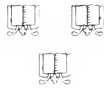


BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

★ 1912 - 1913 ★

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

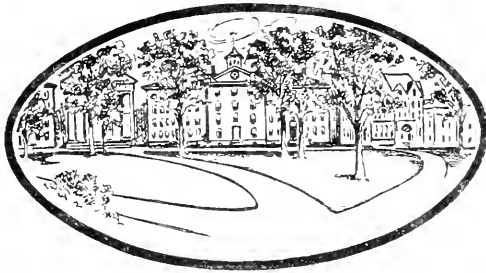
Volume XIII



June, 1912, to May, 1913

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

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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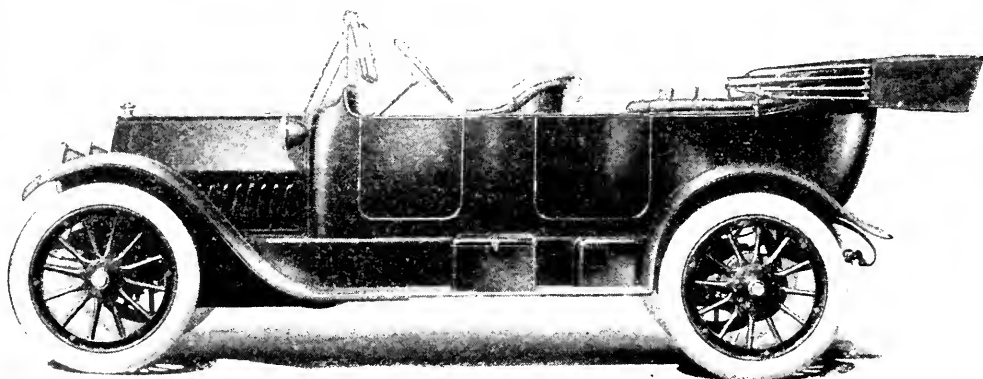
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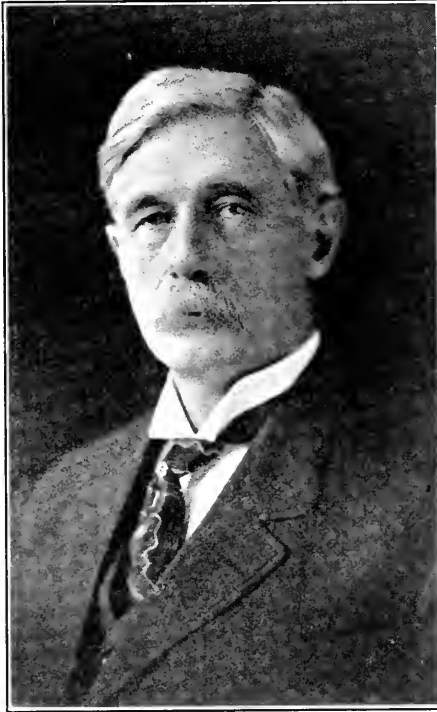
VOL. XIII

PROVIDENCE, R. I., MARCH, 1913

No. 8

ANOTHER BRUNONIAN CHIEF JUSTICE

The resignation of Chief Justice Dubois of the Rhode Island Supreme Court in January was followed by the promotion of Justice Clarke Howard Johnson, of the class of 1877, in his stead. For a very considerable proportion of all the period since the Court was established Brown men have occupied the post of Chief Justice ; indeed at the present time three Brown graduates, all members of the class of 1861, survive who held the place, Judges Matteson, Stiness and Douglas.



HON. CLARKE HOWARD JOHNSON, '77
Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court

The court as now composed consists of Chief Justice Johnson '77; Christopher F. Parkhurst, '76; William H. Sweetland '78; Walter B. Vincent and Darius Baker a graduate of Wesleyan University.

The Presiding Justice of the Superior Court, also, is a Brown man, Willard B. Tanner, '79, and among the other members of the court are George T. Brown, '73; Elmer J. Rathbun, '96, and Chester W. Barrows, '95, the latter having been elected in January last.

GEORGE GISSING: HIS LIFE AND ART

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILOLOGICAL CLUB OF BROWN
FEBRUARY 27, 1913

By Edward Fuller, Harvard '82

George Gissing is assuredly of those who need the services of a biographer. The world knew little of him while he lived, and possibly the knowledge it is getting of him now he is dead is more or less mis-

leading. This knowledge comes from two main sources—a book of his own, and a book which a friend has just published. Neither is a confessed biography. But the one throws light on the other. "The Pri-

vate Papers of Henry Ryecroft" was written not long before Gissing's death. It is in no sense an ordered account of his life and one who knew nothing of the facts would miss many of the autobiographical touches. But it does reveal, half unconsciously, the mind and heart of the writer, and thus it is a valuable human document. If we read it in connection with the other book, "*The Private Life of Henry Maitland*," we shall get no little light upon a very strange career. Mr. Morley Roberts has been severely blamed, indeed, for telling too much. But Gissing was not the kind of man to whom the truth is a disservice. Mr. Roberts is to be criticised, if at all, for his futile attempt at disguise.

However, out of all the needless tangle of facts it is possible to obtain an illuminating glimpse of a man whose life might fairly be described as one of his own novels. And it is with his life rather than his novels that I purpose to deal. Those who have read these novels do not need to be told about them, and those who have not would derive little advantage from a cold and dry analysis. What I wish to do is to arouse an interest in the man sufficient to send the latter to his novels. In their way they are as remarkable as any written within the last fifty years. Gissing's artistic stature is not that of Trollope, Mrs. Oliphant, Hardy or Black; it could hardly be said of him that he saw life steadily and saw it whole; but he did paint a certain section of English society as no one else has ever painted it. I do not say that the picture is correct in every particular—or even in some important particulars; it is coloured too much, indeed, by personal experience. Yet to say this is to do him some injustice; for, in spite of what many would regard as his excessive realism, he was, like most realists, a romanticist at heart. There were, in fact, two men in Gissing—the man who was and the man who might have been.

Gissing's father seems to have been an educated man, a chemist in the Yorkshire town disguised in Mr. Roberts's narrative as Mirefields; of his mother we know nothing, except the fact that she was alive at the time of his death. There was not much money in the family, and Gissing could not have gone to Manchester University had he not obtained a scholarship.

He had an extraordinary aptitude for learning. Even as a boy of sixteen he swept everything before him.

It was a most extraordinary hallucination—I can think of no better word for it—that betrayed the bright promise of Gissing's youth. Like other men of imagination, he was a strange compound of weakness and strength. Mr. Roberts says that, although he had no real passion for women, beyond the instinctive yearning of man for a mate, he was at times so possessed by loneliness that he sought companionship for which, ordinarily, he would have had no taste. He had no friends in Manchester outside of college; no sister or girl friend of his own station; and so he fell in with and was attracted by a young girl of the streets. Probably a man of stouter fibre would have got no great harm, beyond the loss of the innocence of youth, from such an association. But Gissing was no mere sensualist. That he was seriously in love with the girl may be doubted. He cared for her enough, however, to have a chivalrous impulse to protect her. How his imagination transformed her into one worth protecting we need not inquire. But it did so transform her. He endeavoured to persuade her to leave the streets; he gave her money to keep her away from other men; he bought her a sewing machine that she might make an honest living. His affection for her, Mr. Roberts says, was apparently sincere. "And out of that affection there grew up, very naturally, a horror in his sensitive mind for the life this poor child was leading." It was bad enough that he should finally marry her; it was worse that, driven by her importunities, he should take money from the coats left in the college common room. He was detected and sent to gaol; and after his release two or three of his father's friends helped to send him to the United States. Here for more than a year he endured some of the direst experiences of poverty—experiences of which we may read in "*New Grub Street*." About the only thing of consequence which he did was to write some stories for the *Chicago Tribune*; but this was precarious labour. He presently returned to England, married the girl of the streets, and transferred the scene of his bitter struggle to London.

Now, in a sense, this is a commonplace

talé. Mr. Roberts sees in it nothing but an illustration of a great career blighted by an unpardonable error. Gissing, had he remained at the university and followed what seemed to be his natural bent would have become a great scholar. His delightful book of travels, "By the Ionian Sea," Mr. Roberts thinks, shows that. He was not by nature a writer of novels and romances. This is an obiter dictum to which dissent is possible. That Gissing might have been happier had he fulfilled the expectations of his youth is likely enough. His work in fiction was done under distressing conditions, and it is open to anyone to contend that under happy conditions it would have been better done. But that is precisely one of the questions no man can answer. It is a common thing to wish that a writer who achieves less than we anticipate were not so prolific: on the theory, I suppose, that one novel in two years would be twice as good as two novels in one year. But genius does not work with this mathematical exactness. I do not pity Gissing for writing novels or for working hard at the task; or even for being poor. These things would have mattered little had his circumstances been otherwise normal. But he made a particularly hard bed, on which he had to lie all his days, not only by the first marriage, to which I have referred, but by a second marriage, of which I shall speak later. And here again we come to the question could he by any chance have written as he did if he had not suffered as he did? He might have had a broader, perhaps a juster, outlook. But might he not have missed the peculiar poignancy which differentiates his novels from those of any other writer? It is not difficult to find in his pages suggestions of this or that writer—to take two extremes, from Dickens to Turgenev. But the flavour is quite his own. If I were to compare him with anyone, I would compare him with the novelist whom in a sense he least resembles—Trollope. He has the same close, almost dry, fidelity to detail, the same minute observation, the same aversion to anything in the least theatrical. The tragedy comes, but it comes without dreadful notes of preparation. It is, of course, a different world from Trollope's which he presents to us, and he lacks

Trollope's tolerance and humour. Still I think the comparison is not wholly bootless. If one can imagine the earlier novelist in Gissing's circumstances, one can also imagine that he would have written novels not altogether unlike Gissing's.

I may be mistaken in making Gissing's whole career hinge upon his wretched first marriage. Yet unless we can understand the motives which impelled him to such degradation we might as well give up trying to understand either his career or his character. Mr. Roberts regards his conduct at this crisis in his life as inexplicable, and so to the ordinary man of the world—I might even say to almost any man—it would be. After the woman was dead Gissing found that she had kept his photograph "and a very little engraving of the Madonna di San Sisto" during all her years of infamy. Does not this suggest some explanation of an otherwise inexplicable obsession? It was no brutal passion which drove Gissing into such a woman's arms. I have preferred to call it a chivalrous impulse, because to call it anything else is to emphasize an appalling contrast. There is nothing in Gissing's life, so far as we know it, or his work to justify the assumption that his fatal misstep was brought about by physical or moral degeneracy. It revealed a weakness in him—but was it an entirely abnormal weakness?

He did not love this girl when he married her, and she soon alienated and disgusted him absolutely. His attempt to "make an honest woman of her"—to use the expressive old phrase—was inevitably a failure. In the end he had to leave her to the care of others, and even then she made his life one long misery until she died. And all this time Gissing was writing his novels, and getting little enough for them, and denying himself every comfort, often going hungry, in order to carry the insufferable burden he had taken on his shoulders. It was a wrecked and broken life, surely, and from the human point of view we may fairly deplore it. But does not the terrible price he paid add to our debt to him as a writer? In other words, could we have had the novels under any other conditions? This may seem like a cold-blooded way of putting it; but when a writer is dead and the suffering is over, criticism

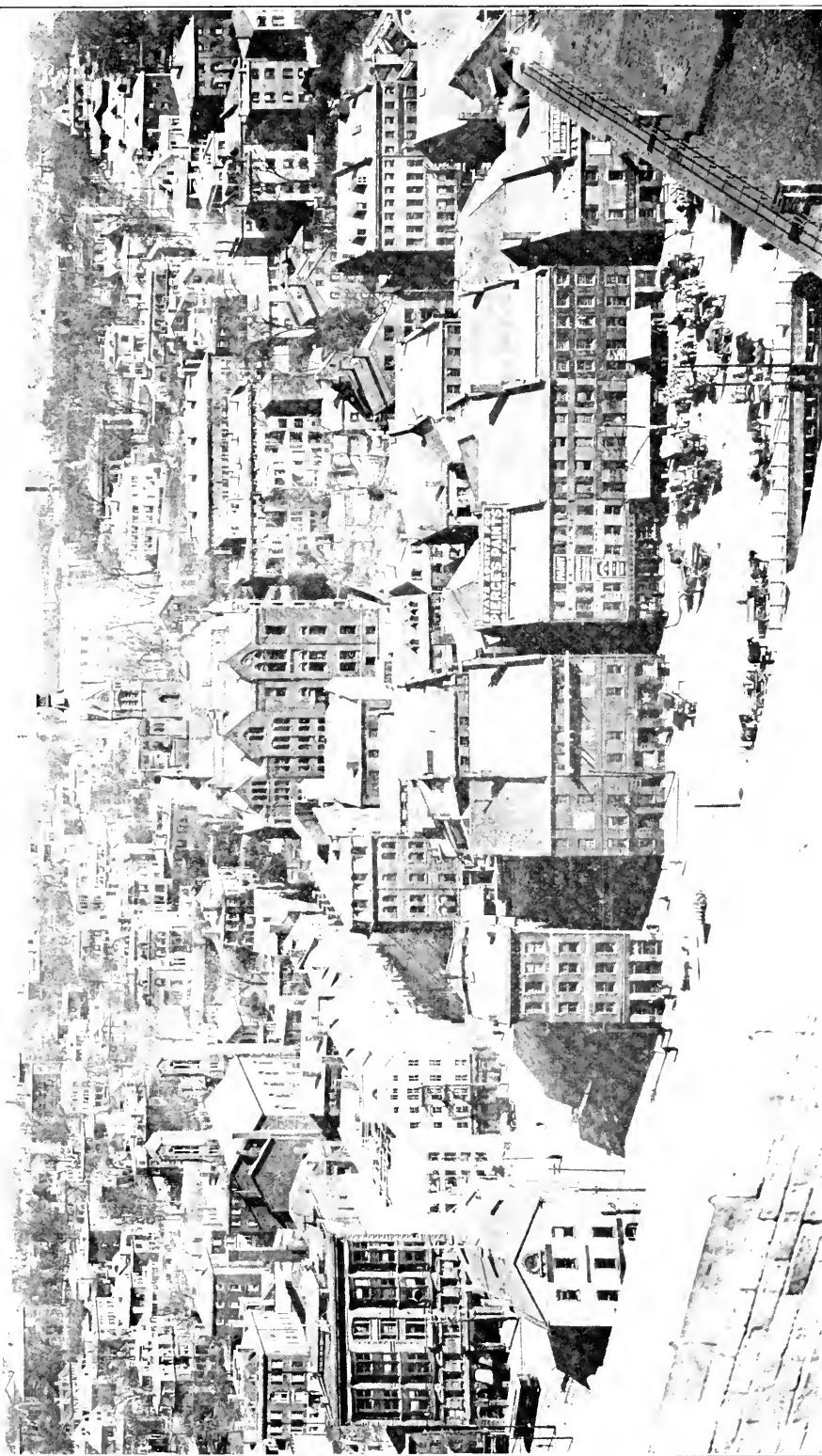
has to appraise it as an asset in his fame.

If, however, we are to regard Gissing as a weak man, or one with a screw loose in his moral organization, we shall find better support for our theory in his second marriage than in his first. The first was so bad that one may try to excuse it; the second was so futile that it was inexcusable. There was no reason why, after the death of the miserable creature to whom he had dedicated his youth, he should not have married a woman capable of making him happy; such a woman, in fact, he was eventually to meet. He seems to have met at this time more than one who interested him at least moderately. But he felt that he had "declassified" himself—so Mr. Roberts says—and thus shut himself out from intimate communion with his natural equals. This was a morbid feeling, no doubt; it confirms the impression that somewhere there was a fatal flaw in his character; yet in view of all he had gone through it was not unnatural. It offers no excuse, however, for the manner of his second marriage. This woman was not a girl of the streets, though he scraped acquaintance with her there. "I could stand the loneliness no longer," he said, "so I rushed out and spoke to the very first woman I came across." After he married this girl he took her to a house in Devon, amid the charming scenery which he describes in "Henry Rycroft," and for a time he hoped for happiness. But soon there were daily quarrels; she took to throwing the crockery about in her fits of rage; when a child came he went in constant fear that she would injure it in one of her outbreaks; and if there were visitors she abused him to them. Things reached such a pitch that he could ask no one to see him. Then he gave up the house in Devon and returned to London. What happiness he won before his too early death came was stolen. His second wife lived, and he

could not or would not divorce her; but he came to feel what Mr. Roberts calls "a true and sincere affection" for a Frenchwoman of good family; and after some searchings of heart the two decided to dispense with convention and live together.

Of his inner life in the few years left to him there is no record—at least, no published record. The experiences through which he had passed must have left ineffaceable scars. It may be true that the highest happiness comes out of the greatest suffering, but most of us shrink from demonstrating it. That Gissing drifted away from most of his old friendships is tolerably clear. Perhaps Thérèse, as Mr. Roberts calls her, made up to him for everything. Let us hope so. He died in the south of France, on the 28th of December, 1903. Two friends, Mr. Roberts and Mr. H. G. Wells—absurdly disguised as Rivers in Mr. Roberts's book—were with him just before the end.

I have said that Gissing was a romanticist at heart. Is it not possible that Mr. Roberts is completely mistaken in saying that he might have been a great scholar but for the unhappy entanglements of his youth? With all his love of literature, all his reverence for antiquity, all his love of reading, I cannot find in him much of the scholar's temperament. How futile it is, then, to wish that his life had been other than it was—to regret that his destiny led him away from the path which seemed to stretch out unbroken before him! What he accomplished was in fact worth accomplishing; what he might have accomplished who can tell? The artist is not justified by his life, but by his art. We need not waste overmuch pity on the man who wrote novels which are human documents of inestimable value, and which reveal to us one phase of human existence as hardly any other novelist has revealed it.



THE COLLEGE NEIGHBORHOOD FROM THE TURK'S HEAD BUILDING.

Photographed expressly for the Brown Alumni Monthly, February 27, from the roof of the new sixteen-story structure

"THE EFFICIENCY NOSTRUM AT HARVARD"

From the New York Nation

There has been a great deal of groping in the dark over the problem of raising the quality of our universities and colleges. But light has appeared at last. There will no longer be any futile casting about for improvements here and changes there, no more mere scratching of the surface. Somebody at Harvard has gone straight to the heart of the matter. Indeed, he has solved the whole problem in point of principle, though of course the details of the beneficent revolution he has started remain to be worked out. What has been needed all along has been some simple and yet profound guiding principle, and this is what the new move at Harvard supplies. See that you get your money's worth out of each professor—this is the philosopher's stone, which, firmly and steadily applied, is going to transmute into gold all the baser metal of our university faculties.

Seldom has a great reform been ushered in so noiselessly. "Harvard professors and instructors," so goes a newspaper account, "are thoughtfully rubbing troubled brows to-day while they ponder over an intricate network of blank spaces whereon Assistant Controller Taylor has requested them to record the exact disposition which they make of all time spent in the interests of the university." The Assistant Controller states that he desires these data for the purpose of using them "as a basis for prorating salaries to the various classified functions"; but, after supplying a formidable array of blanks to be filled with this end in view, he winds up with a request for information concerning "Contributory Activities," the giving of which is optional. These include the number of hours spent on "research work carried on personally by the instructor," and certain other things which, like this, "are of a quasi-private nature." The Assistant Controller recognizes that the variations in such data due to the personal equation "would make impracticable the direct use of these figures for the purpose of distributing salaries," but nevertheless he is apparently of the opinion that they would be a comfortable thing to have, and so he asks for them. And quite right, too; for the optional of

to-day may be the compulsory of to-morrow, and it is well to "get a line" on these professor people, even if you can't pin them down to exact facts and figures.

In sober truth, this news from Harvard is a very serious matter. It touches the very vitals of the professor's calling. It ought to bring out from the Harvard faculty, and especially from the men of light and leading in that faculty, an impressive protest; and the most impressive form the protest could take would be that of a dignified but firm refusal to comply with the demand made upon them. For what is at stake at Harvard is nothing less than the whole character and status of the American professorate. To be a university professor has hitherto meant, in this country as in all the world, to give to the university yourself—your personality, your talent, your capacity to interest, to instruct, to inspire. Many professors have, to be sure, fallen wofully short of fulfilling this ideal; many have been deficient in ability, many in character. But the one great thing that has made the calling attractive to the best who are in it has been that this was the plane on which it was understood to rest. It offers none of the glittering material rewards of other vocations; it seldom holds forth the allurements of fame. In this country, its dignity has been far below that which belongs to it in Europe, thanks to an exaltation of the idea of management and administration elsewhere unknown; but the recognition of the personal nature of the professor's work, of a distinctively personal measurement of his value, has never been abandoned. It is Agassiz, or Child, or Martin, or Gibbs, or Norton, or Gildersleeve—not so many hours of their labor—that Harvard, or Yale, or Johns Hopkins has had the good fortune to possess; and every faithful and competent professor has a right to feel that the same is true of him in his degree. But how long would that feeling survive under a system which required each professor to make report of every hour that he spent upon his work, and have his pay doled out to him accordingly?

It is easy to accuse those who object to

the introduction of this efficiency nostrum of being reactionaries—upholders of the doctrine that whatever is right. But it is still easier to reply to the accusation. Not because our universities and colleges are all that they ought to be, but because the proposed remedy is a crude and barbarous one, do we reject that remedy. We ought to have more competent teachers, we ought to have more inspiring leaders of research; but we shall not get them by means of time checks or card catalogues. The American professor is already far more subject to managerial control than his fellow in Germany and France; but it is in America, and not in Germany or France, that the cry of incompetent professors and inefficient instruction is continually heard. What is needed, above all

things else, is to make the professorship attractive to superior men—men of originality, men of power, men of enthusiasm. When you have got all your time-card and efficiency-measure mechanism going, you may be able to compel every professor to come up to a certain standard; but you cannot compel the men whom you ought to have as professors to enter the calling. You may get the same amount of “results” out of the faculties for less money, or a greater amount for the same money, so far as “results” can be measured by your mechanical methods; but what you have lost you will never be able to measure. And what shall it profit the university to have gained countless student-hours and experiment-units and to have lost what is highest and best in it?

PRESIDENT FAUNCE IN EGYPT

The Brown Daily Herald has received a letter from President Faunce written from Cairo, in which he relates some of his experiences in Egypt. Dr. Faunce writes:

CAIRO, Dec. 5, 1912

Editor Brown Daily Herald:

Never shall I forget that send-off that Brown students gave me on the first of November. To see hundreds of men marching in the drizzling rain, and to have, as my last glimpse of Providence, the sight of the whole crowd singing “Alma Mater”—that warmed the cockles of my heart as did nothing that ever came to me before in my life. I can still hear that singing even amid the discordant oriental noises of this city of the “Arabian Nights.”

In front of my hotel there is passing at this moment the usual astonishing procession. Gaily dressed ladies, Bedouins from the desert, motor-cars, Arabian horses, donkeys, camels, fakirs, English officials, soldiers, snake-charmers, a wailing funeral procession, a dozen prisoners all handcuffed to a long chain—these are a few of the elements in the ever-changing panorama.

Three days ago in a native village I visited a “kuttab” or Mohammedan school for little children. Each boy sat cross-legged on a straw mat, and was swaying

rapidly back and forth (the swaying is to keep from going to sleep), while he recites his lesson at the top of his voice. When fifty boys are thus reciting fifty different passages from the Koran at the same time, the noise is deafening. But silent study is unknown among the children of Egypt. Each boy held before him a sheet of tin, which was simply part of a Standard Oil tin can, on which he had written the lesson with a reed pen and purple ink.

Yesterday I visited the famous Mohammedan University, in which are enrolled about 8000 students from all parts of Europe and Asia. There are no lecture-rooms. In a huge court-yard each professor sits at the base of some pillar upholding the roof, 500 years old. Around the professor are sitting the students, from 12 to 50 years of age, some of them remaining there for many years. The staple of instruction is the interpretation of the Koran—a fossilizing influence all through the Orient. Until Egyptians receive another kind of education—the English government is already doing something—they cannot rise out of poverty and be worthy of self-government.

With best wishes to all Brown men for 1913, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. H. P. Faunce

TRANSPORTATION CHANGES IN PROVIDENCE

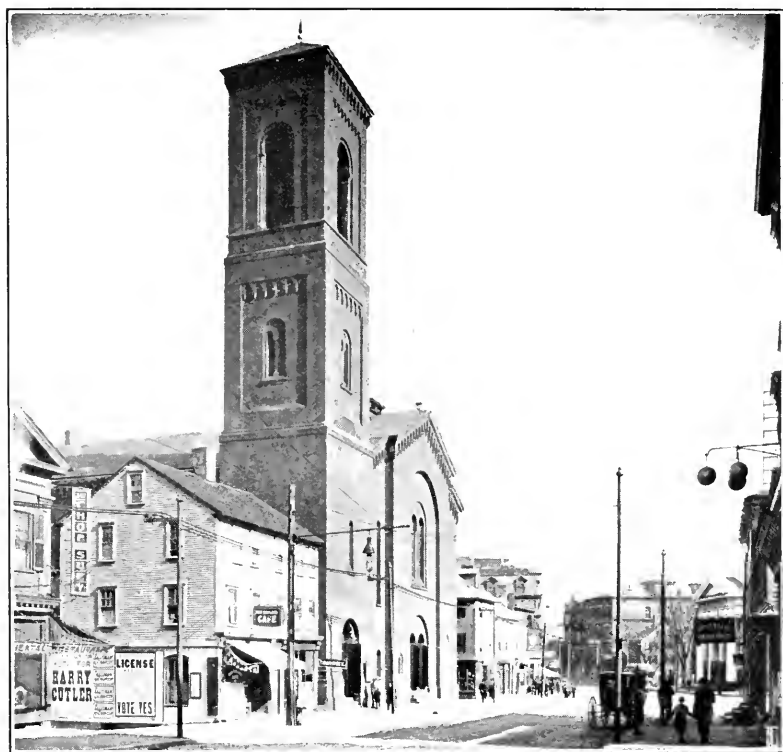
SOME OF WHICH WILL AFFECT BROWN UNIVERSITY

By John R. Hess

Member of the Empire Street Commission

In the notable development of the transportation system of the city of Providence, now in progress, Brown University and its alumni are directly interested. New facilities for the

The substitute for the counterweight, which makes it practicable to move cars up and down the 14 per cent. grade of College Hill, is a tunnel extending from North Main to Thayer street. The westerly



Photograph by the Author

A FINE EXAMPLE OF TEFFT'S GENIUS

Central Baptist Church on Weybosset Street. Designed by Thomas A. Tefft, '51. Now to be demolished to make way for a wider crosstown thoroughfare. On the right is seen the pillared porch of the Beneficent (Roundtop) Congregational Church

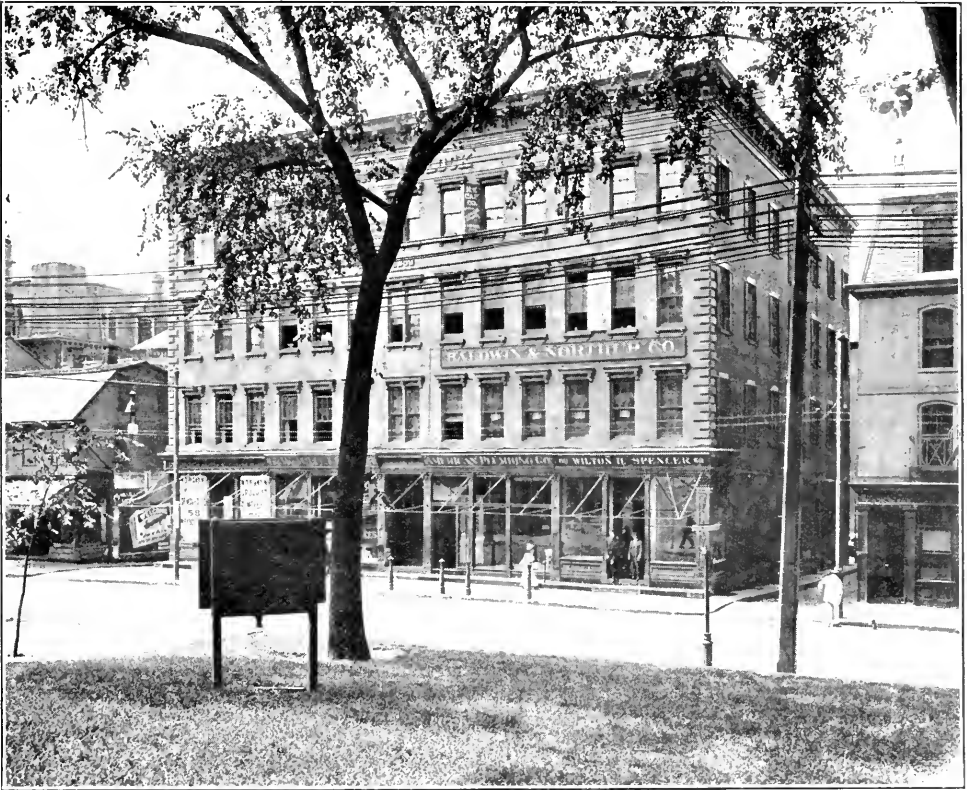
traffic between the East Side and the business centre are being provided: in the summer of 1914 electric cars will pass through the hill instead of over it, and the front campus, therefore, will no longer be directly accessible. The tracks on College Hill are to be removed upon the completion of the tunnel.

portal is on the site of the Jefferds building at the corner of Waterman and North Main, opposite the First Baptist Church, and the easterly arch is at a point between Brown and Thayer near the Churchill House. The location follows Fones alley from Benefit at the University Club to Thayer, and the tunnel route thus takes

cars from College and Prospect streets, from Waterman west of Brown and from Angell west of Brown. The abandonment of the streets on the hill occupied since 1890 by the Providence Cable Tramway Company and its successors, the Union Railroad Company, the United Traction and Electric Company and the Rhode Island Company, is the change which particularly affects Brown, and whether

The brownstone front Arnold Block, erected in 1853, is to be demolished in order that Waterman street may be extended to the rear of the new postoffice on Exchange Place. The tunnel tracks are laid in this new thoroughfare, which opens up a good view of the First Baptist Church from the west and gives the long-needed direct approach to the East Side.

The length of the tunnel, from portal to



Photograph by the Author

ARNOLD BLOCK

Waterman Street extension passes directly across its site
Photograph shows yard of the college meeting house

or not the new layout will be as acceptable as the old remains to be demonstrated. One improvement, however, is assured—the service will be quick and reliable; there will be no delays as with the cumbersome and over-taxed counterweight, and in time people will become accustomed to the walk from Thayer and Waterman or Brown and Waterman to the group of college buildings.

The boring of the hill is accompanied by a great change on North Main street.

portal, is 1790 feet. It is the second tunnel through the hill built by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, the first, which dates back five years, extending from Benefit street to the Seekonk river, being used by the Fall River, Warren and Bristol electric trains. The shorter street railway tunnel enters the hill under the Rhode Island School of Design, which is to be supported by concrete walls, and steel girders and columns. It crosses the New Haven bore at Brown street and

Fones alley and its bottom is 20 feet above the arch of the older tunnel, which was planned in 1894 by Edwin P. Dawley of the class of 1874 and completed fourteen years later under his supervision as Engineer of Construction. East of the School of Design the weight of the earth is carried by a concrete arch two feet thick. The grade is 4.8 per cent.; the height of the tunnel is $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet and liberal allowance is made for the passing of the largest cars on the double tracks. The heading is pushed along at the rate of 10 feet a day through the soft graphitic schist of the carboniferous age, very little blasting being required. The material excavated is hauled through the New Haven tunnel and used for filling on the Y approach to the railroad bridge over which the east shore electric trains are run every 15 minutes. The tunnel workmen on March 1 were 700 feet from the west portal; early in the summer daylight will be seen at the Thayer street end and next January the tracks will be laid. Cars will be run through the tunnel not later than July, 1914.

The property taken includes the Jeffers block, the site of which may be utilized for a railroad office building, and a part of several back yards west of Thayer street, this land being reserved for approaches to Fones alley, which is over the tunnel. The estimated cost of the bore is \$700,000, which is assumed by the street railway company, and the Arnold Block, removed by the city, is worth \$200,000. The tunnel, therefore, calls for an expenditure of about a million dollars.

The engineer of the tunnel construction, Mr. Heaton R. Robertson, is one of the youngest men holding a place of so much responsibility. He is a Yale graduate, 1904, and after practical experience in gold, silver and copper mines in Mexico, Colorado, Nevada and Idaho, he was appointed instructor in mining at Yale. Then he joined the engineering department of the New York, New Haven and Hartford. After service on the big dam of the Housatonic Power Company he was assigned to the Harlem branch, where electrification was in progress, and then was placed in charge of the field work between Stamford and New Haven. He was transferred to

Providence when the city and the Rhode Island Company agreed to extend Waterman street through the Arnold Block and build a tunnel for the cars now run over College Hill.

The contractor, Mr. Joseph McCabe, is one of the most successful tunnel builders of the country. He bored through the Rocky Mountains for the railroads to the Pacific, and his achievements in New England are the New Haven tunnel through the East Side hill and the Terryville, Conn., tunnel, also owned by the New Haven.

In connection with the tunnel work the city is widening several of the narrow and crooked streets inherited from former generations. The most important of these is Empire street, which is to be an 80-foot crosstown thoroughfare from the junctions of Broadway, Aborn and Atwells avenue to the intersection of Weybosset, Broad and Chestnut. Empire street wipes out the Chinese quarter, the Empire Theatre and the Central Baptist Church (1858) on Weybosset street, one of the best works of Thomas F. Telfit, a graduate of Brown in the class of 1851, and one of the celebrated architects of his time. Other streets to be laid out on new lines are North Main from Smith to Benefit. (Constitution Hill); Fountain from Dorrance to Empire; Smith from the State House to Chalkstone avenue; Randall from North Main to Randall Square, where the ancient Bulldog Tavern stands; Franklin from Westminster to Broad, Plainfield from Olneyville Square to Odd Fellows Hall, and Elmwood avenue from a point near Roger Williams Park to the city line.

Commissions are now appraising damages and the demolition of buildings in various parts of the city will be started during 1913 or 1914.

These changes necessitated by the lack of foresight of the people of Providence one or two hundred years ago will cost from two to three millions of dollars, and the fact that so large an increase of the municipal debt was authorized without a word of protest is convincing proof of prosperity and a spirit of progress in this community of a quarter of a million people.

WASHINGTON AT PLAY

LUNCHEON GRILL—XXV

The figure of Washington stands to-day in the world's Pantheon, of such godlike proportions, draped in such heroic attributes that it is a relief to turn from this rather oppressive mythological embodiment and watch him at play. It was in this mood that Rhode Island seems to have met him whether treading the stately measures of the minuet with the profusion of beauties that Newport and Providence could furnish, or sipping her punch pungent with cordials and rum from Jamaica or Santa Cruz or from our own stills. We dwell so much on the hard places of his life, the difficulties, the wiles, the treacheries through which he passed that it seems good to know that here in Rhode Island his life was replete with joy, excitement and adulation. Soon after the British evacuated Boston, Washington dispatched a part of his forces to New York under General Heath and later started with the remainder for the same destination. He sent the main body of his troop under Generals Greene and Sullivan by the upper or post road to embark at New London and with them sent Mrs. Washington under the care of his aides de camp while he came to Providence, it was said to meet Commodore Hopkins. On April 5th, 1776, he was escorted into the town by Governor Cooke, the "Cadets," the "Light Infantry," two regiments of Continentals and a crowd of the inhabitants. It was decided that the proper place for him to stay was with Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, but Mr. Hopkins was attending congress at Philadelphia and all the family were away but the daughter Ruth. However, the demure Quakeress said she would take care of him, but when the better-off of the town sent to her numerous offers of the loan of silverware, china, &c., in order that she might put on style, she refused them all with a snap, saying what was good enough for her father would have to be good enough for General Washington. The Hopkins home was then located on the north east corner of South Main street and Bank lane. It now stands up the hill about 150 feet; and Bank lane is now named Hopkins street.

The next day Generals Washington and Gates with the other officers were enter-

tained at Hacker's Hall on the east side of South Main street between Planet and Power streets, and afterwards left for New London. There is no record of any meeting here with Commodore Hopkins.

Washington next visited Rhode Island in 1781, arriving at Newport at 2 o'clock P. M., March 6th, coming by way of Hartford. This visit was to urge the departure of the French fleet for the Chesapeake, to coöperate with La Fayette and Greene. He was impatient at the detention of the fleet at Newport which had caused some misgivings and De la Luzerne wrote from Philadelphia to Rochambeau that the feeling was strong among the Americans that the French were intending to stay in Rhode Island and had not really come to help the Americans, but to increase their own possessions. He urged Rochambeau to show very clearly that they considered themselves under Washington's command. As a result of this admonition Washington was received with all the honors of a prince of the blood or a marshal of France. No honor was omitted, no act of deference was left undone. Having arranged for the quick sailing of the French forces, he came to Providence on the 13th of March by way of Bristol and Warren, being entertained in the latter place by Shubael Burr. Upon arrival in Providence a salute of 13 guns was fired by the Continental Park Artillery, and the East India-men in the harbor discharged their cannon. He was met by a throng of people and children bearing torches. They so crowded around him as to impede his progress. Stopping a few moments to please them, he was so touched by the eager veneration shown him by young and old that he took Count Dumas by the hand and said, "We may be beaten by the English; it is the chance of war; but behold an army they can never conquer."

The distinguished guest was escorted to the home of Jabez Bowen on Market square, which afterwards became the Manufacturer's Hotel, and was located where now stands the What Cheer building. The next day he inspected the town, and in the evening, together with General Howe, Count Dumas and the other officers, he attended a great ball at the State House to meet the brave and fair of Providence.

On the second morning he departed for his headquarters at New Windsor, N. Y.

Providence received this visit largely on account of the fifteen cannon which she had and which were wanted for the defence of the lower bay and perhaps also because it was desired to hasten forward the recruits which Lieutenant Colonel Olney was to furnish. It is stated that Washington spent a week in 1783 at "The Mount," the De'Wolf home in Bristol, and also that on sundry occasions he made a detour to visit Colonel Varnum, his beloved comrade in arms, at his elegant home in East Greenwich. In 1789 Washington made a tour of New England but he seems to have kept clear of Rhode Island as foreign territory since she had as yet failed to join the Union.

Washington's third official visit to Rhode Island was one of peculiar significance. He had been inaugurated on August 30th, 1789, President of the twelve United States. There was a missing sister from the original thirteen colonies, but on May 29th, 1790, the Rhode Island Convention, "realizing in their own minds the practical inconvenience as well as the evils that must follow her exclusion from the Union," adopted and ratified the Federal Constitution and cast her lot with her sister States "for the great future which may be open for them all. Governor Fenner at once announced to President Washington that Rhode Island had joined the Union. There was much rejoicing over the recovery of the lost sheep and two days after Congress adjourned Washington embarked for Newport with a brilliant retinue. He arrived there on Tuesday, August 17th, 1790, and put up at the Brenton House, kept by Mrs. Almy. Written salutations awaited him from the clergy of seven denominations and from King David's lodge of Masons. He was feted and feasted in a brilliant style and the next day embarked on the packet "Hancock," Captain Brown, for Providence, where he arrived after a seven hours' sail. A cannon on Federal Hill announced his arrival in the harbor and when the landing was made all the church bells were let loose, the national salute was fired from shore and the ships in the harbor responded. The procession formed escorting their guests in the following order:

Washington between Governor Cooke and Senator Theodore Foster of Rhode Is-

land, Thomas Jefferson, United States Secretary of State, Governor Clinton of New York, Mr. Blair of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Smith of South Carolina, Washington's staff Colonel Humphrey, Major Jackson and Mr. Nelson and prominent citizens of Providence. They proceeded to Daggett's Tavern, afterwards known as the Golden Ball Inn, and still standing as the Mansion House, on Benefit street. Although Washington rarely went out nights, nevertheless after supper he yielded to the solicitation of the students of Brown University and walked up to see the glorious spectacle of old University Hall illuminated with tallow dips. The address of welcome to Providence was drawn up and signed by Henry Ward, Enos Hitchcock, Welcome Arnold, David Howell and Benjamin Bourne. On the next day Washington and his illustrious party together with leading citizens escorted by the students marched through the principal streets and were received at the university by President Manning, who led them to the top of University Hall to view the beautiful and extensive prospect. The visitors then called at the colonial residences of John Inness Clark, John Brown, Governor Fenner and Governor Bowen, where wine and punch emphasized the hospitality. Then they went to dinner at the Town House, from whence most of the diners escorted them to the wharf, where the guests embarked for New York.

This was apparently the final visit of George Washington to the shores of Rhode Island. It may be of interest to quote a rather unaffected personal description of Washington taken from Freebeter's New England Almanac, published in New London in 1782:

"General Washington at 47 is a tall, well made man rather large-boned and has a tolerably genteel address. His features are manly and bold, his eyes of a bluish cast and very lively; his hair a deep brown, his face rather long and marked with the small-pox, his complexion sun-burned and without much color and his countenance sensible composed and thoughtful there is a remarkable air of dignity about him with a striking degree of gracefulness. He has an excellent understanding with much quickness is strictly just vigilant and generous, gentle in his manner, in Temperament rather reserved, in his morals irreproachable, he was never known to exceed the Bound's of the most rigid Temperance."

Robert P. Brown

WHAT BROWN HAS DONE FOR COLBY

REMARKS AT THE COLBY DINNER, FEBRUARY 21, 1913

Since I have been called upon, both as a graduate of Colby and as a representative of Brown, I can remind you with more propriety than I could in either capacity alone of the remarkable service which it has been the privilege of Brown to render to Colby. Rarely, I believe, has one institution been able to do so much for another. Colby may indeed be called a child of Brown, since Colby was founded, now nearly a hundred years ago, because the feeling arose that Brown, under the presidency of Dr. Messer, who was suspected of Unitarianism, could no longer be depended upon to keep up the supply of Baptist ministers needed in New England. What college in the country besides Brown has furnished to another college six out of fourteen presidents besides eight professors? Yet this has been the service of Brown to Colby. The first president of Colby was Jeremiah Chaplin, Brown, 1799; its first professor was Avery Briggs, Brown, 1816, who may be described as a professor at large, for he taught languages, mathematics and natural philosophy. Though he had resigned his trying position fifty-six years before, he was still living when Asher Hinds was graduated in 1883. The second president of Colby was Rufus Babcock, Brown, 1821; its fourth president, Eliphaz Fay, was a member of the same class. James Tift Champlin, Brown, 1834, was president of Colby during the sixteen years, 1857-73, the longest Colby presidency up to date, and the one that covered the most critical period in its history. My classmates remember seeing him once on the campus during our college years. Two presidents were furnished to Colby by another Brown class, that of 1887*, Whitman and White.

*The class of Professor Walter C. Bronson, a grandson of President Chaplin.

Turning to the professors, we find that the successor of Avery Briggs in the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy was, at one year's interval, George Washington Keely, Brown, 1824, who was living in Waterville, a distinguished figure during '80's first two years in college. He was succeeded in 1853 by Kendall Brooks, Brown, 1841. Justin Rolf Loomis, Brown, 1835, was professor of chemistry and natural history at Colby for fourteen years, 1838-52. The chair of physics and astronomy at Colby was filled, for the twelve years, 1886-98, by William Augustus Rogers, Brown, 1857, and his successor in 1904-5 was Arvid Reuterdaahl, Brown, 1897. The next name is one that I cannot mention without grateful emotion, that of Laban Edwards Warren, Brown, 1866, who did so much for the intellectual and esthetic life of Colby during his eighteen years' service as professor of mathematics. The last name on my list is that of one in active service, George Freeman Parmenter, professor of chemistry in Colby for the last ten years, to whom Brown gave the degree of Ph. D. in 1903. I should be unjust to the class of 1870 at Brown if I did not also mention the important services rendered by Newell Tracy Dutton as financial secretary of Colby, 1896-1900.

The rivers of New England all flow southward, but the collegiate current, like that of Salt River, seems to flow up-stream. For, while Colby has received so much from Brown, it has sent in return only a single delegate to make this acknowledgment. But there is plenty of time yet. Intellectual debts are never outlawed, and Colby's obligation to Brown will some day be cancelled, who knows but in a single splendid payment?

Harry Lyman Koopman, Colby, '80

TO WILLIAM E. FOSTER

ON HIS 35TH ANNIVERSARY AS LIBRARIAN OF THE
PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY

By Courtney Langdon

Choicest edition of thy choicest books,
And tireless friend of any one who looks
To thee for help in any field of thought,
Teacher of teachers, and learner from the
taught,
Lend me thy Horace for a moment, pray,
That I, in lighter vein, may also say
Sunt quos; and add that there are some,
who fain
Would win them honor in an aeroplane
Or racing car, and thrill, without redress,
The yellow readers of a Sunday's press;
And also some, who crave the flattering
vote
Of such as on spellbinding logic dote.
Some, too, there are, who corner with delight
Their country's wealth, and damn its people's right,
And others also who, since toil at home
Can double a fortune hardly dreamed by
Rome,
Could never be induced to cross the sea,
Had not Marconi set stock-gambling free.
Nay, some, with sour grapes, who, railing
hard
'Gainst foreign gardens, praise their own
back yard,

Yet daily shun its charms, to seek the cheer
Of high-balls deemed more safe than
German beer.
Many, who read of war with loud regrets,
Condone the deeds of Turks and Suffragettes,
While others, fleeing from domestic ease,
Seek some South County barn, wherein to
freeze,
Or putter to keep warm, until they snooze,
And dream conflicting dreams of tea and
booze.
With these a few, of finer thirst, who
long
For sunlit draughts of Tuscan wine and
song;
And one, ah one there is, who would, I
think,
Prefer to pour for others than to drink
Himself. His well stored mind shares all
it knows,
His kindly heart is at the hest of those
Who are, alas, too many to be here
With us, who come to praise a long career
Of useful learning, and to all commend
A Horace lover, and a genial friend.

February 4, 1913.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY

A branch of the office of investigations in forest pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been established in Maxcy Hall. J. Franklin Collins, formerly assistant professor of botany at Brown, will have charge of the department, which will consist of four pathologists and a clerk. The office will take the room formerly used as a laboratory by the botanical students. In return for the quarters furnished to the government by the university, students will have an opportunity to use the special apparatus which will be installed in the new laboratory, and the resident pathologist will give

a certain number of lectures and demonstrations each year for the advanced classes in botany. Part of the laboratory equipment is already here, and the rest is on the way from Europe.

Professor Collins left Brown in 1911 to enter the government service, and a great deal of his work has been done in this vicinity. The first topic for investigation by the new department will be certain phases of the chestnut bark diseases. This laboratory was designed especially for New England, but is the only one which the government contemplates establishing east of Washington.

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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

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

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

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

MARCH, 1913

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

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL OF
BROWN UNIVERSITY

A year from next October the one-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Brown University will be celebrated in this city. Although the plans for the celebration are not yet perfected, it is altogether probable that it will consist of two parts—an academic observance and some public exercises or ceremonial which will interest the city and state as a whole, as well as the college circle.

The academic programme calls for the engagement of distinguished scholars, both from this country and from Europe, to deliver lectures at the university, and also the publication of a history of the university (which Professor Bronson is now writing), a memorial volume of the celebration, and a new edition of the Historical Catalogue.

The University Corporation has appropriated \$5000 for the celebration, but the academic programme alone calls for much more. The estimates require \$13,500, of which, it is thought, \$3000 will come back from the sales of the history and

memorial volume. Estimates of the cost of the pageant vary, but the largest one anticipates a possible deficit of \$35,000. If the \$5000 appropriated by the Corporation is applied to the academic celebration, there remains \$8500 to be pledged for the remaining cost of this portion of the programme, which, together with the \$35,000 possible deficit on the proposed pageant, brings the total guarantee fund which it is necessary to raise to \$43,500.

At the present time it may be stated that this money is either pledged, in sight or easily available. There has been a remarkable willingness among the friends of the university to subscribe to the guarantee fund. Nor have the pledges come from those only who have an interest in Brown. Men whose ancestors lived in Rhode Island, or who themselves have been associated with the State, have liberally contributed on that score alone.

The pageant, as now proposed, is to include episodes from the history of Rhode Island—not merely those of college significance. The coming of Roger Williams and his friends in their canoe from Massachusetts will of course be portrayed, and other incidents that suggest themselves for reproduction are the voyage of Verrazano to the southern part of the State, the later cruise of Adrian Block, the signing of the Rhode Island Declaration of Independence, the burning of the Gaspee, etc. Possibly also the semi-mythical visit of the Norsemen may be included.

There is a strong possibility that the pageant will be given in Roger Williams Park if arrangements can be made with the city authorities. The park contains a beautiful alternation of land and lake, and seats could be so built as to give many thousands of spectators an excellent view. Presumably the pageant would be presented each day for a week, and it is proposed to turn over the profits, if any, to the hospitals of the State. In York, England, a handsome sum was realized, and it was all given to the York hospitals.

It has also been suggested that the pageant might be given on the college campus. There are advantages and disadvantages in such a plan. The committee would be glad to hear from the alumni of Brown on this question. What is the best place for the pageant?

The conducting of pageants has become a fine art. In Europe there is no better master of it than Mr. Louis N. Parker, chief of the pageant at York and author of a number of plays, "Pomander Walk," "Disraeli," and "Joseph and his Brethren," now running in New York. Mr. Parker has visited this country within a short time and discussed with members of the Brown committee many of the details of our celebration. It is probable that his principal assistant at York, Major Jackson of Bury St. Edmunds, England, could be engaged as pageant master in Providence.

The committee appointed by the University Corporation to have charge of the entire celebration, to control all funds and their disposition, to raise a guarantee fund and to authorize every expenditure of money, wherever needed, is composed of Rowland G. Hazard, chairman, E. O. Stanley, Henry D. Sharpe, Stephen O. Edwards and Frank W. Matteson, with President Faunce ex-officio. The committee on academic celebration, to select and invite lecturers and delegates from other learned bodies, to have charge of the History of Brown University by Professor

Bronson and the Historical Catalogue, to compose and issue invitations, to select the list of those to be invited, and to provide for their entertainment, consists of Professor William Macdonald, chairman, Dr. Henry M. King, Professors Henry B. Gardner, W. G. Everett, Albert K. Potter and Albert D. Mead, Dr. G. Alder Blumer and Dr. Faunce ex-officio. The committee on pageant, appointed to engage a pageant master, to appoint all subordinate committees for the pageant work; to select a site; to arrange to have a book of the pageant written; to engage a pageant house—in general to have charge of the execution of all the numberless details of the undertaking, is Edwin S. Burlingame, chairman, Rathbone Gardner, Jesse H. Metcalf, Frank L. Hinckley, Henry A. Barker, H. Nelson Campbell, and Dr. Faunce, ex-officio.

These committees have had frequent meetings, have performed much preliminary work, and within a short time hope to be able to report further progress to the alumni of Brown. Everything looks promising for a memorable celebration of the sesquicentennial of the university.

THE LETTER BOX

MORE ABOUT BROWN FOOTBALL

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

I saw in your January issue the question by a 1902 grad, "What's the matter with Brown football?" which I suppose should be answered by a Brown man who knows the inside; but possibly the questioner would like to know how the "whys" look to an outsider.

Brown has set a high standard of football, for when a college with less than 800 students to draw from aims to beat Harvard, Yale and Penn., each with more than 3000 to draw from, she should fully realize what she has asked her coaches and students to do.

There should be food for thought in the following article from the Yale Daily News:

"The Yale Daily News has compiled some interesting statistics in regard to where the

prominent athletes in 'prep' schools will go to college. The Daily News has taken 14 of the leading 'prep' schools of the country and canvassed them to ascertain the colleges which the athletes now in these schools intend to enter.

"The schools of which this canvass has been made are as follows: Andover, Exeter, Groton Hill, Hotchkiss, Lawrenceville, Middlesex, Pawling, Pomfret, St. George's, St. Mark's, St. Paul's, Taft, and Westminster. Out of these 14 schools Yale will next fall get eighteen of the captains of the athletic teams, while Harvard will get seven and Princeton four.

"A year ago the News made a similar canvass of 20 schools, out of which Yale got twenty captains, Harvard thirteen, Princeton eight, Williams three, and Dartmouth two, Lehigh, Columbia and Annapolis each had one.

"The canvass this year has developed an interesting fact, that in the fourteen schools canvassed the athletes next fall will be divided up among just four colleges—Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Dartmouth.

"Out of the fourteen football captains six expect to come to Yale, three will go to Princeton, and two to Harvard. Of the baseball captains

Yale will get eight, Harvard four, and Princeton one.

"Out of the fourteen schools there are six which do not have track teams. Of the eight that do have track teams, four of the captains are coming to Yale, while Harvard and Dartmouth will each get one. There are three captains who are undecided in regard to the college they will enter, and two do not intend to go to college."

With the big colleges following material so sharply, Brown cannot expect to get many of the well-known preparatory school football stars, but with her prestige of turning out graduates of high standing in the professional and business world, and with the opportunities which Brown can give the young man who loves to play football, and to the students who do not play the game, but take pride in following their football team, it should be a big incentive to select Brown.

Brown should bear in mind what the big colleges are doing for their football, with their half-million-dollar stadiums and paying \$5,000 to \$10,000 per year salary to their head coaches, with a big additional expense for assistant coaches, and they should also bear in mind that the big colleges have their football material out on the field daily at a given hour.

At Brown the past season, with a large squad (for Brown), there was a scarcity of first-class 'varsity material, and as, under present rules, all teams are dangerous, this forced Brown to play her best team in practically every game, and it is asking too much of eleven men to play in every game of Brown's schedule, for it is impossible for eleven men to keep keyed up to the highest pitch through the whole season.

Brown with her handicaps in football has in the past three seasons beaten Penn. twice and Yale once, and this past season scored more points against Harvard than ever before, and more points than were scored by all other opponents. Brown in the past three years has had seven football players named by Walter Camp on his All-American teams, and Brown, if she gets busy, should have no good reason to fear any of the big teams, for if the game is worth the name, let Brown make her football a live wire; go to shaking the bushes and then stand ready to catch the

birds. If it pays to advertise, let everybody know that in football Brown puts the Pep in Pepper.

Harvard has given Brown a high-standard football date, and if Brown hopes to hold that date she must put up a game worthy of the time and place, which means that Brown college, Brown coaches, Brown team and Brown supporters must with football sense from this moment go after them.

I wonder has the 1902 grad done all he could for Brown football? Has he been the means of heading a football star to Brown? Has he got a line on one or two to enter Brown next fall? It is a safe bet that both he and I hope that at the end of 1913 he can ask, "What's the matter with the other fellow?" So let us all get together and push.

Just a Lover of the Game

A YALE VIEW OF BROWN

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

My fellow Yale man and friend, Mr. Oviatt, the editor of the Yale Alumni Weekly, has been good enough to send me a copy of the January number of the Brown Alumni Monthly, that I might see what you had done to my little essay, "Pi."

I feel that I ought to send you a line to let you know of my gratification that you found it enough worth while to copy. Perhaps sometime it shall be my good fortune to meet you and to thank you in person.

Candor leads me to add that there is just one thing I do not like about Brown. I refer to the pernicious habit the athletes of that university have of causing Yale men many moments of anxiety during certain intercollegiate contests. I wish that that 21 to 0 THING would not insinuate itself so often into my reflections, but I always find solace in the thought that we were beaten by a better team, far better, and when Yale meets the other fellow, it is a tribute to that other fellow that a better team trounces a Yale team.

My compliments to you, if you please.

Sincerely,

Frank M. Barber (Yale, '92)

Boston, Jan. 16

A SESQUI-CENTENNIAL SUGGESTION

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

Specimen copy of the Monthly is just at hand and I beg to hand you \$1.00 for a year's subscription. Although I am not very actively engaged in the newspaper business just now (having sold the Chatham Courier last April, of which I had been the proprietor since 1883), yet I find the old saying, "once a newspaper man always a newspaper man," to be quite true, and it is because of my interest in the craft and in old Brown, as well, that I venture to make a suggestion for the consideration of the committee in charge of the programme for the 150th anniversary to be celebrated next year. It is this:

That an effort be made to get together all newspaper men who are graduates of Brown from the four corners of the earth and have a "Brown Newspaper Men's Reunion," to "compare note-books," enjoy a literary programme of speeches and papers and have a good time generally. I think if the Providence newspaper men would form themselves into a committee for this purpose, to work in co-operation with the committee of arrangements of the college that there could be no doubt of the success of the plan.

Fraternally yours,

J. W. Darrow, Brown, '80

Chatham, N. Y., February 17

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

BROWN BANQUET APRIL 26

The date of the annual Brown banquet for preparatory school men has been set for Saturday evening, April 26. Following the custom of the past few years, the committee has determined on the date of the Brown-Princeton baseball game at Andrews Field for the sub-freshman affair.

The committee has announced a partial list of the speakers for the dinner. Professor John Francis Greene will act as toastmaster and Dr. W. G. Everett will give the welcoming speech to the visiting men. Arthur P. Sumner of the Rhode Island House of Representatives will be one of the speakers and Ira L. Letts, president of the senior class, will represent the undergraduates on the programme. The banquet will be held as in former years in Sayles Hall. The banquet committee is made up as follows: N. B. Hull, '13, chairman; E. C. Wattles, '13, treasurer; C. L. Bagnall, '14, R. L. McLean, '15, W. G. Clarke, '16.

ROBINSON AND PATTEN CHOSEN

Manager R. D. Robinson of the Brown track team was appointed on the executive committee of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and S. J. Patten, assistant manager of the track team, was elected secretary of the associa-

tion at the meeting held on February 22. The other officers elected were: President—R. K. Stone of Dartmouth; vice-president—J. M. White of M. I. T.; treasurer—E. E. Pierce of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute; executive committee—R. K. Stone, Dartmouth; A. R. Cole, Bowdoin; J. P. Maynard, Wesleyan; J. S. Moore, Amherst; E. E. Pierce, W. P. L., and R. D. Robinson, Brown; advisory committee—F. H. Briggs, M. I. T.; D. B. Rich, Dartmouth, and G. P. Wadsworth, Williams.

COLLEGE NIGHTS AT THE UNION

A programme of alumni and faculty college nights for the remainder of the present semester at the Brown Union has been announced. The first of the series was a smoker on Thursday evening, Feb. 27, at which Professor Courtney Langdon discussed some of the ailments of Brown as he sees them. The idea of extending the college nights, which have heretofore been undergraduate affairs, to include the alumni and faculty, grew out of an effort to increase the efficiency of the Brown Union in relation to the graduates, and was directly the result of an alumni smoker held during the fall at which the possibilities of such a series of entertainments for the graduates was discussed. A committee was appointed at

that time to represent the alumni and faculty, and this committee, with the house committee of the Brown Union, have arranged the programme given below. The personnel of these committees is as follows: Faculty and Alumni—C. C. Mumford, I. O. Hunt, J. D. Pryor, Professor Courtney Langdon and Professor W. T. Hastings; Union House Committee—E. A. C. Murphy, C. L. Bagnall, W. R. Burwell, W. M. Sullivan, R. G. Hurlin and A. F. Newell. The remaining numbers on the list of college nights are as follows: March 20, farce, "Chums," by the Sock and Buskin Society, under the direction of Paul B. Howland, '10, (ladies' night); April 24, reading of Arnold Bennett's "Milestones," by Professor Thomas Crosby, Jr.; May 15, musicale, under the direction of Gene Ware, (ladies' night); May 29, informal alumni dance.

READINGS FROM THE DRAMAS

A series of readings from the Greek, Latin and English drama is taking place in Manning Hall on Monday evenings at 8 o'clock from February 17 to March 31.

Translations from the Greek by Professor Allinson: February 17, Agamemnon of Aeschylus; February 24, Oedipus the King of Sophocles; March 3, The Clouds of Aristophanes. Translations from the Latin by Professor Greene: March 10, Captivi of Plautus; March 17, Phormio of Terence. Readings from Shakespeare by Professor Crosby: March 24, Hamlet; March 31, Much Ado About Nothing.

STAR ATHLETES COMING

Brown University is to have two star high school athletes from Washington, D. C., next fall in the persons of "Buck" Howard and "Billy" Martin, according to the daily papers. They have established a record in the national capital for exceptional work in scholastic athletics.

Howard has been a star performer at Western High School in baseball and football, while Martin has been one of the best performers in both sports at Georgetown University Preparatory School.

A Washington paper, in commenting on the plans of the two boys to enter Brown, has this to say:

"Both Howard and Martin have made

big reputations for themselves in scholastic ranks in this city. Both have been the most capable performers in baseball and football in their respective schools, and they have also played very well with the fastest amateur nines the District affords.

"Neither of the two men should have much trouble in making good on any college baseball team. Both are very capable infielders and hit about as well as infielders generally do, and better than the majority of those holding down places on college teams. Whether or not the two boys will be able to make good in football is questionable. The class of football played by Brown is far above anything seen around here, with the possible exception of that at Georgetown, and neither Howard nor Martin is very heavy, the former, especially, being light for the university game."

UNCOVERING TO THEIR "BETTERS"

It has long been a Brown custom to "tip the hat" to faculty members. The Yale Alumni Weekly says:

"Perhaps the custom of 'tipping the hat' to president and professors is not as new to the Harvard undergraduate body as it is to the Boston Post, but at least we are told that 'the custom has been growing gradually for several years and is now in full bloom.' If so, it arrived rather late at Harvard. Younger Yale has had it since the memory of its oldest living graduate. Indeed, it is an inheritance from those days when even the eminence of sophomore dignity did not raise a young man above uncovering to his 'betters.' Its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity along with the beginnings of bowing to the president, the building of the Fence and the first carving of the wooden spoon. It might be well, judging from its practical workings, if the custom of lifting the hat to president or honored professor were younger and more earnest. It is to be feared that its impressiveness, as practiced, is not a little worn on the edges—as, for that matter, must be the edges of the president's hats if he returns all the salutations tendered to him. However, not a little credit is due to the undergraduate who faithfully removes, on all required occasions, the fearful, wonderful and with difficulty adjusted headgear of the mode.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Faculty

Mr. Micoleau, instructor in the romance department, formerly of the 83d Regiment of Infantry, French army, gave a lantern lecture before the Providence Art Club, Jan. 31, 1913, on "Two Years of Compulsory Service in the French Army."

Professor Dealey spoke before the Providence Radical Club Feb. 19, 1913, on "The needs of Rhode Island."

Professors Allinson, Greene and Crosby will give readings from the Greek, Latin and English drama in Manning Hall on Monday evenings from Feb. 17 to March 31. Translations from three Greek dramas, "Agamemnon" by Aeschylus, "Oedipus the King" by Sophocles, and "The Clouds" by Aristotle will be read by Professor Allinson on the first three evenings. At the next two meetings Professor J. F. Greene will read translations from the Latin of "Captivi" of Plautus and "Phormio" of Terence. Professor Crosby will conclude the series by reading "Hamlet" and "Much Ado About Nothing."

Acting President Walter G. Everett represented the university at the annual banquets of the Philadelphia and Washington Alumni Associations Feb. 19 and 20. At Philadelphia Dr. Everett was the guest of Dr. W. W. Keen of the Board of Fellows of the university. Mr. Justice Hughes entertained Dr. Everett in Washington.

President Faunce celebrated his birthday, Jan. 15, by a fourth visit to the Taj Mahal at Agra, which he pronounces "the only human structure that never fails to satisfy." Later he traveled in Burma and Java, and visited Singapore on his way to Hong Kong, where he expects to arrive about the middle of March.

The address of Professor Everett, entitled "Brown's Gift to Amherst," delivered at the inauguration of President Meiklejohn, is printed in the January number of the Amherst Graduates' Quarterly.

Professor Wilfred H. Munro, '70, Theodore Francis Green, '87, and Rathbone Gardner, '77, have been appointed the Rhode Island members of a permanent committee to arrange for a New England-wide celebration in 1920 of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Professor William Macdonald delivered a lecture before the Rhode Island Historical Society, Feb. 11, 1913, on "Witchcraft in Salem Village."

Alumni

1849

Alexander John Robert is living at 2324 East Hartson st., Spokane, Wash. He was born in Robertville, Beaufort District, S. C. He re-

ceived the degree of LL. B from Yale in 1851, became a lawyer at Marietta, Ga., and served in the Confederate army. After the war he became an academy principal and college president, and later was a manufacturer in Texas. He married in 1863, May Virginia Simms, by whom he had five children. He had six brothers who were students at Brown, of whom two were graduates, besides a nephew, James Alexander Robert, ex-'58.

1859n

Gen. Joseph Griswold Perkins died Jan. 27, 1913, at his residence in Old Lyme, Ct. Born in 1838, General Perkins was the son of Thomas Shaw Perkins of New London and Mary Ann Griswold of Black Hall. Much of his youth was spent in New London, and it was there that he prepared for college. After a year, 1855-56, at Brown, he went to Hartford and there studied law and was admitted to the bar. But before he had settled in practice came the outbreak of the Civil War. He went to the front with a company of the old First Rifles. Having served through this term of enlistment, he returned to Hartford and was temporarily attached to the staff of Governor Buckingham. Upon the organization of the First Connecticut heavy artillery he was offered the command of one of the batteries, and served through the various campaigns of the Army of the Potomac and in the defenses of Washington. When, in 1863, negroes were enlisted in the Union army and white officers were needed for the colored regiments, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth United States colored troops, and it was while in command of this regiment that he won the brevet rank of brigadier general, for his gallantry at the affair of the Crater before Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. After the war General Perkins went with his regiment to the Mexican border and was for some time stationed in Brownsville, Tex. Mustered out in 1867, he returned to Connecticut and settled in Old Lyme. He served one term in the state senate and at different times held many of the town offices in Old Lyme. He married there in 1869, a daughter of Richard Sill Griswold, Louisa Griswold, who, with his three children, Mrs. Wolcott G. Lane of New York, Mrs. George Griswold and Griswold Shaw Perkins of Old Lyme, survive him.

1860n

Judge George N. Bliss gave a lecture before the Rhode Island Historical Society Jan. 28, 1913, on "That part of the state now known as East Providence."

1864

William Henry Underhill is living at 991 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass. He served in the Civil War, studied for the ministry, but entered business, from which he is now retired. He has lived in Cambridge since 1870. He married in 1868 and

has two daughters and five grandchildren. He is seventy-five years old and enjoys good health.

1866

The address of Herbert Cotter Bullard, M. D., is Isle of Pines, W. I.

The address of Rev. Preston Gurney is 473 H st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Rev. Leroy S. Griffin has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church in North Easton, Mass., to accept the call of the Baptist church in Westwood, Mass.

1867

Rev. Henry Crocker of Chester, Vt., has written a "History of the Baptists in Vermont," which is in course of publication by the Vermont Baptist Historical Society.

1869

A notice of the life of Major Carver Howland will be found in the last number under the class of 1873, of which he was a member. A mistake made in the daily press, assigning him to the class of 1869, was inadvertently copied in our January number.

Pascal Allen Horton died in Stratham, N. H., Jan. 18, 1913. He was born in Providence, Feb. 2, 1848, the son of Sanford Jackson and Anna Elizabeth (Allen) Horton. He was prepared for college in the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, Cheshire, Ct. He was a shipping clerk at Saugus and Lynn, Mass. He married, Dec. 25, 1879, Josephine Gilbert Philbrick. They had six children.

1870

Dr. Marcus Morton Johnson is surgeon-in-chief of the Woodland Sanatorium, 122 Woodland st., Hartford, Ct. He is the author of various papers on surgical subjects.

1872

Dr. Charles L. Nichols of Worcester spoke on the work of Isaiah Thomas, the early American printer, before the Society of Printers in Boston, Jan. 29, 1913.

Professor John H. Mason of the Rochester Theological Seminary has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the present year. He has been Huntley Professor of the English Bible since 1904.

1873

Rev. Edwin Pickett Farnham, superintendent of the Baptist Church Extension Society of Brooklyn and Queens, has issued a bulletin on "City expansion and church extension," including a plan of campaign for three years.

William E. Foster was the guest on Feb. 4, at a dinner at the Providence University Club in observation of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Providence Public Library. The librarian of the university, who presided, read a translation of Horace's thirty-first ode made for the occasion. Horatian verses were given by Professor Courtney Langdon. Letters were also read containing appre-

ciation of Mr. Foster's work, from Mr. Herbert Putnam of the Library of Congress, Acting President Everett of Brown University, Messrs. William C. Lane of the Harvard Library, John Cotton Dane of the Newark, N. J., Public Library, General Rush C. Hawkins, Messrs. Joseph Le Roy Harrison, and Daniel Berkeley Updike of Boston. The others present were Professor Henry B. Gardner, '84, Hon. Arthur L. Brown, '76, Dr. G. Alder Blumer, Mr. Daniel Beckwith, '70, Rev. Augustus M. Lord, Professor John Howard Appleton, '63, Mr. John G. Aldrich, Professor George W. Benedict, Messrs. John P. Farnsworth, Herbert O. Brigham, ex-'99, Frederic N. Luther, '84, and Howard Millar Chapin, '08, Messrs. George Parker Winship, Seeber Edwards, '91, and Edward Fuller and Professor Francis G. Allinson.

1874

Rev. Edward W. Babcock has been rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, Troy, N. Y., for seventeen years. The anniversary was observed in February by a reception, in the Mary Warren Free Institute hall, given to Mr. Babcock by his parishioners and the Episcopal clergy of the city. The church is the chapel of the institute.

1877

Rathbone Gardner is associated with Professor Wilfred H. Munro, '70, and Theodore Francis Green, '87, in the Rhode Island membership of a permanent committee to arrange for a New England-wide celebration in 1920 of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Rev. John R. Gow, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Brattleboro, Vt., after a service of over four years, his resignation to take effect April 1.

1878

Hon. Elon R. Brown of Watertown, N. Y., is the Republican leader of the State Senate at Albany.

1882

The American Book Company has issued a volume entitled, "Hygiene for the Worker," of which Dr. William H. Tolman, director of the American Museum of Safety, New York city, is joint-author.

1883

Isaac B. Burgess is general secretary of the New Jersey Sunday School Association, with his office at 835 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

1886n

Rev. Arthur S. Phelps preached Dec. 29 in the Baptist church at Delhi, India.

1887

Rev. O. E. Ryther is associate secretary of the Connecticut Temperance Union, with address at 426 Asylum av., Hartford.

Theodore Francis Green is associated with

Wilfred H. Munro, '70, and Rathbone Gardner, '77, in the Rhode Island membership of a permanent committee to arrange for a New England-wide celebration in 1920 of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

1888a

Rev. A. K. de Blois gave an address at the celebration of the Baptist missionary centennial at Salem, Mass., Jan. 31, 1913.

1890

Rev. Arthur Warren Smith gave the historical address at the celebration of the Baptist missionary centennial at Salem, Mass., Jan. 31, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Collins Frost, who were some time in the Riviera after leaving Turin, spent Christmas at Viareggio and New Year's at Lucca, later going to Giorseto and Corneto on the way to Rome, where they spent three weeks. They are now in Fonia and will go to Capua and Laserta, then to Naples and Capri, returning later to Naples for a long stay.

1893n

Dr. Frank J. Sexton has signed a contract to coach the Harvard baseball team for a second three years.

1894

Born to Mr. and Mrs. William W. Moss, Jan. 21, 1913, a daughter, Margaret Lynn Moss.

Henry M. Barry of Providence, for four years executive secretary to Mayor Fletcher, has been appointed secretary to Senator-elect Le-Baron B. Colt. Mr. Barry was born in Saxton's River, Vt. His preliminary education was obtained at Vermont Academy. In 1895 he received the degree of A. M. from Brown. The next 14 years of his life were devoted to newspaper work, in which he remained until his appointment by Mayor Fletcher in 1908. He has been secretary of the State Harbor Improvement Commission since it was organized, but now has resigned that position. The new secretary has already begun his duties, having made a trip to Washington on business for the senator-elect.

1895

Rev. Peter C. Wright, for eleven years pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Norwich, Ct., has been unanimously called to the Gethsemane Baptist Church in Philadelphia.

Paul M. White, an old University pitcher, formerly associated with John Wells Morss, Esq., has removed his office to 60 State st., Boston, rooms 327 and 328, where he will continue the practice of the law.

Married, Christmas Day, 1912, at the residence of Rev. Peter C. Wright, Norwich, Ct., Capt. William G. Tarbox, ex-'95, and Dr. Lucille A. James. Capt. and Mrs. Tarbox will reside at 33 Grove st., Norwich. Captain Tarbox is principal of the Norwich town grammar school and captain of the Fifth Company, C. A. C., C. N. G. Dr. James has been

a practising physician in Norwich for a number of years and has been prominent in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Chester W. Barrows was elected a justice of the Rhode Island Superior Court by the General Assembly, Jan. 7, 1913. Arthur P. Sumner, '85, in nominating Mr. Barrows, said in part: "I wish to place in nomination for the position of associate justice of the Superior Court, a gentleman who well meets the requirements of that office—a native of the city of Woonsocket, a man in the prime of life, well educated in our public schools and at our university, a graduate of Harvard Law School, and a practitioner of law in the city of Providence of 14 years standing. Mr. Chester W. Barrows has been Referee in Bankruptcy for 12 years. In that position he had been called upon to give careful and discriminating consideration to the many important questions of law and of fact that have been raised in bankruptcy litigation. His experience in that position has been of a substantial judicial character, and one that has splendidly prepared and equipped him for elevation to the bench. His standing in the profession and his qualifications for the position are clearly demonstrated by the almost unanimous opinion of his fellow members of the bar. The Rhode Island Bar Association may fairly claim to represent the best sentiment and ideals of the bar of this state, and that association has declared by a vote of 99 out of a total of 134, that Mr. Barrows is its choice for this position."

1896

Mrs. Albert J. Pitkin of New York city has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Bancroft Pitkin, to Henry Lawrence Smith of Schenectady, N. Y.

Champlin Burrage is Librarian of Manchester College, Oxford. He has recently published through the Oxford University Press, "John Penry, the so-called martyr of Congregationalism, as revealed in the original record of his trial and in documents related thereto."

Lewis M. Carr, teller of the National Bank of Alton, Ill., writes that the visit of President Meiklejohn to St. Louis in January was an occasion greatly enjoyed by the Brown men in that vicinity.

1899

Charles C. Remington, a Providence lawyer, has been appointed secretary of the Rhode Island State Harbor Improvement Commission.

C. Henry Smith, Librarian of the University of Colorado, has published a "List of Serials in the University of Colorado Library." The library is increasing at the rate of twenty-five volumes a day.

Clarence S. Brigham, at a meeting of the Society of Printers in Boston, Jan. 29, 1913, described some of the books of special interest to printers in the Library of the American Anti-

quarian Society at Worcester, of which he is Librarian.

Walter W. Massie, ex-'99, has been appointed engineer to the Rhode Island Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.

1901

Capt. G. A. Taylor, U. S. A., sailed from San Francisco, January 6, 1913, on the U. S. A. T. Sheridan, with the 68th Co., C. A. C., from Fort Baker, Cal. He is now in command of the new artillery post of Fort Kamehameha, at Pearl Harbor, about nine miles west of Honolulu, on the island of Oahu.

The first anniversary, Jan. 5, 1913, of the pastorate of John M. Linden with the First Baptist Church of Pueblo, Colo., shows the following results for the year of work:—Received by letter 57, by baptism 91, by experience 12 and by restoration 4. Total 164.

1902

Dr. Crawford R. Green was one of the speakers at the sixty-first annual banquet of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society at the Ten Eyck, Albany, Feb. 11.

Ralph C. Thompson is treasurer of the newly incorporated Balfour Company of Attleboro, Mass., manufacturing jewelers. Mr. Thompson is still treasurer of the Robbins Co. at Attleboro.

1904

Married, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1913, Miss Birdie Freedman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Freedman of New York, and Mr. Berrick Schloss of Providence, at Delmonico's in New York. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Nathan Stern of Temple Beth-El of Providence. After a wedding journey, Mr. and Mrs. Schloss will take up their residence at 140 Adelaide av., Providence, where they will be at home after March 15.

1905a

Rev. Walter W. Deckard, A. M., pastor of the Arlington Free Baptist Church, has resigned in order to become director of religious education in the First Baptist Church, Providence.

1906

Mr. Frederick E. Banfield, Jr., has been made Assistant Superintendent of the Saco-Lowell Shops at Newton Center, Mass.

Howard M. Tracy was recently appointed to the Curtis High School, New York city, as a teacher of commercial branches.

1907

Born, Jan. 2, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond F. Tift of Somerville, Mass., a son, Raymond F. Tift, Jr.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence A. Kennon, daughter of Mr. Frederick V. Kennon of Edgewood, and Mr. Alfred H. Gurney, ex-'07.

The address of William W. Reynolds is Hatley Park, Victoria, B. C.

1908

The marriage is announced of Harold W. Lyall and Gertrude M. Ellis, '08. Mr. Lyall is bacteriologist for Hoagland Laboratory and Long Island College Hospital. Their address is 62 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Geraldine Mabree, daughter of Mrs. William O. Mabree of 212 West Eighty-second street, New York city, and Mr. John C. McDonald, formerly of Vermont and now of New York.

1909

The address of Paul E. Everett is: Care of the Y. M. C. A., Newton, Mass.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Louise Roche, Rhode Island Normal School, '08, and Louis P. Willemin.

Born, Feb. 14, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Everett W. Manter, ex-'09, a daughter, Edith Haskans Manter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Arnold have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance Arnold, to Mr. William Potter Buffum, Jr., of Newport.

Irving W. Patterson has been appointed chief engineer of the Rhode Island State Board of Public Roads. He was formerly employed by the Board of Public Roads 1905-10 as draftsman and inspector of bituminous construction work of the board. For the past two years he has been in charge of bituminous road work in New England and Canada for the Texas Company. As chief engineer of the board here, he will have full supervision of the construction and repair work of the entire state highway system and will act in the capacity of consulting engineer.

1910

Born, January 19, 1913, at 700 Park av., Auburn, R. I., to Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Cameron, a daughter, Margaret Lucile Cameron. Mr. Cameron is principal of public schools of Windsor Locks, Ct.

Albert J. O'Connor, ex-'10, has left the employ of the Westinghouse Electric and Machine Co. at East Pittsburg, and is now engaged in erection work for the Electric Machinery Co. of Minneapolis.

Gaius H. Barrett has recently announced his engagement to Ruth H. Johnson, Mt. Holyoke, '09.

1911n

Geo. R. Hill, ex-'11, who is with the Pacific Motor Car Co. of Los Angeles, drove a "126" Fiat in a 200 mile road race at San Diego Jan. 1, 1913, and won first place in a field of fifteen starters.

William L. Wright, ex-'11, is one of the engineers of the new Boylston st. subway, Boston.

1911

Robert C. Murphy will complete his scientific

exploration of the island of South Georgia this month, as he must get north before the icebergs close in on the island. He is expected to reach Providence late in June. He reports success in collecting specimens.

1912

L. V. Crocker has severed his connection with the Bullard Co., map publishers, and has formed the National Survey Co., with offices in the Fidelity building, Portland, Me. He will be operating until June in North and South Carolina.

The Baptist Men's League of Arlington, N. J., has now two Brown men on its executive staff. At its recent annual election, Irving R. Smith, '12, was elected to the presidency, and Will C. Ingalls, Jr., '09, was re-elected to the secretaryship of the league. Its annual banquet, held in January, was in charge of a committee of which Mr. Smith was chairman, and Mr. Ingalls was secretary and treasurer.

Howard P. Jones, '12, is employed by Swift and Company at Kansas City, Mo. His address is Hotel Penn, 906 Penn av.

Harry S. Wright, ex-'12, is employed by the Massachusetts State Board of Health as a civil engineer.

Edward G. Fletcher, ex-'12, is a student at the Harvard Law School.

Ernest M. Daland is instructor in biology and chemistry in Lyndon Institute and Agricultural School, Lyndon Centre, Vt.

Judge Charles C. Mumford, '81, and Mrs. Mumford announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Mumford, to Mr. Karl Humphrey.

Hudson Coe Burr is an engineer in the employ of the Sedgwick Machine Works, 128 Liberty st., New York city. He is living at 115 West 96th st.

Zue Sun Bien was appointed, Feb. 1, assistant secretary of state of the new Chinese republic, one of the most important posts in the service. Mr. Bien was born in Yangchau, near Shanghai, in 1885, of one of the oldest families in that part of the empire. His father was a high government official and desired his son to follow in his footsteps. Accordingly, as soon as the boy was old enough, he was placed under private tutors, and later attended schools in Shanghai and Peking. At eighteen, his schooling completed as his father thought, Zue married. He then asked his father's permission to come to America to study, but the request was flatly refused. Nothing daunted, he went to work, and for two years saved money to pay his expenses here. A son had meanwhile been born to him. His father at last yielded and the son began his American schooling at the Ithaca, N. Y., high school, where he remained for a year, gaining a knowledge of English. He then looked about for a college that would be helpful in carrying out his desires to enter the governmental service. He selected Brown because there were very few Chinese students here, for he was

anxious to absorb as much of American ideas and customs as possible. Bien made friends easily in college and before he had been here a year was known and liked by all the students and stood high in the esteem of the faculty. Quiet and unassuming, he was remarkably studious and made rapid progress. He took many courses in political and social science, economics and history, to fit him for the work he wanted to do. Soon after he came to Providence his second son was born and named Edward. It was Bien's desire to remain in America for one or two years more after he left Brown, but the death of his father during the son's senior year changed his plans and necessitated his return to China as soon as he had received his diploma. Exactly what Mr. Bien's duties as assistant secretary of state will be his letters to this country do not say. He states, however, that under the new republic the president has much less power than in this country, while the members of the cabinet, like the members of the English ministry, are the real powers. Practically the whole cabinet and corps of high assistants is made up of Chinese who have studied in America or Europe, but Mr. Bien is the youngest man to hold one of the important places. He has under his charge seven other young Chinese, all of whom are graduates of American colleges and universities. One of his duties is serving as a member of the national committee of finance, into the hands of which body has been given the problem of reorganizing and modernizing the whole monetary system of China.

1913

Marmaduke Cope Buffum, a Senior, died Feb. 9, 1913, at the Rhode Island Hospital, after an operation for appendicitis. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Potter Buffum of Newport. He was 22 years old. He graduated from Rogers high school, Newport, in 1909 and entered Brown that year. He is survived by his parents, a sister, Mrs. Charles Parker Walbridge of Philadelphia, and a brother, William P. Buffum, Jr., of Boston.

THE BROWN CLUB IN NEW YORK

Feb. 19, 1913

The annual meeting of the Brown Club in New York was held in the club rooms February 19, about forty members being present. The reports of the various committees were read and approved. The treasurer's report showed a healthy growth of the club financially, with a substantial balance in the treasury. C. H. Guild, Jr., '09, for the House Committee, announced that the policy of the club for the coming year would be to hold one smoker with an address by a Brown alumnus every month, and devote the other club nights to "get-together" smokers, for games, music, and informal discussions. "A membership of 300" will be the aim of the Membership Committee, and it is felt that with the co-operation

of every Brown man belonging to the club, this number can be reached. The present registration is nearly 250. Walter C. Wyckoff, '95, for the Advisory Board of Alumni, recorded himself as favoring a "real" baseball game with some large college on Commencement Day, in place of the annual Alumni game.

The most important discussion centred around the question of the work of the Brown Club in New York among the subfreshmen of the city. Secretary Keen urged upon the club members the necessity of an active, extensive campaign to induce men to enter Brown. The matter of distributing photographs of Brown University buildings in preparatory schools of New York city was considered.

The Nominating Committee presented the following list of officers, who were elected for the ensuing year:

President: Clarkson A. Collins, '76; vice-president: Ira Barrows, '83; treasurer: Hermon N. Coulter, '05; secretary: Herbert B. Keen, '07.

Board of Governors: Dr. J. B. Francis Herreshoff, '70; Arthur Lincoln, '70; Edward O. Stanley, '76; Samuel H. Ordway, '80; Henry G. Hardy, '80; William R. Dorman, '92; Alfred B. Meacham, '96.

House Committee: Clarence H. Guild, Jr., '99; Alfred B. Meacham, '96; Richard R. Hunter, '98; Walter C. Wyckoff, '95; Arthur F. Driscoll, '06; Louis F. Baker, '03; Dr. Edward S. Gushee, '98.

Membership Committee: Newton G. Chase, '08; J. C. McDonald, '08; Charles A. Lundell, '06; E. N. Bliss, '11; Louis F. Baker, '03.

Advisory Board of Alumni: Walter C. Wyckoff, '95; David L. Fultz, '98.

Music Committee: Charles A. Lundell, '06; Byron Smith, '01; H. Clark Barber, '99; George A. Rounds, '08.

Press Committee: Hermon N. Coulter, '05; Henry G. Carpenter, '06; Robert C. Nason, '08; Herbert B. Keen, '07; Clarkson A. Collins, Jr., '08.

Subfreshmen Committee: Fred Murphy, '97; M. E. Henry, '99; William Gray, '04; E. K. Fretwell, '05; Theodore E. Tolson, '06; Victor Arthur Schwartz, '07; William A. Spinney, '07; Ralph Wilbur McPhee, '07; Donald McLean, '07.

Pool Committee: J. C. O'Connor, '08; James Larkin, '11.

Bureau of Business Information: Edward O. Stanley, '76; William R. Dorman, '92; Julian C. Chase, '99.

Library Committee: Benjamin Pabodie, '61; Alexander Graham, '06.

Picture Committee: Henry G. Hardy, '80; Dr. C. K. Stillman, '00; Hermon N. Coulter, '05.

A vote of thanks was extended by the entire club to retiring President Edward O. Stanley for his faithful and efficient work in the interests of the club.

H. G. Carpenter

WORCESTER DINNER

A pleasant reunion of the Sons of Brown of Worcester County (Mass.) was held

at the rooms of the Commonwealth Club and the adjoining State Mutual restaurant on Thursday evening, February 6. President John A. Clough presided at the annual business meeting and at the dinner which followed. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George A. Gaskill, '98; vice-president, Howard E. Sumner, '94; secretary and treasurer, Clarence S. Brigham, '99; executive committee, Fred D. Aldrich, '95, Joseph Jackson, '68, T. H. DeCoudre, '97, Hobart A. Whitman, '95, and Franklin B. Whitmore, '04.

The guests and speakers were Professor Courtney Langdon, '91; Henry Robinson Palmer, '90, editor of the Brown Alumni Monthly; Charles W. Delano, Wesleyan, '94, and J. F. Russell, Brown, '02.

DINNER AT BOSTON

At the American House, February 7, some 250 Brown men gathered for what proved to be one of the best reunions in the long list of such affairs in Boston.

President Faunce, now travelling in Asia, sent special greeting to the association, which was read by Acting President Walter Goodnow Everett. Rev. Dr. Orrin P. Gifford, president of the association, kept the evening alive with the genial wit of an accomplished toastmaster. Among the speakers and guests present were Dean George Hodges of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge; President John Martin Thomas of Middlebury College, Vt.; Professor Asa C. Crowell, Dean Otis E. Randall, Professor Nathaniel Davis, Professor John M. English, Professor Wilfred H. Munro, '70, and Professor John H. Appleton, '63. The oldest alumni present were W. T. Batt, '55, and H. Holbrook, '59. The singing was led by George L. Parker, '96, and Charles W. Towne, '97.

Acting President Everett, speaking on the aims of college teaching, said: "The function of the college is not primarily to teach men how to get a living, but how to live—not to cram them with facts or theories, but to train them to think—not to give them cleverness and confidence, but to impart insight and conviction. Woe be to us if we trust to mechanism instead of to men in education."

Professor John Francis Greene showed stereopticon pictures and portraits from the past of the university, and brief addresses were delivered by Dean Hodges, President John Martin Thomas and Clifton S. Anderson, assistant solicitor of Worcester.

At the preliminary business meeting these officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Clarence H. Lingham, '97, vice-presidents, Samuel C. Eastman, '57; Charles H. Spalding, '65; Edmund Wood, '76; Elmer E. Silver, '85; Richard Wright, '87; treasurer, William T. Pearson, '06; secretary, Ralph B. Harris, '97; executive committee, Wesley E. Monk, chairman, '96; Professor G. G. Wilson, '86; F. W. Jones, '96; R. S. Bryden, 1900; W. B. Atwell, '03; Ilsey Boone, '04.

BROWN MEN IN CHICAGO

Five Brown men were present at the dinner given at the City Club, Feb. 4, 1913, by the College Alumni Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, for the purpose of presenting to the younger alumni the opportunities for social, civic, philanthropic, and religious work in that city. The delegation shared a table with the Sons of Michigan. Though forming but a small percentage of the two hundred present, the Brown bunch by an occasional song and lusty Brunonia's placed their college on the map among the best of the score or more of institutions represented in the gathering. The Brown member of the committee was John W. Scott, ex-'90.

NEW YORK ALUMNI DINNER

New York Brunonians to the number of 150 gathered at the Hotel McAlpin, New York city, on February 6 for the 35th annual dinner of the New York organization. The affair was the first one to grace the new ball room of "the largest hotel in the world" and Brown banners fittingly adorned the walls, while one of gigantic size made a background for the speakers' table. The club introduced an innovation this year in the form of a silver loving cup which was given to the class sending to Treasurer Coulter the largest number of acceptances previous to the night of the dinner. This was won by the class of '08, who entered proudly in lock step to the large table set aside in the middle of the hall bearing a small giraffe, the class mascot. After the cheering had subsided Edward O. Stanley, '76, president of the New York club, presiding officer, awarded the cup, which is to be retained by the class having the best record for five consecutive years.

In speaking to the men President Stanley spoke feelingly of the growing prosperity of the Brown Club in New York, calling attention to its increased membership, its enlarged bank account, and the constant good which the club has come to be in helping Brown men new to the city.

Dr. Everett, '85, acting president of the University, read an extremely interesting letter received from President Faunce in which Dr. Faunce told of his experiences abroad. Dr. Everett related how the duties of his new office aroused mingled feelings of the executive and the administrative. He bore also newsy tidings from "the hill" which the alumnus loves so well to hear.

The Hon. Norman S. Dike, '85, proved an exceptional toastmaster. His college experience evoked constant ripples of merriment. Speaking seriously, however, in introducing the Hon. William A. Prendergast, comptroller of New York city, Judge Dike stated that the public can guess only a few of the great problems which face city officials every day of their office tenure. He attacked fiercely the so-called "yellow journals" which interfere with the exercise of an official's duty by giving the lower classes a false impression as to existing situations.

Comptroller Prendergast dealt chiefly with the problems of new subways now vexing the city. Speaking along the line of "yellow journalism" he criticised sharply W. R. Hearst, who, with his controlling newspapers, has proved a stumbling block to the speedy settlement of the subway question. Many phases of the city's political life were covered by him in an interesting and eloquent way.

Professor Thomas Crosby, Jr., '94, in a toast entitled "A graduate course in loyalty," made an earnest appeal for the aid of the New York Brown men to send not merely more men to the college, but men of higher social prestige. Men who would participate actively in college life and aid the University in a higher sense.

A few hints as to what we might expect in the way of a pageant at Providence next year were mentioned Rowland O. Hazard, '07, who described vividly successful pageants carried out in England and in our own country. Mr. Hazard's words sank deep in the hearts of every man present.

Unbridled applause accompanied the readings of a cablegram from President Faunce and a letter from ex-President Andrews.

WASHINGTON ALUMNI DINNER

The Brown Alumni Club of Maryland and the District of Columbia held its annual reunion at the Continental Hotel in Washington, D. C., on February 20, 1913. At the business meeting the following recently arrived alumni were elected to membership: Hon. H. F. Lippitt, '78; A. D. Call, '96; C. A. Nolan, '11; A. F. Westcott, '03.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Hon. H. K. Porter, '60; vice-president, A. D. Call, '96; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Carpenter, '06; executive committee, W. A. Slade, '98; M. W. Lyon, '97; E. F. Weikert, '06.

Mr. A. M. Quick, '87, was reappointed representative of the club on the advisory board of the Associated Alumni.

The business meeting was followed by a dinner served in the palm room of the Continental Hotel, where nineteen sat down together and spent several enjoyable hours in renewing acquaintances and listening to interesting addresses. Professor Wilbur, dean of Columbian College, George Washington University, acted as toastmaster and introduced as the first speaker Dr. Walter Goodnow Everett, acting president of the University. He spoke on the ideals of college life, touching particularly upon one idea mentioned by Dr. Meiklejohn last year,—the necessity of seizing upon and fixing the interest of freshmen in intellectual pursuits and the rearrangement of college schedules to throw more difficult and serious studies into the freshman year.

Dr. Everett was followed by Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, who made a strong appeal for the development in college men of a spirit of justice and sane patriotism.

Hon. Henry F. Lippitt, senator from Rhode

Island, spoke of the rise in the moral standards of the business world and of the bench, as illustrated by the insurance investigations in New York and the recent trial of Judge Archbald.

Professor Jameson, head of the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution, spoke of the part played by "specialized intelligence" in the public service, more especially the executive branches of the federal government, during the past ten or eleven years, and expressed a belief that the head of the incoming administration also appreciated the necessity and desirability for the continued employment of such specialists.

Dr. W. G. Leland of the Carnegie Institution in an entertaining address assumed the role of representative of the alumni ten years out of college, and after a series of witty reminiscences made the point that men two or three years out of college may, upon returning to the University, exert a more vital influence upon the ideals of the present-day student, especially through fraternity channels, than the more prominent alumnus who, many years away from college days, is not so likely to come into personal contact with the student of to-day.

Those present were: George A. Anthony, '96, R. L. Brown, '03, E. C. Burnett, '90, A. D. Call, '96, W. C. Carpenter, '06, Professor H. E. Day, '93, Hon. Charles E. Hughes, '81, W. G. Leland '00, Hon. Henry F. Lippitt, '78, Dr. M. W. Lyon, Jr., '97, C. A. Nolan, '11, Professor F. E. Partington, '79, W. A. Slade, '98, L. E. Truesdell, '07, E. F. Weikert, '06, A. F. Westcott, '03, Professor W. A. Wilbur '88, and Professor J. Franklin Jameson, Amherst.

Alumnae

1899

The address of Mrs. Evelyn (Johnson) Bullen is 38 Uchimaru, Morioka, Japan.

1901

The address of Sarah N. Hallett is 16 Westland av., Boston, Mass.

1902

Bertha May Fairweather (Mrs. Charles M. Smith) is living at 815 North Main st., Pawtucket.

Bertha N. Smith is teaching in the high school, Pascoag, R. I.

1903

The address of Mrs. Bessie (Hood) Bellows is 120 Chestnut st., Rochester, N. Y.

The address of Mrs. Ethel (Rich) Savage is Lancaster, N. H.

1906

Bessie L. Adams has accepted a position in the high school at Mamaroneck, N. Y.

1907

The address of Mrs. Hannah (Heaton) Joerg is 31 Sherman av., Yonkers, N. Y.

1908

The marriage is announced of Nelly M. Evans and Walter E. Lounsbury of Port Chester, N. Y.

1909

Born, Nov. 6, 1912, at Dayton, Ohio, to Mr. and Mrs. Charlton Dascom Putnam (Ethel F. Riley), a son, Charlton Dascom Putnam, Jr.

1910

Miss Caroline M. Morton of Providence, who took her master's degree at Brown in 1911, and studied last year in classical literature, and is a Fellow this year in classical archaeology at Bryn Mawr College, has been awarded the Arnold archaeological fellowship for the next year and will spend the year abroad, particularly in Greece. The fellowship is one of the best given at the university, as it carries with it the income of a fund of \$10,000 to be devoted to study abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Langdale, Jr., (Hazel L. Raybold), of Orange, Ct., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Frank Robert Langdale, 3rd.

BROWN ALUMNAE DINNER

On Feb. 15, about three hundred and seventy-five Brown women, with a few members of the Corporation and Faculty, assembled in Sayles Gymnasium to enjoy the fifth biennial dinner of the Brown Alumnae. Mrs. Ruth Roundy Allen, 1897, was a gracious and witty toast-mistress, and the seven speakers whom she introduced were at their best, as was proved by frequent and enthusiastic applause. Acting President Everett spoke of "The College and the University," dwelling particularly upon the debt of the Women's College to the history and traditions of the University, and its great advantage in having a Faculty composed so largely of men. Miss Doyle announced her speech to be a sermon, and preached briefly but earnestly about "What Ought to be Expected of the College Woman," emphasizing her new privileges and the duties laid upon her in consequence: "For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required." Professor Greene referred humorously to the early days of the college and most respectfully to his first women students, whom he now finds it difficult to address correctly, because, like Roman generals of old, they have taken the names of their conquests; more seriously, he pointed out the high place of women in the Roman state, where they were always regarded as "cives Romanae." Miss Mary R. Stark, 1900, was the Alumna speaker of the evening: her subject was "The Alumna and the Community," and she exhorted college women to "get out and push" whenever they find opportunity for service. Miss Elizabeth W. Whitman, 1913, who attended the student

government convention at Wells College recently, gave a very gratifying account of the helpful example set by the Brown undergraduate women for those of other colleges in the solution of the social problems of student life. Professor Langdon touched upon many things, in characteristic vein, and ended by inviting all old pupils to front seats in his class-rooms. Dean King's theme was the indispensability of the Women's College: she is firmly convinced that no other existing college could fill its place, and that without it a very large proportion of its students would have to do without a college training.

A very pleasant feature of the evening's ex-

ercises was the presentation of a silver tea-service to Miss Emma B. Stanton, 1896, for fifteen years registrar of the Women's College. Miss Weeden, President of the Alumnae Association, expressed to Miss Stanton the appreciation of all the students, past and present, for the patience and helpful friendliness which have never failed them; and Dean King spoke with feeling of her own relations with Miss Stanton.

The singing of old and new songs was a useful outlet for college enthusiasm during the course of the speeches. Miss Arline Field, 1911, was an efficient leader.

E. M. S. Bronson, '04

THE COLLEGE HUMORISTS

Stan—Mabel is going to be a graduate-manager.

Ford—Get out. Only men run for that job.

Stan—Well, she's going to marry a prominent alumnus next month.—Chaparral.

Fresh. (learning to play pool)—But how do you tell the balls apart?

Soph.—You'll soon get to know them by their shape.—Punch Bowl.

A coy little damsel from Smith,
Was a nymph of a latter-day myth.

She'd shun all caresses

And, liping her "s's"

Say, "Thir! Thuffrageth theldom kith!"

Jack-O'-Lantern

"I thought your father looked very handsome with his grey hairs."

"Yes, dear old chap, I gave him those."—Fun.

"'T was taussig, and the bushnell hart

Did byron hurlburt in the rand,

All barrett was the wendell (Bart.)

And the charles t. cope-land.—Harvard Lampoon.

Anyone can leave footprints on the sand of time, but it takes "SAND" to do it.—Yale Record.

Newsboy—Great mystery; fifty victims. Paper, mister?

Passerby—Here, boy, I'll take one.

Passerby (after reading a moment)—Say, boy, there's nothing of the kind in this paper. Where is it?

Newsboy—That's the mystery, guv'nor. You're the fifty-first victim.—Missouri Oven.

Germ. Prof.—This nonsense has got to stop. Now, what's funny?

Usual Bright Stude—Komisch.—Jester.

Stage Manager—Why don't you go on?

Chinese Actor—Can't. I've forgotten my cue.—Yale Record.

"Here's where I receive some registered male," said the college widow, as she heard the Freshman's step on the porch.—Chapparral.

Her—What's that rasping sound in the periodical room?

Him—Oh, that's where they are filing the magazines.—Minne-Ha-Ha.

"I treated a girl to the Brown game."

"How's that?"

"Bought her roasted quail."—Yale Record.

Sufficient unto the hour is the examination thereof.—Harvard Lampoon.

Fresh.—What would Neptune do for a swim if there were no water?

Senior—I give it up.

Fresh. (retreating)—So would Neptune.—Punch Bowl.

Senior Adviser—When I first came to college I didn't start to make a fool of myself right at the beginning of my Freshman year.

'16—Well, when did you begin?—Harvard Lampoon.

Stude—Why do we say "man" when we mean both men and women?

Prof.—Er—a—you see, man is a more general term. Man embraces woman.—Sphinx.

As a rule the plainer a theorem in geometry is to a woman the plainer is the woman.—Tattler.

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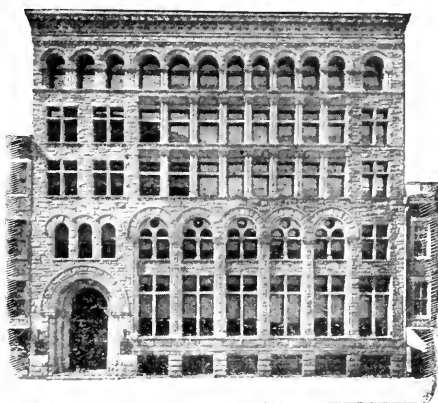
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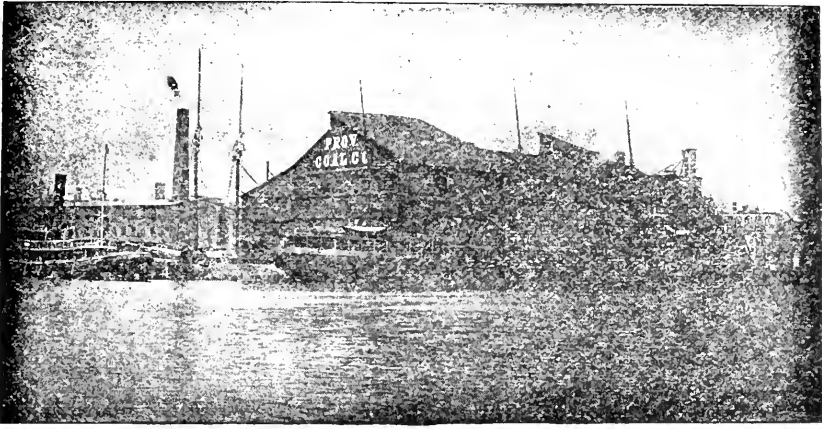
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