance for both households and a regrettable scantiness of space in the front dooryard.

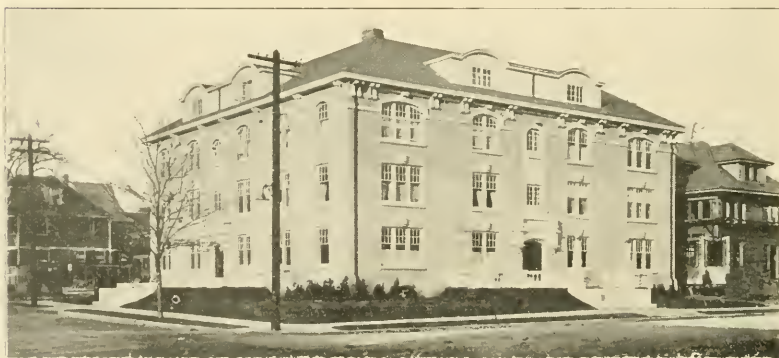
All this is preliminary to a simple statement of the fact that we have now adopted the apartment house idea in Providence with all the enthusiasm of belated discovery. The illustrations accompanying this article show a few of the newer structures, all of which are within easy distance of the university—that is, between the campus and the Seekonk. The largest, the Minden, has eighty or ninety suites; the capacity of the others is sufficiently indicated in the pictures.



Irving and Humboldt Avenues



THE BUENA VISTA
Butler Avenue and Angell Street



THE WASHINGTON
Irving and Wayland Avenues

to our professors, especially the younger. The remedy is obvious, for each university to attempt advanced work—work on the university plane—only in those fields which conditions have marked out for it. American university students are already seeking for their graduate work those institutions in which the best opportunities in their specialties exist, regardless of their own undergraduate associations. The universities have only to recognize this fact to free themselves from many burdens and to gain a distinction through the work of a few departments which they must inevitably miss in attempting to offer graduate courses in every field.

At Brown there are some departments which do not offer any graduate instructions, and others offer it only for the master's degree. As shown by the current catalogue, students are registered in the following departments for the degree of master of arts or master of science: Art, Astronomy, Biblical Literature, Biology, Botany, Chemistry, Economics, Education, Electrical Engineering, English, French, Geology, German, History, Latin, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Mechanics, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Social Science. Students are registered for the degree of doctor of philosophy in the following departments: *Biblical Literature*, *Biology*, Botany, *Chemistry*, *Education*, English, *Geology*, History, Mathematics, *Philosophy*, Physics, *Political Science*, Romance Languages, *Social Science*. In the departments italicized major subjects for the doctor's degree have been chosen. It would therefore appear from the catalogue that eight of our departments are directing the principal work done this year at Brown for the doctor's degree. We confess that the choice rather than the number puzzles us, for some of our best equipped and best manned departments are apparently not attracting graduate students at the present time. Can it be that their facilities are overlooked by prospective candidates for the doctorate, or are their subjects not widely attractive, or, in such cases, are we in the wrong environment to build up graduate courses in spite of our facilities? These are questions that naturally arise when we make a mental application of President Butler's wise and prophetic words to conditions at Brown.

SPECIALIZATION IN TYPE

There is a kind of university specialization not mentioned by President Butler, which we should like to point out for the sake of commending it, and that is what we may call specialization in type. Brown University itself represents this kind of specialization, if we may believe Professor Fowler, a Yale graduate, who calls it a university college. Thus our instruction in general tends toward a certain type, that of the graduate rather than the undergraduate school. But, without regard to this distinction, which is certainly interesting, we should like to present the advantages of specialization in the type of instruction or the mental attitude of the university toward a given subject. We knew an American author who went to one of our most famous universities to do graduate work in English. But, after he had taken up his work, he found to his surprise that "English" in that university meant something very different from "English" as he understood it, meant something that to him as a literary man was mere chaff, and he left the university in disgust.

Now it is desirable to have courses available in English philology as well as in English literature, and it may be that we can get them best where the whole interest of the English department centers in philology. One university, therefore, may well interpret English as philology and make its reputation in this branch of the subject. But it would be a thousand pities if all our other universities should pay its success the tribute of imitation, and we should have no advanced literary courses in English given anywhere. Yet something like this tends all the time to happen. A great personality, a great discovery, opens a new channel of interest, and, before we are aware, all our university work in that department is flowing in the new channel, and important fields are left to dry up. The universities should resist mere fashion in type of instruction, even at the risk of some loss of students, and should stand each for its own type. There are as many ways of teaching philosophy, or history, or literature, or biology as there are institutions. It can perhaps be told at any time which is the most popular; it can hardly be told which is the most important. Certainly there could be no

worse misfortune befall a subject than that all our universities should take it up in the same way, nor any greater misfortune befall our higher education than that our universities should strive to be all of the same type. We have far more to gain by difference than by uniformity. In fact,

the intellectual life of our universities, instead of being standardized, should be the embodiment of individualism. Only so can they meet all demands and try all methods in order that we may know the best.

THE LETTER BOX

READS EVEN THE ADS.

13,224 Forest Hill Road,

Cleveland, Ohio, January 17, 1913

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

The Monthly occupies a position unique among the magazines and publications that I receive and see; unique in that it is the only one I read through from outside to outside, covers and advertisements included. Conversation with other Monthly subscribers in this locality elicits the information that they, too, read it thoroughly through, and even try to split the leaves in search of information parallel to that often sought between the lines.

It may be that you are skeptical; your advertisers may be more so; they may even be so brazen in the matter as to privately desire proof that any one reads their ads! I trust, however, instead, they consider all new business the direct result of their Monthly ad, without pressing the question home.

I note that at last the Studebaker people hope to sell some Brown men a car—it's the first sniff of gasoline I have had from the Monthly's pages. I note that Worcester Academy's continued operation depends upon its ability to inveigle the sons of Brown men into its grasp. It pleases me to learn that the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company is still and regularly open for business, in spite of their reluctance to take my cash in return for a cashier's check once upon a time. How pleased the Providence girls must be to know that Page and Shaw's chocolates are obtained at Galdding's! (Page and Shaw's was what I used to buy before I began buying groceries.) How I wonder why Horsford's acid phosphate is now "non-alcoholic"! Where in—the business directory—is the card of the new law firm, Crane, Munro and Barry? Here is where I was told that George Creek coal was the

best for blacksmithing; and I am ever reminded of the past and now gone shore dinners at Field's Point, when I see the Providence Coal Company's majestic view of the Providence river. Why, if I had to, I believe I could even name the month when the Puritan Life Insurance Company ceased to proclaim their reluctance to meet a death claim!

Verily, your ads. should be a rubber mine to you!

Yours truly, *J. G. Melendy, '01*

(On reading this letter aloud, in advance of its publication, to a group of gentlemen, the editor was interested to hear one of them say, "Well, I'm glad to know where to get Page and Shaw's chocolates. I've been looking for them a long time in Providence." He should have read the Monthly from cover to cover, after the excellent Melendy fashion, not skipping the advertisements. As for the professional card which our correspondent misses from the "Classified Business Directory," we may say that the cost of such cards is only five dollars a year, and that we should welcome the firm in question as advertisers.—Editor.)

SORRY ABOUT VESPERS

Rutherford, N. J., Jan. 19, 1913

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

The January number of the Alumni Monthly is extremely interesting to me. The magazine is almost the only association I have with the college now, but it keeps me right in touch with affairs in Providence. Sorry to hear that the vesper services were dropped this year. They helped me to find my life work.

Is there anything special that the alumni can do to boom the celebration next year?

Sincerely yours,

(*Rev.*) *George D. Allison, '05*

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

PRESIDENT FAUNCE IN ASIA

President Faunce spent the Christmas season in Ceylon. Later he was in Agra, Calcutta and other Indian cities, leaving Calcutta on Jan. 26 for Rangoon, Burma. From Rangoon his itinerary called for his departure on Feb. 6 for Java, by way of the Straits Settlements. On his departure from Java he expects to go to Singapore and up the Chinese coast, reaching Hong Kong March 10. He will stay at Hong Kong until the 28th of March and spend the month of April in Japan.

Dr. Faunce's health has been excellent up to the present time and he is enjoying himself thoroughly. This trip around the world is the fulfillment of a long-deferred ambition.

WHY NOT PROVIDENCE?

The New England Intercollegiate Association is considering plans to transfer its annual track and field championships from Pratt Field, Springfield, on account of the condition of the track there. Among the places mentioned is the Worcester Oval. The meetings were formerly held at Tech. Field, Brookline, but were transferred from that town for the same reason. There are few tracks conducive to an athlete's best performance in New England. The Worcester Oval was formerly a fast track.

A FIFTH DEBATING TEAM

The Debating Union has decided to have five teams instead of four on the squad this year. The fifth team, known as team E, will be composed of W. H. Sprague, '14, W. A. Needham, '15, and W. E. Saunders, '16. This team will be allowed to choose either side of the 'varsity question, and at the beginning of next semester will contest against whichever of the 'varsity second teams has the opposite side of the question. If any of the new trio display better form than those on the other four teams, when the squad is later cut to twelve men, they will be retained.

THE IDEAL AGE

The Washington Post says: "Professor Sharp of Boston University (Brown, '95), says that twenty-five is the ideal age at

which men should marry, but the age a man has attained at the time he meets the right girl is the real ideal.

ATHLETIC CALENDAR

Feb. 8—Track meet, Boston A. A., Boston; relay race, Brown vs. Amherst.

Feb. 15—Gymnastic exhibition, Woonsocket; track meet, Columbia Relay Carnival, New York; basketball, 1916 vs. 1914, 1913 vs. 1915.

Feb. 19—Basketball, 1916 vs. 1913, 1914 vs. 1915.

Feb. 22—Track meet, Providence armory games, Providence; relay race, Brown vs. Wesleyan.

Feb. 26—First interclass board track meet, Lincoln Field; basketball, 1916 vs. 1915, 1913 vs. 1914.

March 1—Swimming meet, Brown vs. Amherst, Colgate Hoyt pool; second interclass board track meet; basketball, 1916 vs. 1914, 1913 vs. 1915.

March 5—Gymnastic meet, Brown vs. Harvard, Cambridge; third interclass board track meet; basketball, 1916 vs. 1913, 1914 vs. 1915.

March 8—Brown vs. Williams, Colgate Hoyt pool; fraternity relay race, Lincoln Field.

March 15—Triangular swimming meet, Brown, Amherst, Williams, at Amherst; gymnastic meet, Brown vs. Amherst, Lyman gymnasium.

March 22—Swimming meet, Brown vs. Columbia, Colgate Hoyt pool.

March 25—Contest for college gymnast, Lyman gymnasium.

March 27—Gymnastic exhibition, Lyman gymnasium.

March 29—Swimming meet, Brown vs. Harvard, Colgate Hoyt pool.

JONES VERY EXHIBIT

The librarian has placed on exhibition in the Harris room of the John Hay Library, as the exhibit of the centennial poet of 1913, the published volumes of Jones Very, the poet par excellence of Transcendentalism, besides specimens of his poems in manuscript and in their first published form as they appeared in newspapers. The library possesses also many

of his sermons in manuscript, besides manuscripts of poems by his sister Lydia. The collection has no rival in importance for the study of this spectral figure among the none too earthly Transcendentalists.

SPHINX CLUB MEETING

The Sphinx Club held a meeting on the evening of Jan. 8 at the Delta Kappa Epsilon chapter house, 65 College street. The guest of the evening was Lieutenant Governor Roswell C. Burchard, who delivered an address on "The Place of the College Man in Politics." Mr. Burchard,

Columbia relay carnival. Relay race, class B. Entries in open events.

Saturday, Feb. 22, Washington's birthday—Providence Armory Athletic Association meet. Relay, Brown vs. Wesleyan. Entries in open events.

PRESIDENT MEIKLEJOHN MISQUOTED

President Meiklejohn of Amherst (Brown, '93) takes exception to the newspaper reports of his address delivered at a recent meeting of Exeter alumni in which he was quoted as criticising college athletes as being "too often intellectually



HOUSE ON OLIVE STREET GIVEN TO UNIVERSITY

Late residence bequeathed by Isaac C. Bates, together with a fund of \$25,000. Mr. Bates expressed in his will a desire that the house should be used for the Women's College, to which it is nearly adjacent

besides being a college man (C. C. N. Y.) has been prominent in the public affairs of this state, having been speaker previous to his election as lieutenant governor.

TRACK DATES

The complete schedule of the university track team is as follows:

Saturday, Jan. 25, Boston—Annual handicap games of the Massachusetts Coast Artillery Corps. Relay, Brown vs. Holy Cross. Entries in open events.

Saturday, Feb. 8, Boston—B. A. A. meet, Mechanics Hall. Relay, Brown vs. Amherst. Entries in open events.

Saturday, Feb. 15, New York city—

knock-kneed and mentally toed-in." Dr. Meiklejohn says: "The point of my remarks in Boston was a contrast with which you are familiar. I was saying that college students are physically very highly developed, but intellectually not so satisfactorily. Somehow or other, the reporter got out of this the statement that college athletes are intellectually unsatisfactory."

WARREN CHURCH WILL CELEBRATE

In connection with the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the university next year, the First Baptist Church of Warren, the town in which the college had its birth, will also celebrate

its one hundred and fiftieth birthday. The church and college have always had a close relationship, and a committee from the church has been appointed to co-operate with the college authorities.

JUNIOR WEEK ATTRACTIONS

The annual Junior Week celebration will begin Thursday, May 22, on Lincoln Field, when the usual circus will be presented. The committee in charge of the circus is planning to give one of the best exhibitions ever held on Lincoln Field.

Thursday evening the Sock and Buskin Society will give a performance in one of the Providence theatres.

Friday afternoon comes the Pi Kappa farce, which will be given in the auditorium of the Union.

The Junior Prom., the chief feature of the Junior Week programme, will be held Friday evening, the 23rd, in Sayles Hall.

The attraction for Saturday afternoon will be the annual baseball game between Amherst and Brown. A concert by the combined musical clubs will be given on Saturday evening in Sayles. Following the concert, an informal dance, which will end the Junior Week programme, will be held in the Brown Union until twelve o'clock.

PHILLIPS CLUB OFFICERS

A meeting of the Phillips Club was held Jan. 14. Plans were discussed for the coming year and arrangements for the reception of the men from Exeter and Andover who will come to Brown next fall were talked over. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Snell, '13; vice-president, Bagnall, '14; treasurer, Gallant, '15; secretary, Sheffield, '15; corresponding secretary to Andover, Scott, '16; corresponding secretary to Exeter, Field, '16.

CLASS DAY DRAWINGS

Alpha Delta Phi, Wilson Hall platform; Beta Theta Pi, University English department platform; Delta Upsilon, Manning Hall platform; Chi Phi, North Sayles platform; Phi Delta Theta, Wilson Hall 26 and 27, dance; Alpha Tau Omega, Manning Hall, dance; Phi Kappa, Gymnasium, dance; Phi Gamma Delta, Sayles Hall, dance; Phi Kappa Psi, superintendent's office platform; Sigma Phi Delta, University 5 and 6 platform.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

Brown will play Yale at football in New Haven Nov. 8, the week before the Yale-Princeton game.

Brown will play Harvard at football in Cambridge, Nov. 15, the week before the Yale-Harvard contest. The Brown-Harvard game takes the place of the Dartmouth-Harvard game of other years. Dartmouth is dropped this year from the Crimson's schedule.

Brown will play Yale at baseball at New Haven May 3, and at Providence May 21. On Decoration Day, May 30, Brown will play Harvard at Providence; later the Crimson will be met a second time at Cambridge in June.

The musical clubs gave successful concerts at Lynn, Mass., and Peace Dale, R. I., last month.

Crowther, quarterback on the 1912 football team, sustained a broken rib while high jumping in the Lyman Gymnasium, Jan. 11. The rib was broken during the football season, but the injury was not sufficient to keep him out of the game.

There are 36 men in the wrestling squad. There is promising material in all the weights and Manager Rouse hopes to be able to match a team against some college soon. A number of offers have been considered.

The annual conference of the professors and students of the New England colleges who are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at Brown from Feb. 21 to Feb. 23, under the presidency of the Rt. Rev. J. D. W. Perry, Jr., bishop of Rhode Island.

The Chess Club has elected F. H. Guild, '13, captain and manager; C. L. Wooley, '14, secretary and treasurer.

The members of the Cercle Francais spent an enjoyable evening, Jan. 6, at the home of Professor Micoleau. The attendance was large. Professor Micoleau delivered an interesting lecture on "Les Chateaux de la Touraine," illustrated by lantern slides. The rest of the evening was given over to games and the singing of French songs.

The Sophomore Ball will be given Feb. 19.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Faculty

Professor Macdonald spoke Jan. 21, 1913, before the Churchmen's Club of Providence on Labrador, with special reference to Dr. Grenfell's mission.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Jan. 14, 1913, President Wilfred H. Munro, L. H. D., gave an informal talk on "Russia and Japan." He was at this meeting re-elected president of the society. He has been elected a corresponding member of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Professor Marvel attended the seventh annual session of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which was held in New York Friday, Dec. 27, as Brown's representative, and was elected chairman of the track rules committee for 1913. While in New York he was also present at the meetings of the Athletic Research Committee and the Association of College Gymnasium Directors of the United States.

Professor Koopman spoke before the men's club of the Westminster Congregational Church, Jan. 20, on the development of the book, treating the book as the greatest of human inventions.

The University Library has received a copy of Dealey and Ward's "Text-book of Sociology" translated into Spanish by Antonio Ferrer y Robert, and published in Barcelona.

Professor Ward lectured in New York, Jan. 30, 1913, before the Federation for Child Study on "What society can do." He gave a survey of the social field with a view to the application of the known laws of biology to the problems of social life. He discussed nature and nurture, positive eugenics, race suicide, eudemics.

Alumni

1847

Milton George Robert died at his home in Washington, Ga., Dec. 9, 1911. The only member of his class now surviving is Cyrus Garnsey of Seneca Falls, N. Y. Mr. Robert was born in Robertville, S. C., Feb. 27, 1823, the son of James Jehu and Phoebe Miranda Robert. He was prepared for college at the Robertville Academy. After graduation he became a planter at Washington, Ga. He was a member of the city council and of the state agricultural executive committee and a trustee of the Washington Male and Female Academies, being for many years president of the board of each institution. He was a frequent contributor to agricultural papers and gave addresses on agricultural topics in the years just before and just after the Civil War. Six of his brothers were students at Brown, but

only two, Joseph Thomas, '28, and Alexander John, '49, were graduated. He married, Dec. 9, 1847, Sarah Frances Colley at Washington, Ga. He is survived by one son, Milton G. Robert, Jr., and three married daughters, all of Washington, Ga., as well as by many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Mr. Robert was a devoted Baptist. The coming of so many sons from one Southern family is a good illustration of the way in which Southern students were attracted to Brown during the presidency of Dr. Wayland. One of the brothers, in fact, was named Francis Wayland Robert.

1851

Dr. George Washington Jenckes, president emeritus of the Woonsocket Hospital, died, Jan. 27, 1913, at his home in Woonsocket of old age. He had been in ill health for six years. He was born in Cumberland, R. I., Aug. 17, 1829, the son of George and Abigail (Farnum) Jenckes. He attended the Smithfield Academy and Worcester Academy, where he prepared for college. He was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1854. He was admitted to the practice of medicine in Rhode Island in 1854, and continued it up to six years ago. He was one of the foremost promoters of the Woonsocket Hospital and was a member of the committee which had charge of the building of the hospital, which was dedicated July 9, 1888. He was for many years in charge of the medical staff, and was also a member of the executive committee. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of trustees and also of the medical staff. He was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society and had served as its president; a member of the American Medical Association, Rhode Island Board of Health, medical examiner of the sixth district, health officer of Woonsocket, president of the Town Council, a member of the school committee for twenty years, and was a director in several business associations. He was a member of Roger Williams Council, Royal Arcanum. He married Martha Ann Hunt, Jan. 1, 1859. He leaves four children, Dr. Frank H. Jenckes of Woonsocket, Waldo W. Jenckes of Milford, Earle S. Jenckes of Wilmington, Del., and Miss Clara H. Jenckes of Woonsocket.

1852

Dr. William Henry Watson died at his home in Utica, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1913. He was born in Providence, Nov. 8, 1829, the only son of Hon. William Robinson Watson, Brown, 1823, and Mary Ann (Earle) Watson. He was prepared for college at the University Grammar School. He was graduated from the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1854, and settled in Utica, where he had an extensive practice for over fifty years. He was one of the founders of the Oneida County Homoeopathic Medical Society, 1859, and its

president, 1860. He was a permanent member of the N. Y. Homoeopathic Medical Society and its president, 1868; examiner in diagnosis and pathology, N. Y. board of medical examiners, 1872-81; trustee of the N. Y. Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane, 1873-76; U. S. pension examiner, 1875-81; surgeon-general of the state of N. Y., with rank of brigadier-general, 1880-83; regent of the University of the State of N. Y., 1881-1904; member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, New York city; on the medical staff of the Faxon Hospital, Utica; senior member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy; trustee of the N. Y. State Library and State Museum of Natural History; a member of the American Society for Psychical Research, Boston, and a trustee of the Utica Female Academy. He represented the University of the State of New York at the Abel Fest of the University of Christiania and the tercentenary of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, in 1902. He was an intimate personal friend of Senator Roscoe Conkling and was his attending physician for over thirty years. Dr. Watson was an earnest worker for the elevation of his profession, and was influential in the passage of laws regulating the preliminary education of medical students in New York, the extension of the medical course to four years and the impartial examination and licensing of physicians by a state court. He was a senior warden of Grace Church, Utica, and was a delegate to the general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1889, 1904 and 1907. He received the degree of A. M. from Brown in 1855, the honorary degree of M. D. from the University of the State of New York in 1878 and that of LL. D. from Hobart in 1901. He was a member of the United Brothers and Psi Upsilon societies and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He contributed numerous papers to medical journals and delivered many addresses upon medical and literary themes. He was a counselor of the Oneida County Historical Society, corresponding member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, member of the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of New York, of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Descendants of the Colonial Governors and a charter member of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. Dr. Watson married Sarah T. Carlile at Providence, May 1, 1854. She died in Utica, July 27, 1881. On Dec. 16, 1891, he married Mrs. Julia M. Williams of Utica. He had one son, William L. Watson, a graduate of Harvard, who died in June, 1908, and one daughter, Lucy Carlile Watson of Utica. One grand-daughter, Mrs. James L. Lowery of Utica, also survives him.

1858

Samuel Thurber died in Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 13, 1913. He was born in Providence, April 4, 1837, the son of Edmund and Jane Carpenter (Russell) Thurber. He was prepared for college at the Providence High School. He enlisted in the Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers in October, 1862, was made

a first lieutenant in March, 1863, and was mustered out in July, 1863. He was a teacher in the high schools of Providence, Hyde Park, Mass., Syracuse, N. Y., and Worcester, Mass. Since 1881 he had been master in the Girls' High School of Boston. He received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from Brown in 1891, "in recognition of the critical research and special attainments evinced in his various publications, especially his *Vocabulary to the First Six Books of Homer's Iliad*." He was the author of many articles on educational subjects. He married, in 1860, Angie B. Sturges of Vassalboro, Me., and had three children.

1859

Solon F. Whitney, for forty-five years librarian of the public library of Watertown, Mass., writes: "In two things I feel that I have been particularly fortunate in my life of over eighty years. It would be well to repeat the first in most boys' education. I early combined, partly from necessity, the study of business and the practice of manual labor, doing several years' work in country stores and then in learning the carpenter's trade and that of a wood carver. This training educated my hands and eyes to do and see, and also my body in the art of health. While a mechanic apprentice, I studied under an artist in drawing, became a teacher of algebra, geometry and surveying in a mechanics' evening school of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in Boston, and was a member of the first class in the evening drawing school in the Boston Lowell Institute. The second thing worth doing was to join, in the very first year of its existence, the Appalachian Mountain Club, with which I have largely had my pleasures, traveling around home and over our whole country, little by little as I could spare time from rather severe labors, but always drinking in the animating, wholesome spirit of those lovers of the beautiful in nature, which breathes the soundest patriotism for American life and country."

1860

Benjamin F. Pabodie is vice-president of the Society of Certified Public Accountants of the state of New Jersey.

1861

William Warner Hoppin died, Jan. 3, 1913, in New York city. He served in the army during the Civil War, enlisting as a private in 1861 and was mustered out in 1865, acting in the interval as assistant surgeon. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1864 with the degree of M. D. He began the practice of medicine in New York city on completing his army service, and was for a time house surgeon of the New York City Hospital. He was graduated from Columbia in 1869 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar and until the time of his death followed the practice of law in New York city. Dr. Hoppin was a member of the Bar Association, a governor of the New York Hospital and of the Women's Hospital,

and was a member of the New York Historical Society. He was one of the secretaries of the peace conference held at Washington in 1861 and was the author of various addresses and papers. In 1911 the university conferred upon him the degree of Litt. D. He was a son of Governor Hoppin of Rhode Island and Frances A. D. (Street) Hoppin, daughter of Titus Street of New Haven. He married, in 1868, Katherine Beekman, who survives him with three sons and two daughters.

1863

Denham Arnold died in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28, 1911. He was born in Coventry, R. I., May 10, 1839, the son of Henry B. and Alzada (Stone) Arnold. He was fitted for college at the East Greenwich Seminary and the Foxboro, Mass., English and Classical School. After graduating from Brown he taught in the latter school, 1863-64, and in the academical department of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., 1864-70. He was assistant professor of physics in Washington University, 1870-74; professor, 1874-90, and principal of Rugby Academy, St. Louis, 1890-1900. After the last date he was engaged in private teaching in St. Louis. He received the degree of A. M. from Brown in 1866. He married, July 28, 1870, Julia R. Langdon, and had one son, Franklin Langdon Arnold.

1867

Rev. Calbraith Bourne Perry, D. D., of Cambridge, N. Y., is the author of "Charles D'Wolf of Guadalupe, his ancestors and descendants, being a complete genealogy of the 'Rhode Island D'Wolfs,' the descendants of Simon DeWolf, with their common descent from Balthasar de Wolf, of Lyme, Conn. (1688)." He also announces "Tales of Silver Creek, Bristol, R. I., the Bosworth-Bourne-Perry homestead, and of three other old homes, connected with the American Revolution." The price of the volume, which is supplied with genealogical tables, is \$2.00 to advance subscribers.

Frederick Byron Hall, Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, died suddenly of heart failure, Jan. 15, 1913, in a hotel in Hartford. Justice Hall was dining with two friends when he was stricken, and he died before a physician could be summoned. He had been in the best of health and was present at a consultation of Supreme Court justices during the day. He was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1843, the son of Jonathan and Livonia (Hayward) Hall. He was prepared for college at the Connecticut Literary Institution. Before entering college he served in the Civil War as a private in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, 1862-3. He was admitted to the bar in 1870. He received the degree of A. M. from Brown by special vote in 1890, and was honored with the same degree by Yale University in the same year. Justice Hall was appointed judge of the Common Pleas Court of Fairfield County, Conn., in 1877. In 1889 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court, and he

was made a member of the Supreme Court of Errors in 1897. He had been chief justice since 1910. He married Jennie A. Lewis of Stratford, Conn., in 1872. They had three children, a daughter, Alice B., and two sons, Dwight H., Brown, '99, and Lewis F., Brown, ex-'03. The Hartford Times pays the following tribute to Justice Hall: "The late Chief



FREDERICK BYRON HALL

Justice Frederic B. Hall was a diligent student and an upright administrator of the law. He attained the most coveted prizes in his profession, but it was by merit and not through adventitious circumstances. He was not born in affluence. While a boy and a young man he worked with his hands to get the money for school and college, and when he became a lawyer he had a practical knowledge of life that helped greatly in his professional work, and he advanced rapidly through the lower courts to the Supreme Court, his opinions marked by careful study, ample knowledge and sound judgment, and his reputation growing stronger and more solid."

1870 n

We are indebted to Mr. Alfred G. Langley, '76, for the following information: James Brown Thornton Chase, the only son of Jotham G. Chase and Sarah Cutts Thornton, a student at the university 1866-67, was born at Springfield, Mass., Feb. 22, 1847, and died at Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 30, 1912. "When writing for magazines," Mr. Chase says, in a letter dated Feb. 25, 1911, "It was suggested to me that I 'drop the alphabet' from my name, and, accordingly I dropped the J. B. and used the name of my mother and father — Thornton Chase. For about twenty-five years I have been known only by that name, in business, socially, etc." Mr. Chase "prepared for college with Rev. S. F. Smith of

Newton Centre, Mass., (author of 'My Country! 'Tis of Thee'), being in his family about four years. I passed the entrance examination for Brown before the long vacation in 1863, but, instead of going there I attended a government military school in Philadelphia, which resulted in my entering the army as an officer in the early spring of '64. After the war I entered Brown." He was a member of the class of 1870, but did not graduate. Mr. Chase became captain of colored cavalry. He was wounded by an explosion of a cannon and made deaf in his left ear. Mr. Chase was one of the first converts to the sect of Bahaists, a member for twenty-two years, and one of their preachers. He wrote and published a book entitled "The Bahai Revelation. By Thornton Chase. Published by the Bahai Publishing Society, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A." March, 1909, pp. vi, 181. He married, May 11, 1870, Annie Elizabeth Allyn of Bristol, R. I. There were two children, Sarah Thornton Chase, who became the wife of Charles E. Lawton, B. U., 1886, and died March 23, 1908, leaving five children, and Jessamine Allyn Chase, who, with her mother, still lives in Newport. Mr. Chase died a firm believer in the Bahaist cult, and the ceremony of its faith was performed over his grave.

1873

Major Carver Howland, U. S. A., (retired), died at his home in San Diego, Cal., Dec. 29, 1912. Major Howland entered Brown University with the class of 1873, in 1869, and, although he did not complete the four years here, he received, by vote of the faculty, the degree of A. B., in 1881. Major Howland was born in Providence, Oct. 10, 1850, the son of John Andrews and Emily (Langley) Howland. He prepared for college at the Providence High School. Having received an appointment to the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1872, he left Brown University for the four years' course of study at West Point, graduating there June 15, 1876, and receiving his commission as second lieutenant in the Fourth U. S. Infantry. On joining his regiment, he saw service in the campaigns against some of the Indian tribes of the Rocky Mountain region. He was first stationed at Cantonment Reno, Wyoming, (the name of which was afterwards changed to Fort McKinney), in 1878, and later at Fort Sanders, Wyoming, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, Fort Thornburg, Utah, and Fort Omaha, Nebraska. In 1883 he received the honor of being called back to West Point, as instructor in modern languages, serving in this position until 1887. In November, 1887, he once more joined his regiment, as adjutant, and was successively stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., near Chicago, and at Columbus Barracks, at Columbus, O. In 1894, he received his commission as captain, in command of D Company, Fourth Infantry. In the Spanish-American war, he saw service, both in Cuba and in the Philippines. At the beginning of the war, the Fourth U. S. Infantry was made a part of the second divi-

sion of the Fifth Army Corps. Captain Howland's regiment was engaged in the taking of Santiago, and he fought with distinction at the assault on El Caney. In August, 1898, he accompanied the last of the Fifth Corps to the camp at Montauk Point, on Long Island, and spent a considerable time in the hospital there. The malarial fever, contracted in these months of fighting and of camp life, produced after effects, from which he was never fully freed. As soon as he could do so, he rejoined his regiment, and was assigned to service in the Philippines. In 1901, he received his commission as major, and was assigned to the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry. He was for a time stationed at Benicia Barracks, at Benicia, Cal., but in 1902, on account of his impaired health, he was retired from the service. For the past ten years, he has been living in San Diego, Cal., the climate of Southern California being considered a most favorable one for a malarial patient. Major Howland made hosts of friends, both in Brown University and in his military career, through his genial and obliging disposition; and he will be greatly missed by those who have known him best. He is survived by his wife, a daughter of Brigadier General Butler D. Price, and by one daughter.

1877

Clarke Howard Johnson was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, Jan. 23, 1913. Chief Justice Johnson was born in Foster, R. I., Nov. 18, 1851, the son of Elisha and Matilda (Howard) Johnson. He was prepared for college at the Lapham Institute, North Scituate. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and took up the practice of law in Providence. He was a member of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island 1879-80 and 1899-1903. He was clerk of the General Assembly 1881-86. He was justice of the District Court of the eighth judicial district of Rhode Island 1886-1903. He was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, April 30, 1903, serving just short of ten years in this office until his present appointment. He married Ida Susan Harrington of Providence, Dec. 21, 1889.

1878

George William Hopkins, a lawyer of Temple Court, New York city, died suddenly, Jan. 11, 1913. He was born in Providence, Aug. 9, 1852, the son of George Washington and Susan Ann Hopkins. He was prepared for college at the East Greenwich Seminary and the Providence High School. He received the degree of A. M. from Brown in 1881 and that of LL. B. from Columbia in 1884. He was admitted to the New York county bar, Feb. 6, 1885, and has been a practising lawyer in New York since that time.

1880

The address of Fred C. Tenney is changed from the main office of the Macmillan Co., in New York, to 558 Candler Annex, Atlanta, the Georgia office of the company.

On Feb. 1, 1913, Rev. Wesley Lorenzo Smith closed a successful pastorate of the First Bap-

tist Church at Merrimac, Mass., having been there since April, 1, 1909. He has moved to Boston for the education of his children, and his present address is 15 Holborn st., Roxbury, Mass.

1881

Henry Brayton Rose has been chosen lieutenant governor of the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of Rhode Island.

1882

John Augustine Sanford, professor of Latin in Adelphi College, Brooklyn, died at his home, Jan. 6, 1913, as the result of a hemorrhage. He was born in Attleboro, Mass., May 30, 1860, the son of Edward and Olive Sanford. He was fitted for college at the Providence High School. He received the degree of A. M. from Brown in 1894 and that of Ph. D. from the University of Minnesota in 1897. He taught Latin and Greek in the Minneapolis High School, 1884-97, and since 1897 he had been professor of Latin in Adelphi College. He married Alice B. Poinier, April 14, 1892. He was a grandson of Enoch Sanford, D. D., of the class of 1820.

Le Baron Bradford Colt, A. M. honorary, justice of the United States Circuit Court, first district, has been elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Wetmore.

1884

Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, business manager of the University of Wisconsin, has issued his report for the biennium, 1910-11 and 1911-12, covering the expenditure of nearly four million dollars. The receipts are classified to correspond with the standard entries recommended by the Carnegie Foundation. The report makes clear the varied uses for which this enormous sum was expended. It is a model of its kind and is certain to be widely used as such.

Abbott B. Rice was elected, Dec. 10, 1912, alderman from ward six in Newton, Mass., by a majority of about two to one over his opponent. He has lived in Newton since 1887, since which date he has been the active head of the Glen Shirt and Collar Co., at 121 Tremont st., Boston. He is a member of the executive committee of the Newton Playground and Social Service League, and a member of the Boston City Club, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Middlesex Club. He has three sons, the oldest of whom is a member of the class of 1915 at Brown.

1885

The address of Hon. J. C. Monaghan is 371 Avenue A and West 15th st., Bayonne, N. J.

1886

Norman M. Isham has been elected registrar of the Society of Colonial Wars of the state of Rhode Island.

The address of Edward A. Godding is 90 West st., New York city, room 602.

1887

The Providence Journal makes the following comment on Joseph Walker's transfer of political allegiance from the Republican to the Progressive party: "No questioning of Mr. Joseph Walker's motives in formally withdrawing from the Republican party will weaken the force of the blow to the organization in Massachusetts. Mr. Walker makes the election of Mr. Weeks as senator the ostensible cause of his action at this time. He says, not without some reason, that the candidate most offensive to the progressive element was chosen, and that consequently there is no hope of any recognition of progressive principles from the present régime. In this conclusion he is no doubt entirely accurate. His secession cannot be dismissed, therefore, as a purely personal affair. Nor, even if it were, could it be disregarded. A former speaker of the house and a recent aspirant for higher honors is no inconspicuous rebel. The Progressives welcome him with enthusiasm, and no wonder. Mr. Walker probably does not leave the Republican party stripped of its progressive element. There must be plenty of men who sympathize with his ideas, but who are not ready to follow his example. If, however, Mr. Lodge and his friends do not heed the warning which Mr. Walker gives them, they will not long be able to win elections of any kind." The Boston Journal says: "Mr. Walker is an out and out Progressive. He is ready to work in the rank and file and determined to throw his whole weight with the party. He accepts its creed and purposes as he throws over the old organization, which refuses to see the light. The strength he brings lies in the fact that his example cannot fail to stimulate others to adopt this course of action—Republicans who think and therefore recognize the hopelessness for progress in that party while it is in the grip of the reactionaries."

1888 a

Rev. Austin K. de Blois, Ph. D. '89, gave an address at the annual meeting of the New England Baptist Library Association in the Ford building, Boston, Jan. 9, 1913.

1890

Edward C. B. Stiness has been elected chancellor of the Society of Colonial Wars of Rhode Island.

The address of Walter H. Young is Peekskill, N. Y.

1891

Born, Jan. 9, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Hinckley, a daughter.

1892

William Chauncey Langdon gave an address on Modern Pageantry before the Providence University Club, Jan. 4, 1913.

1893

William Burdick, M. D., is director of the Baltimore Public Athletic League, with office at 602 Continental building.

President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst, in a recent address before the Brooklyn Institute on "The functions of the college in our country," said, among other things: "The function of the college is to prepare boys for the strife of thinking—to train them to think for themselves, to differ fearlessly, but sanely, with their fellows, to escape from such differences by clear and persistent gathering of information and clearness of understanding; to join in the solution of such problems as can be solved and to learn to wait patiently, considerably, hopefully, for the problems which as yet defy our solution. Fighting and waiting—those are the qualities of the soldier of thought, the qualities which a boy should acquire in college." He was the guest of the Brooklyn Amherst Alumni Association, Dec. 19, 1912.

1894

Albert E. Thomas gave a talk before the Providence University Club, Jan. 18, 1913, on "The critic's view of the drama."

The wedding of Miss Ethel Sheldon, daughter of Mrs. George F. Sheldon of Pawtuxet, and Mr. Edwin Knowles, a member of the Providence Common Council, took place Jan. 22, 1913, at Trinity Church, Pawtuxet.

1896

J. Franklin Collins, formerly head of the botanical department of the university, has charge of the branch office of forest pathology just established by the federal government at Brown. The first topic of investigation is certain phases of the chestnut bark disease in its relation to immune varieties of the chestnut. There will be intimate co-operation between the new laboratory and the botanical department of the university.

The address of J. Ellis Ames is 60 Walnut Park, Roxbury, Mass. He is sub-master of the Sherwin School, Boston.

Dr. Theodore C. Merrill has given up the practice of medicine at Colorado, Texas, and has been called to a position in the office of Forest Pathology under the Bureau of Plant Industry, in Washington.

1897

At the Pilgrim Congregational Church, New Haven, Conn., Sunday, Jan. 5, 1913, during the communion service the pastor, Rev. Harris E. Starr, received 14 people into church membership.

The address of Chester W. Allen is 175 Somerset av., Winthrop Center, Mass.

Rev. J. C. Robbins and family, who expected to sail for the Philippine Islands last month, were obliged to leave the train at Spokane on account of the illness of their daughter, Ruth. Typhoid fever kept them in Spokane nearly a month and to their great disappointment they have been obliged to give up returning to the mission field at present.

1898

Charles E. Osborne is connected with the

firm of Brown and Bigelow, St. Paul, Minn.

Andrew S. Thomson is teaching education and agriculture at Clarion, Pa.

The address of Rev. Oren N. Bean is changed from Meredith, N. H., to Cavendish, Vt.

Mrs. Caroline Sperry Allen, wife of James S. Allen, Jr., died Dec. 28, 1912. She left an infant son, two days old, William Sperry Allen. Mrs. Allen was a Vassar graduate and held the most prominent undergraduate offices during her course. She had been recently elected a trustee of Bradford Academy.

1899

Nels Johnson is at Norwich, Conn., and may be addressed in the care of the Southern New England Telephone Co.

Rev. Jacob David is a teacher in the school at Seir Urmia in Persia. The school is at present closed because of the Turkish war, but the faculty and a great many of the students are still in the buildings, which are under a double guard.

The Baptist church in Foxboro, Mass., has extended a call to Rev. J. W. Chesbro, pastor of the Federated church at Randolph, Vt. Mr. Chesbro was pastor at South Paris, Me., for five years prior to going to Randolph.

H. S. McCready, ex-'00, pastor of Roger Williams Baptist Church, in a sermon Jan. 5, 1913, scored conditions in the Mariaville section of North Providence, and offered to co-operate with Rev. Anthony Bove of St. Ann's Church, in an effort to clean up the village in which many of their parishioners live.

1901

The address of Howard A. and Abbie (Ghodey) Coffin, '02, is 124 Medbury av., Detroit, Mich.

Ex-representative S. B. McLeod of Brockton, Mass., has recently been appointed by the mayor as License Commissioner.

Born, at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. Smith, a second son, Roy Harmon Smith, Jr.

Professor Willis Warren Harriman of Brookings, S. D., and Miss Jean Profit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Profit, were married Dec. 28, 1912. After the wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Harriman will make their home in Brookings, S. D., where the groom is professor of oratory in the South Dakota State College.

Born, Jan. 1, 1913, to George W. and Louise Sanders Eddy, a son, Robert Leigh Eddy.

Lester Burrell Shippee, lately professor of history and political science at Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore., has accepted an assistant professorship in economics and history at Washington State College, Pullman, and will enter upon his new duties at once.

1902

Married, July 2, 1912, at the home of the bride, Rahway, N. J., by the Rev. Charles L.

Cooder, D. D., Lorraine Perry Peck and Stella Elizabeth Houchin. Mr. and Mrs. Peck are living at 8 Olyphant Park, Morristown, N. J. Mr. Peck is assistant principal of the Morris Academy.

1903

The engagement of William W. Andrew, of Salem, Mass., and Miss Flora C. Capron of Providence is announced.

The address of Murray H. Cann is 2 Francisco st., Camaguey, Cuba.

Mayor Gainer of Providence has appointed Edward J. McCaffrey as Police Commissioner for three years to succeed Walter R. Callender, and the appointment has been confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Board of Aldermen.

The Decennial Committee, consisting of H. L. Bates, chairman; R. W. Blanding, treasurer; H. A. Baker, L. E. Dodge, H. G. Leighton and J. H. Cady, have issued notices to all members of the class regarding the reunion next June. They request that any 1903 man who has failed to receive this notice communicate at once with J. H. Cady, 1009 Grosvenor building, Providence.

1904

Born, at Princeton, N. J., Sept. 24, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Smith, a son, James Frederick Smith.

L. Earle Rowe, director of the Rhode Island School of Design, lectured in Memorial Hall, Providence, Jan. 15, on Egypt. The lecture was illustrated by pictures taken by Mr. Rowe in that country.

Oliver H. Booth is temporarily in the South. His address is at his parents' home, 26 Garfield pl., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Houghton Metcalf and Miss Lucile Clark of Los Angeles, Cal., Wellesley, '10.

Elisha C. Mowry has been appointed Third Assistant City Solicitor of Providence. After leaving Brown Mr. Mowry entered Harvard Law School and was graduated in 1909. He became connected with the firm of Gardner, Pierce & Thornley in December, 1909, and was admitted to the bar July 5, 1910. He was with Gardner, Pierce & Thornley until February, 1912, when he became a clerk in the office of the City Solicitor.

1905

The address of Clarence W. Holmes is Andover, Mass.

J. Madison Gathany, head of the history department of the Hope Street High School, Providence, has an article on "Practical Aims and Methods in the Teaching of Civics" in the January issue of the History Teacher's Magazine.

The address of S. O. Steere, C. E., is box 1658, Salamanca, N. Y.

Born, to Rev. George D. Allison, Ph. D., and Mrs. Allison, on Christmas Eve, 1912, a son, George Counsell Allison. Mrs. Allison was Miss Alice Counsell of Utica, N. Y., and

is a graduate of the State Normal College at Albany. Dr. Allison reports a successful and happy pastorate in the Baptist church of Rutherford, N. J.

1906

Lloyd Peter Upton and Alice Estelle Hepburn, both of Solano, New Mexico, were married there Jan. 7, 1913. Mr. Upton was one of the first settlers in that district and has done much for the development of the country during his residence of about six years. He is a cattleman and also United States Commissioner, and has held several other important positions.

Everett Harold Swett and Miss Ruth Carlin Wittle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wittle of Denver, were married in St. Mark's Church, Denver, on New Year's Day. Mr. and Mrs. Swett will make their home in Montrose, Col., where Mr. Swett has been engaged for the past few years in the service of the United States Government.

Arthur G. Fowler is a chemist and bacteriologist, with home address, 201 Mt. Pleasant av., Newark, N. J., and business address, 9 Campbell st., Newark.

First Lieut. Leeson O. Tarleton, M. D., of the Medical Corps, U. S. Army, is stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

1907

Joseph Boardman, Jr., has a short story entitled "The Brass Tacks of Adventure" in "The Semi-Monthly Magazine Section" for Dec. 29, 1912, accompanying the New York Sun and other papers.

Mr. William A. Wilkinson announced on Christmas Day the engagement of his younger daughter, Miss Effie A. Wilkinson and Mr. Richard A. Sanders, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Sanders.

Born, Dec. 23, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Dorrance, a son.

Harvey M. Kelley and Miss Elizabeth Roberts Clark were married at North Hadley, Mass., Dec. 26, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley will live at Locksport, Nova Scotia.

Married, in April, 1912, Everett M. Paddock and Miss Elizabeth J. Farnham of Northampton, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Paddock are living at 187 West Boylston st., Worcester, Mass.

Married, Jan. 18, 1913, at the home of the bride's parents in Oak Lawn, R. I., Asa Sheldon Briggs, M. D., Harvard, '10, son of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander B. Briggs of Ashaway, R. I., and Miss Hope Angell Bates, Wellesley, '09, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Bates. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Herbert E. Hatchman in the presence of the immediate family and a few intimate friends, no formal invitations or announcements being sent out. Dr. and Mrs. Briggs will live in Ashaway, R. I., where Dr. Briggs will practice medicine in company with his father, Dr. A. B. Briggs.

Miss Grace French Gurney of Providence and William White Reynolds of North Adams,

Mass., were married at the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Jan. 25, 1913. Immediately following the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds left for Victoria, S. B. C., where the bridegroom is engaged in engineering work. Mrs. Reynolds is the daughter of Captain and Mrs. Allen Gurney, and is well known in local music circles. Mr. Reynolds was captain of the Brown basketball team in his senior year.

1908

Ely Elliot Palmer has been appointed Vice Consul General to Paris, the appointment to become effective March 13. Mr. Palmer was born in Providence, Nov. 29, 1887, the son of George Frederick Palmer. He graduated from the Classical High School in 1904, getting his diploma for three years work there and one year at the Worcester Academy. While in college Mr. Palmer was prominent in the Sock and Buskin Dramatic Society and the university musical clubs. He was an associate editor of the Brown Daily Herald, a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity and identified with the Pi Kappa society. After graduating, he spent a year abroad and another year at the College of Political Science, George Washington University, graduating in June, 1910, with the degree of Master of Diplomacy. He then took examinations for the consular service, and in December, 1910, he was appointed a consular assistant, being stationed in Washington until the following May, when he was ordered to the American Embassy at Mexico City, Mex., on special work. Last November he was ordered back to Washington, and has since been in the office of the director of Latin-American affairs of the Department of State, all matter pertaining to Mexico being handled by him. He was recently granted a two months furlough and came to his home in Providence, where he will remain until ordered to Washington.

F. I. Chichester is district manager for the Willys-Overland Co., makers of automobiles, at Toledo, O. His present territory for the company is the Canadian Northwest, from Port Arthur to the Canadian Rockies.

The Collins-Armstrong Advertising Company, New York, has elected Clarkson A. Collins, Jr., vice-president. Mr. Collins has been with the Armstrong Company since its organization three years ago as manager of plan and copy. Among the sales campaigns developed by the company that have been handled under his direction are those on the McAdoo Tubes, Texaco Motor Oil and Star Safety Razor. Before going with the Armstrong Company Mr. Collins was in the copy department of the Blackman-Ross Agency.

Clifford C. Hubbard is teaching history in the Mount Hermon Boys' School, Mount Hermon, Mass.

1909

The address of Sydney Wilmot is 416 West 118th st., New York city.

1910

The address of H. D. L'Amoureux is 405 Hamilton st., Harrison, N. J.

The engagement is announced of Gaius H. Barrett and Miss Ruth H. Johnson, Mount Holyoke, '09.

1911

Twenty-odd members of the class of 1911 met at a class reunion and smoker which was held at the Narragansett Hotel on the evening of Dec. 28. Members of the class were present from points in the South and West, as well as from nearby cities, and several spoke on topics connected with their work.

Word has been received that R. C. Murphy, who sailed last May on a scientific expedition in the South Atlantic, has now reached South Georgia, an island 1200 miles east of Cape Horn, which he is to explore.

1912

Kenneth L. Nash, the former Brown short-stop, who was with Cleveland last summer, has been teaching school this winter and will go with the Cleveland club to Pensacola, Fla., the spring training grounds of the Naps. He says he has hopes of making good, and while it has been said that he is to be sent to Toledo, he knows nothing of the plans. As President Somers of the Cleveland club is also part owner of the Toledo team, it is possible that Nash may be shifted. He spent the holidays at his home in Weymouth and will go South about March 1.

The business address of R. C. Dexter is 55 Eddy st., Providence.

The address of H. W. Kenney is 144 Sumac st., Willsahickon, Pa.

THE BROWN CLUB IN NEW YORK

Nearly fifty Brown men greeted William Chauncey Langdon, '92, on the evening of Dec. 18 for his stereopticon lecture on "The new pageant." Mr. Langdon described the pageants which he has directed at Thetford, Vt., St. Johnsbury, Vt., and at Philadelphia, Pa., and discussed the possibilities of the "open-air historical drama" in awakening a community to a more vigorous industrial and social life. His talk was most interesting and instructive.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, Canon William Sheafe Chase, '81, vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, spoke before the club on "New York city's social problems." Among other things, Canon Chase advocated stricter censorship of all moving pictures.

Steps are being taken to organize a Brown Club chorus, under the direction of H. Clark Barber, '99, a former leader and director of the Brown Glee Club. The chorus will aid in the entertainment on "smoker" evenings and lead the singing at the annual banquet.

An account of the annual banquet, to be held at the Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th st., on Feb. 6, will appear in the next issue of the Monthly.

Out of three hundred and fifty Brown men within the metropolitan district (forty miles

from New York), the Brown Club now has a membership roll of two hundred and thirty-five.

Framed commencement programmes, photographs, old books, pictures of athletic teams, copies of the *Liber* of various years and magazines are among the recent gifts to the club.

Out-of-town Brunonians registered at the club during the month are: R. G. Johnson, '05, Chicago, Ill.; N. S. Calhoun, '79, Cleveland, O.; Homer N. Sweet, '07, Boston; P. H. Porcheron, '02, Albany; Dr. Charles K. Stillman, '01, Mystic, Ct.; Walter J. Emmons, '12, Columbia University; William G. Slocum, '06, Detroit, Mich.; Charles M. King, '11, Saltsburg, Pa.; Edward B. Beam, '03, Paterson, N. J.

The regular Brown alumni dinner in New York city will be held at the new Hotel McAlpin, 34th st. and Broadway, on Thursday evening, Feb. 6, at 7 o'clock. Edward O. Stanley, '76, president of the Brown University Club, will preside. Hon. Norman S. Dike, '85, judge of the Kings County Court, will be the toastmaster. Hon. William A. Prendergast, comptroller of the city of New York, Dr. Walter Goodnow Everett, '85, acting president of Brown University, and Thomas Crosby, Jr., '94, associate professor of English and public speaking, will speak.

The annual election of the Brown Club officers and committees will be held at the club on Wednesday evening, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock. This election will be a most important one. The club has grown to such proportions that new committees have been created to carry on the work of the club. The newest committee to be created is one that will do a great deal to influence young men to enter Brown. The name of the committee will be the sub-freshman committee. The club has felt for a long time that concerted effort should be made to search for likely young scions and to try to point out to them the advantages of a Brown University education.

Herbert B. Keen, Secretary

Alumnae

1899

Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Adams of George st., Providence, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, William Packard Adams, Dec. 20, 1912.

1906

The address of Bessie L. Adams is Riverpoint, R. I.

1907

Miss Amey B. Eaton spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Amasa M. Eaton, '61.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Sarah Ida Shapiro and Dr. Joseph I. Grover.

1910

The address of Annie Burnside Thornley (Mrs. Albert E. Thornley) is 709 East av., Pawtucket, R. I.

The address of Dorothy Bourne Hawthorne (Mrs. Chester A. Hawthorne) is 16 Elizabeth st., Port Jervis, N. Y.

The address of Mabel Bushell Donle (Mrs. E. B. Donle) is 211 Queen st., St. John, N. B., Canada.

1911

Miss Lida Bassett is now teaching in the Melrose, Mass., High School.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Mackie have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Maybelle R. Mackie, ex-'11, and Mr. Ralph Brecken Taylor of Sharon, Mass.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

MORE ABOUT XANTHIPPE

Xanthippe was a dame to fret,
Profane, we fear, and prone to shock,
Domestic she was not, and yet
She used to darn her Soc.

[Newark News

A dame whose scolding never ceased,
For family scraps Xanthippe thirsted,
No doubt she darned her Soc—at least
Her Soc, we know, was worsted.

[Boston Transcript

Xanthippe was a peevish dame—
Of one like her what must we think?

She darned poor Soc, despite his fame,
Till poison seemed a pleasant drink.
[Birmingham Age Herald

Xanthippe must have been a pest
With many faults, but worst of these:
She couldn't eat her meals with zest
Unless she could her Socra tease.
[Youngstown Telegram

Xanthippe on the neighbors called
And all her home affairs revealed;
But most of all she catervauled
Because her Soc was not well heeled.
[Cleveland Plain Dealer

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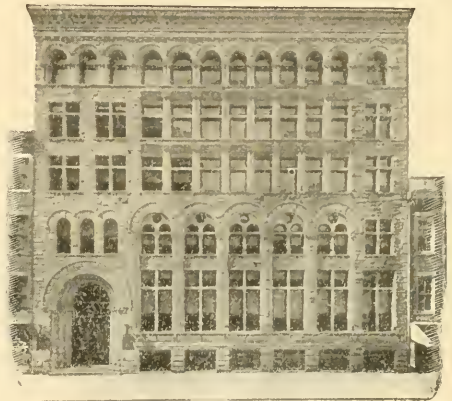
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