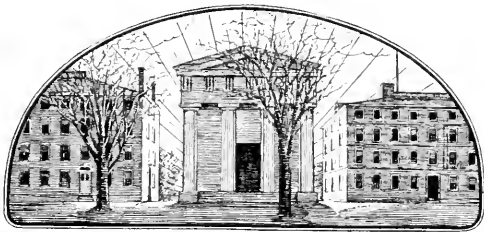


BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

• 1913-1914 •

BROWN
ALUMNI
MONTHLY



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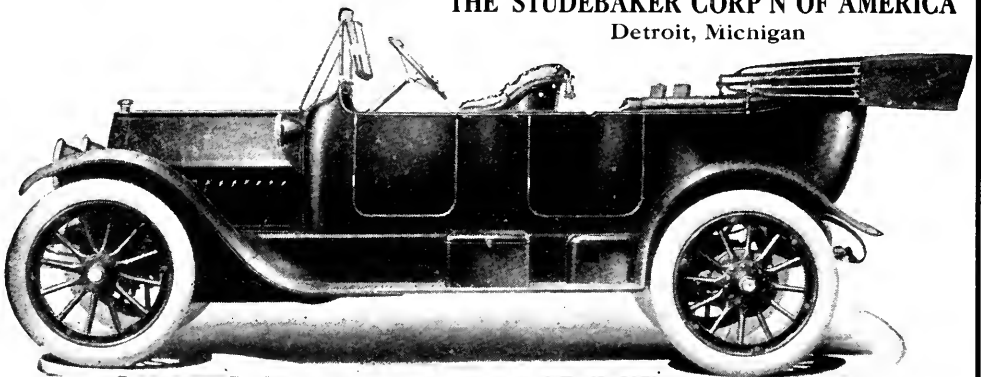
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The Brown gymnasium team's 1914 season was successful with victories over Harvard and Haverford.

T. B. Appleget of New York City and Theophilus Dimmick of Staatsburg, N. Y., both of 1917, have been elected to the Daily Herald board of editors.

The indoor season of the Brown track team was successful. The relay runners beat Amherst in the B. A. A. meet, and Wesleyan in the Providence Armory meet. The time in the former was: 3:12 3-5, and in the latter, 3:15.

The Brown swimming team has ended its season, which has been fairly successful. The team won two contests, lost two and tied one. During the season it scored 156 5-6 points to 130 1-6 by opponents. Cornell and Harvard were both defeated by wide margins and in the next contest Brown was held to a tie by Cornell. The team lost the annual Triangular meet to Amherst by a margin of 10 points and this defeat was followed in a dual meet by an Amherst victory with the close score of 31 2-3—30 1-3.

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INCORPORATED 1801

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Surplus	-	-	-	\$750,000

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"GOTHAM" Gold Stripe Silk Hose with patent no run feature.

"LIBERTY" of London Art, Silk and Furnishing Novelties.

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"EASTWOOD" Play Shoes for Children.

"HOME-MADE" Undermuslins made in clean, sanitary shops.

"PAGE & SHAW" Chocolates and Bon Bons.

"GOSSARD" Lace Front, "USONA" Custom-finished and "LOUISE" Economy Corset.

"GROUND GRIPPER" Foot Strengthening Shoes for Men and Women.

"LADIES' HOME JOURNAL" Patterns, Style Book and Embroidery Book. "GOOD DRESSING" Free.

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Why you should take the Brown Alumni Monthly

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

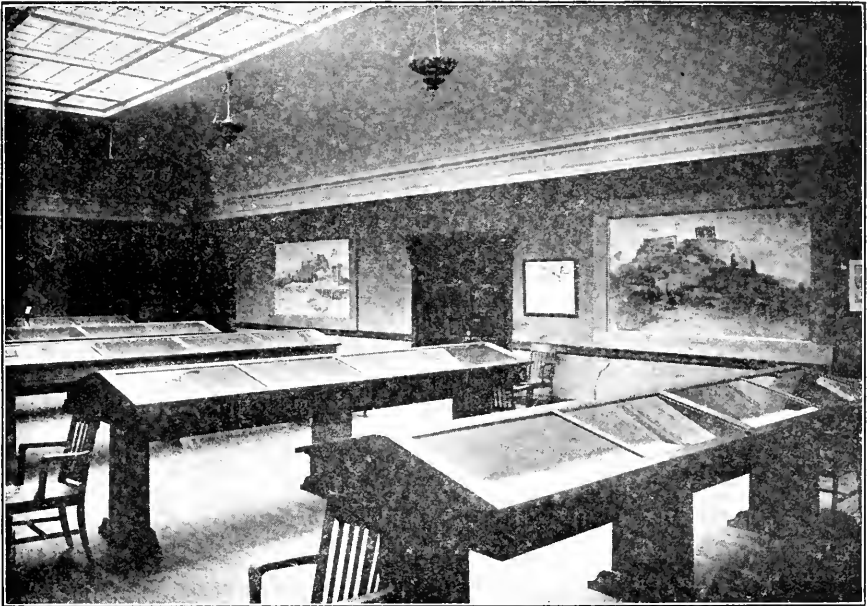
BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. XIV

PROVIDENCE, R. I., MAY, 1914

No. 10

THE EXHIBITION ROOM IN THE JOHN HAY LIBRARY



In this well-lighted apartment at the top of the Library building may be seen the two large paintings of the Acropolis at Athens by Walter F. Brown, '73. The cases are for important books, manuscripts, etc.

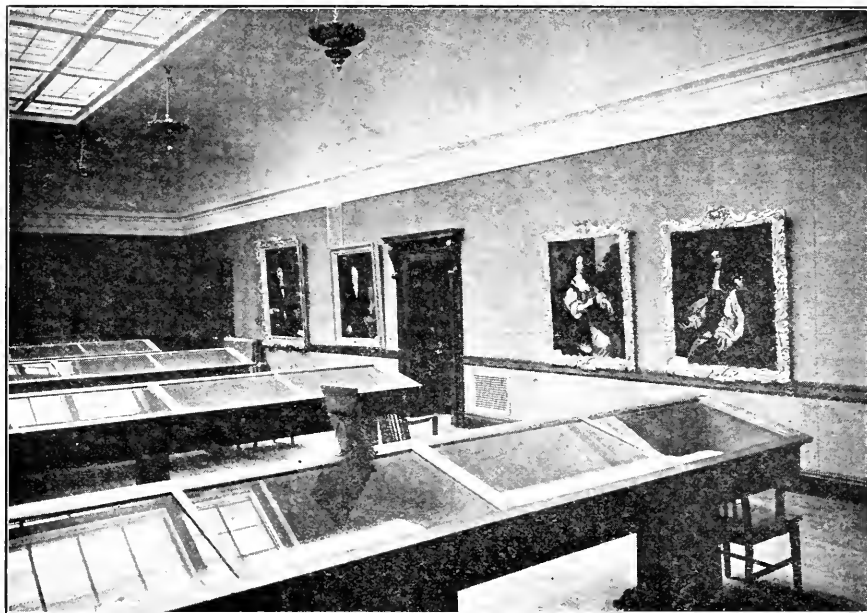
We present two views of the great Exhibition Room of the John Hay Library, which is situated on the top floor, over the Reading Room. The room contains five exhibition cases, twelve feet long and four feet wide, in which a new exhibit is put out every semester. Here also are to be seen a bronze bust of Professor Harkness and a marble bust of Tristram Burges,—the beginning, it is to be hoped, of a long series of Brunonian portrait sculptures.

On the walls of the Exhibition Room are hung some of the most important

paintings to be seen on the University grounds. On the east wall, to the left as the visitor enters, is a beautiful Flemish tryptych of the fifteenth century, representing the adoration of the Magi; it is the bequest of George W. Harris. On the south wall are the two large and striking views of the Acropolis painted by Walter Francis Brown, of the class of 1873. On the west wall is the prize painting, "Autumn Woods", by James M. Hart, the gift of General Rush C. Hawkins. On the west wall are an important portrait of Andrew Jackson by

"Amans", the gift of Col. William H. Reynolds, of Providence; a portrait of Gilbert Stuart, painted by his daughter, Miss Jane Stuart; and, lastly, two companion portraits, of Charles II and his

indirect system, which produces a very charming effect. From the Exhibition Room is an entrance to the top floor of the stack. The other doors give access to the Wheaton Collection of Interna-



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION ROOM

This shows the portraits of Andrew Jackson, Gilbert Stuart, Queen Catherine and King Charles II

queen, Catharine of Braganza, painted by Gaspar, a Belgian artist, which were presented to the University by Ethelbert R. Billings, Esq., of Providence.

The room is lighted at night by the

tional Law, the Corthell Engineering Library, the Rider Collection of Rhode Island History, and the Ward Library of Sociology and Natural Science, a notable assemblage of specialized books.

GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY

Colonel George W. Goethals of the Canal Zone has presented to Brown University fifty fine photographs of the Panama Canal, covering all phases of the work there. They will be used in the Engineering Departments of the University. The University has also received as a gift in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of its founding a copy of Chaucer in black letter folio published in London in 1687. It is the gift of Dr.

D. W. Abercrombie of Worcester Academy. Other recent gifts are two enlarged reproductions of contemporary French maps of the Revolutionary War, and a striking silhouette of Francis Wayland, who was President of the University from 1827 to 1855. The silhouette was cut by the well known artist August Edouart, during his visit to the United States in 1840, and was reproduced in the March Monthly.

THE INTENSIVE CULTIVATION OF ALUMNI FIELDS

By Fred B. Appleget

An address by the editor of "Newspaperdom" before the New York Alumni Association,
Hotel Astor, February fifth, 1914

I am not a college graduate. I tell you this at the beginning for two reasons—first, to anticipate and spoil any scholarly pleasure you might take in finding it out, sentence by sentence, as I go on, but more genuinely because I would like to start with a very clear understanding between us. I have noticed that when ladies sit down to the bridge table they invariably ask each other, "Do you play the heart convention?" and, although they may immediately proceed to disregard every convention known to whist, the information serves to put them on the footing of old friends, and they are soon chatting most amiably. I tell you my secret, which perhaps I would be wiser to attempt to conceal, in the hope of the same happy result, and that, whatever other fault there may be in our little talk together, there may be no misunderstanding or vagueness. I want you to see things with my eyes for a few minutes, I want you to get my perspective, I want you, for the first time in years, to look at your college as I look at it—from the outside.

In order that you may do this, it is necessary for us to know each other very well indeed, and for this reason you will forgive me if I make my remarks more personal and familiar than is customary on occasions like this, and talk more of myself than is consistent with the traditional modesty of a newspaper man. I am not a college graduate, but in order to understand why I am here you must know that I am a Brown man through and through. You have no more foolishly loyal Freshman within rifle-shot of College Hill; there is not among you tonight a prouder alumnus. Brown University is my *alma*

mater—I am a Brown Freshman; I am a Brown alumnus. May I tell you how it came about, and, because I would like to shorten the path for others, may I tell you how long it takes some boys to get to college?

Half a century, three generations, ago, we started—for the family has always heard chapel bells calling across college campuses—and a slim young man entered Williams, but there was trouble in the South soon after, and instead of a diploma he received an officer's commission. Enter your speaker. I got as far as Andover, but there was more trouble—at no greater distance than New Jersey this time, and I went no farther than the Academy. To be strictly honest, I must confess that this early nipping of a brilliant scholastic career worried me little at the time, for when I left school I really could not see that there was anything more for me to learn, and my chief desire was to give the rest of the world the benefit of what I had accumulated. So I slipped easily and complacently into an editor's chair. Sometimes since I have had slight misgivings that I might have overlooked some stray bits of knowledge, and that there may be some things that even an editor does not know, but it is quite probable that these were discovered since my Phillips Academy days.

I speak jestingly of this, but that is merely because it is better to laugh than to cry, and not because even yet do I look on my loss lightly. Still, it was only another quarter of a century to wait—only another generation—and if a man really wants to go to college he will be patient and bide his time. Mine came last fall, and I entered Brown, although

in another reincarnation. That is why I say I am of the class of 1917, although I am a Freshman by proxy, and am getting my education vicariously. In reality, I have never seen College Hill, but I know it well, and no Freshman of them all has enjoyed his first semester more than I—from cramming math. to smarting under the paddles of the Delta Phi. You see, three generations is a long while to wait for all that.

It was inevitable, too, that I should choose Brown for my boy—the Brown bear was in my horoscope. By what must be more than mere coincidence, Brown University, which I have never seen, has had much to do with shaping my life. The teacher who first led me to care for anything worth while in books was a young man fresh from Brown and filled with its learning and inspirations—one of your distinguished alumni, Dr. Perrine, of Bucknell. Since those prep. school days I can count through the years Brown man after Brown man as my closest and most valued friends. There has been a Kismet about it—I seem to have been fated to have a Brown man at my side all my life, and I know of no other thing that has added so much to the pleasure and profit of the years. To-night, if I should make up a list of my finest friendships, it would read like an extract from your roll of membership. . . .

During recent years it has been my privilege, as one interested in publicity, to see at close range how large enterprises are made successful by modern methods, and how such words as system, efficiency, co-operation and publicity have become the names of the parts of a vast and wonderful machine for the distribution of commodities.

It is natural then that in thinking of education and your University I should consider them in the light most familiar to me and talk of them in terms I know best, and I trust you will forgive me if anything I say seems to smack of commercialism. I assure you I do not mean it so, and if I speak in the terms of the

market and the counting room it is simply because I am talking of tremendous values and because I would like to see those values developed to their greatest possibilities.

I wonder how many of you here to-night realize how great those possibilities are. I wonder how many Brown men fully appreciate what Brown University means in its present power and its potentialities—what its traditions are worth, its associations, its services to mankind, its reputation as one of the world's great forces for good. They tell me that the one word "Royal," without a single physical or tangible asset, is worth \$3,000,000; that each letter of "Uneeda" would sell for a million dollars. A baking powder and a biscuit! Has any one ever tried or dared to try to set a price on the word "Brown"—the name of your father's college, your college and your son's college? Do you realize the incalculable force and value in those five letters?

I want to talk of Brown, not as a commercial proposition, but in the language of modern business. Reduced to its simplest terms, the proposition is this: You have a valuable commodity—the most valuable in the world—to sell. It is what is known as "standardized;" you do not have to describe it or argue about it any more than you have to prove to a man that Ivory soap floats. Three thousand years ago one of the wisest and most reliable assayers the world has ever known stamped your commodity as "more precious than rubies," and the valuation has never changed, not even just before presidential elections. You do not even have to combat the tricky evil of "substitution"—there is nothing "just as good" as education, and no shoddy imitation of learning will wear long enough to deceive any one.

So in Brown you have two great factors for successful merchandising—standardized goods and a trade-mark or "slogan" or name known the world over. You have another tremendous asset—

thousands of intelligent, enthusiastic and loyal salesmen or agents. These are your alumni. But you want to sell more goods. Where you are equipping one man with an education you want to equip two. Your glorious factory up there in Providence is turning out fine scholars and strong men every year—you want to double your output. I believe it can be done. How? By the same means and methods any other big business would use in meeting the same problem—by co-operation, by systematization, and by intelligent publicity.

The day of the individual is past. The unit is as powerful as ever, but the big things of the age are done by massed units, whether they be dollars or men. As individuals, each of you here, each of the thousands of Brown alumni scattered over the world, may be doing much for the glory of your *alma mater*, but much of your force is wasted through lack of combination and concentration. A thousand Brown men walking in various parts of the country, each according to his fancy, would attract no special attention; a thousand of you marching together down Broadway would constitute a parade and get Brown's name into the papers. . . .

All this is not simply theory, nor is it difficult of accomplishment. It is merely a matter of organization and concentrating individual enthusiasm and effort, and then of publicity. How is this to be accomplished? I do not know what Brown has already done in this line, but, first of all, if I were the Brown alumni, I would see that a central publicity bureau was established at Providence. That would be headquarters, and from that office I would begin the work of combining and systematizing these powerful but scattered forces of the alumni. An effective subsidiary bureau should be established in every Brown Alumni Society in the country. Wherever there are as many as two alumni in a town I would see that those two men formed an Alumni Society and a publicity bureau,

and I would not lose sight of them. We will have plenty of use for them later. Then I would begin to look up the newspapers—but right here I must interrupt myself to find a little fault with the colleges. As your guest I should not do that, but I have sat so often at newspaper men's banquets and heard college professors tell how to run a newspaper when they knew nothing at all about it, that I may be allowed a little leeway as a sort of revenge.

I told you I represented the Man on the Street, the Common People, and it is in his behalf that I say this. You want him to send his boy to Brown. He may not care a snap of his fingers about education, or he may desire it above all other things for his son and still not send him, but in either case I believe the fault is often yours. You have not told him about Brown or education in words he understands—you have not made him appreciate the value of learning or the efficiency of your University. He does not speak your language—and I say this in all seriousness—for he is of a different tongue and dialect, sturdy American though he may be. The printed analysis of the best medicine in the world would never make it popular with any one but chemists and doctors, but the two words, "It Cures," will sell it to millions. Those two words are in the vernacular—they are understood by the Man on the Street. I would like to see a campaign of education in behalf of education started and carried on by the colleges of the country, and I would like to see Brown lead it, but no scholarly treatises will do, for if you would reach the eye and the mind and the heart of the Common People you must talk in their language, not yours. You must not talk the language of the laboratory and the lecture room; you need a translator. The Pierian spring gushes forth as clear and pure as ever, but you have labeled it H_2O , and the Man on the Street does not know what the symbol stands for, and goes thirsty. You must have a translator, and I know of

but one that can talk to the millions you want to reach and in a language they understand, and that is the daily newspaper. Whatever its faults, the newspaper can do and does do that, and I need not name even one of the thousand colossal things it has accomplished, to prove its almost limitless influence and power.

So it should be in the newspapers that the central bureau of Brown should begin its work. Begin it with carefully prepared "reason why," "heart-to-heart" advertising talks on the value and benefit of education—always in plain and "popular" language, and gradually leading up to specific and exact information about Brown, its opportunities, its advantages, and the cost of an education there. I see no reason why, if properly approached, the colleges of the country, or at least of the East, could not be induced to unite in the first or general part of this campaign, the expense being distributed according to the size and wealth of the institutions, after which each college could follow up and take advantage of the general campaign with such special advertising as might seem advisable. But I would like to see Brown blaze the trail.

That should be a part of the work of the bureau of publicity, but, while the most costly, I would not look upon it as the most difficult or the most important. I believe the bureau's greatest value to Brown would be in the establishment of an up-to-date and capable news service—not a free publicity affair to fill the waste baskets of editors with worthless carbon copies of stale write-ups, but an intelligent and efficient organization that would find out what college news the newspapers wanted, and then see that they got it promptly and ready for the linotype when it came into the office. If the newspaper already had a special correspondent I would place the bureau at his service, but I would see that every newspaper that wanted Brown news was supplied with it. Many a postage stamp and many an hour would be wasted in this work, but much

of it would count and count big.

There is not time to outline the details of all this, but let me suggest one little feature of the work. The central bureau should have, among a vast amount of data, the name of every student, indexed with the name of his town and its newspaper. Every time that boy did anything at all creditable, the item should be sent to the editor of his paper, not as a favor to Brown or the boy, but as a courtesy. He—I am speaking more particularly of the editor in the small town now—will appreciate it, for it will be read with interest by every one of his subscribers. This may seem trivial, but do you realize what that would mean in the case of a boy who is fairly active and successful? It would mean that during the year the residents of that town would have their attention called to Brown, say, maybe ten, perhaps a dozen, times. It would mean that at the end of the year, if a man of that town were thinking of college for his boy, Brown would suggest itself first to him, and, other things being equal, would have the preference over other colleges in the man's mind. You would have made use of two great principles in advertising—suggestion and reiteration. You would have started many a subconsciousness working in the right direction.

Am I sailing too close to commercialism, am I suggesting the use of Brown boys for advertising purposes, am I getting too far from hallowed traditions or preaching the unethical? I think not. I am simply suggesting the use of modern and powerful forces to help in a noble work. A boy does some fine thing at Brown—should it be hid under a bushel? Not for the space of an eye-wink. Brown owes it to herself and to the boy to let the world know that he has done a fine thing. She owes it to her boys to make every one of them big men, not only in college, but in the outside world; she owes it to herself to make herself as worthily prominent, as highly regarded, and as much sought after and made use of,

as efficient and intelligent and constant effort can make her. And if one of the means to this great end is advertising, and I believe it is, let her advertise in all dignified and productive ways.

Not long ago, one automobile concern spent \$50,000 in one day to advertise something a man can get along very well without. Is it possible that a commodity that a man cannot do without, that so vital and essential a thing as education, must forever wait modestly to be sought? I want to see the Common People, the Man on the Street, half as well informed in regard to the value of learning as he is in regard to the merits of tooth-paste and breakfast foods, to advertise which millions have been spent. I want to see the time when every young man will be as well posted, not only on what college means but on what it requires and on what it costs and how to go about getting to it, as he is now on the makes and prices of autos, for I believe there are thousands of boys out of college to-day, not from lack of either inclination or money, but simply because such information must be sought for and is not spread before them, as it should be.

But why should Brown alumni, men busy with their own affairs, bother themselves with all this? Is it worth while? Very much so, I believe, and for several reasons. One I need hardly mention. Just how much you mean by your songs and your cheers and your "Do it for Brown", I do not know, but I know that you mean a great deal, and I believe that every man here feels that he owes a debt to his *alma mater* that he would like to pay in loyalty and effort.

There is a more selfish reason, but entirely commendable and worth considering. It is to your own personal advantage to make Brown as great as possible. Lapsing again into the talk of trade, you have all invested money and years in that institution; you have your certificates of stock in your diplomas. If I were a Brown man I would want to make that stock as valuable as possible. I would

want to see those diplomas mean more and more every year, mean more in honor and in influence and in power. Bears, though you are, I would, if I were you, "bull" the Brown market. I would see that every share in it was above par and at a premium, for, I care not what the date of your diplomas, you cannot make those of others more valuable without adding to the value of the ones you hold, any more than you can make one bond worth \$100 and its mate but \$99. So I would boost Brown for selfishness, if for no other reason. I would see to it that next year I was an alumnus of a greater college than I was the year before.

There is a third reason which I will touch on but lightly. I am not a pessimist or an alarmist, but bad bubbles occasionally come to the surface in this melting-pot of the nations, and sometimes, after I have read the day's news, I think that there may come a time when this country of ours will need all the cool-headed, clear-thinking, strong young men that Brown and all the other colleges can turn out, to steady things. I hope I am wrong in this, but in any case, a few million college men are no bad asset for a nation to call its own.

But on none of these reasons do I base any plea of mine to-night. There is a finer reason still that urges you to work for your college and impels me to ask you to do it. After all, I am not really a Brown man and I am but an indifferent citizen, but in one thing, at least, we can meet on common ground—we all believe in the beauty and power of knowledge. If for no other reasons, let us do what we can for the pure love of learning. This is the greatest duty—to help to bless as many as possible with this priceless gift. The world is so filled with "the market-place, the eager love of gain"—take the boys of the country by the hand and show them "the sequestered nooks, and all the sweet serenity of books." Make it easier for them to gain those benefits which you acquired with so much of delight. If you will do

this—to misquote the bravest singer of modern days—you will have done a better thing than to demonstrate the forty-seventh problem of Euclid. You will have helped to demonstrate the livableness of life.

THE TOWER

Beyond the city's market-place
 Uplifts the mountain slope,
 As ominous as destiny,
 As jubilant as hope;
 A fair hill, a strong hill,
 Commingled grace and might,
 That dwarfs the flaunted works of man
 Beside its shining height.
 For God planned the mountain, eternal in His power,
 But man, the feeble architect, may labor scarce an hour.

Within the city's market-place
 There stands a weathered shaft,
 The cunning enterprise of man
 And symbol of his craft;
 Four-square and very fair,
 And fifty fathoms high,
 A wonder-pile of shape and tint
 Against the sunny sky.
 God framed the mountain, but man built the tower,
 As rugged as the slope, as lovely as the flower.

Hard by the city's market-place
 Are wise men at their ease,
 Who prate about "the works of God"—
 His ancient artistries,
 As if the glowing mind of man
 Were but an alien spark
 That somehow mocked the Fire Divine
 And perished in the dark.
 Yet God fashioned man, and man heaped the tower,
 As massive as the hill, as lovely as the flower.

Wherein resides the livelier charm,
 Wherein the subtler force?
 Up to the hill I lift mine eyes,
 Beyond the yellow gorse;
 But still against the snowy slope
 The campanile stands,

A clay shaft, a beauty shaft,
 The task of human hands.
 God made the mountain, and man made the tower,
 As mighty as the hill, as lovely as the flower.

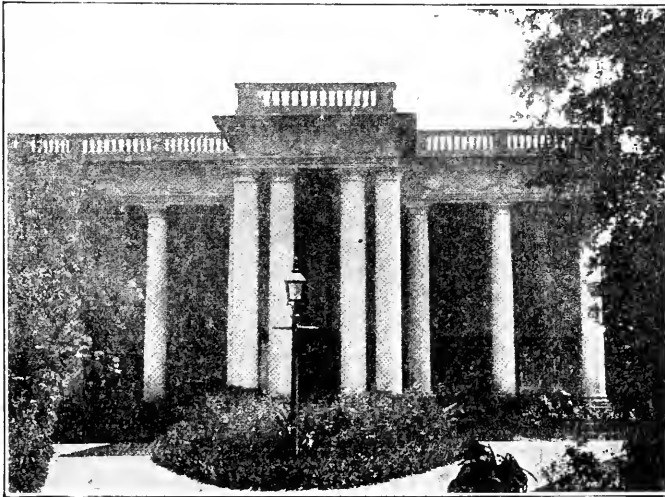
Now as for me I hail them both
 The cunning work of God,
 Since He wrought the artisan
 Who breathed upon the clod.
 And if the Nature-worshippers
 Speak doubtfully of Art,
 I scorn their foolish ignorance
 And take her to my heart.

For God and man are one, and both built the tower,
 As craftlike as the hill, as lovely as the flower.

Henry Robinson Palmer

“THE IMMORTAL SEVEN” AND THE JUDSON TABLET IN CALCUTTA

By Adoniram B. Judson, M. D.



THE LAL BAZAR CHAPEL AT CALCUTTA

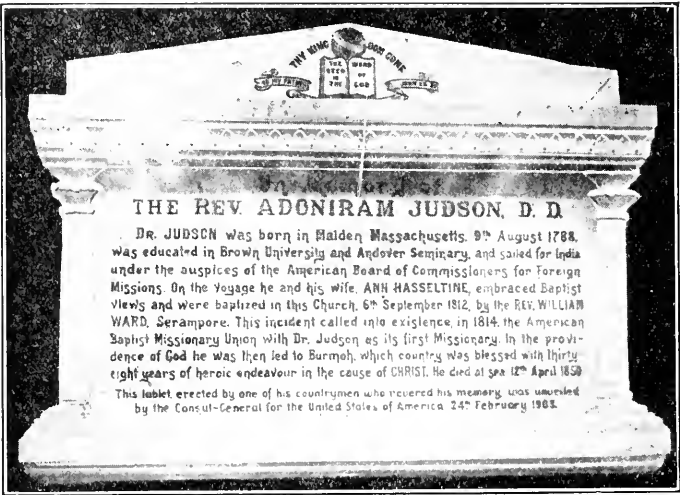
James L. Hill, the writer, has reversed the usual order. He has come from the West to the East. His *alma mater* is Grinnell College in Iowa, where the

plains are breezy, but he is doing the literary work of a busy life in the sedate precincts of Salem, Massachusetts. He has also reversed the ordinary precedents

in his recent work, "The Immortal Seven". Although a Congregational doctor of divinity from the Andover school, he has taken to a warm heart as his favorite hero the Baptist missionary Judson. As he is a past master of fervid English, he has made a very readable little book.

Adoniram Judson, (1807), was especially loyal to his own convictions of the

truth. This spirit is recognized and affectionately greeted by the Greathearts of all beliefs. Witness the tablet erected in 1903 in a church at Calcutta, by Hon. John Wanamaker, a Presbyterian. The marble recites some of the principal facts in the life of the missionary, and contains these words: "On the voyage he and his wife, Ann Hasseltine, embraced Baptist views and were baptized in this chapel



THE JUDSON TABLET IN THE LAL BAZAR CHAPEL

6th September, 1812. . . . In the Providence of God he was then led to Burmah, which country was blessed with thirty-eight years of heroic endeavour in the cause of Christ."

The following words find a place below: "This tablet was erected by one

of his countrymen who revered his memory". Fearless adherence to one's belief finds a warm reception in the hearts of all seekers for the truth. Will not this, with a common love for our fellow men, draw all disciples together in fraternal worship of a universal Lord and Master?

BROWN DEBATING

The result of this year's debating in the Triangular League was inadvertently omitted from last month's issue of this magazine. Brown won over Williams at Providence by a unanimous decision of the judges, but lost to Dartmouth at Hanover, also by a unanimous decision. Dartmouth won from Williams at Williamstown.

The question was: "Resolved, That

the Federal Government Should Require Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes on Interstate Railroads." Brown took the negative at Providence and the affirmative at Hanover.

Following is the league standing to date:

	WON	LOST	P.C.
Brown.....	13	5	72.2
Dartmouth.....	10	8	55.5
Williams.....	4	14	22.2

A BROWN MAN'S CO-OPERATIVE PLAN OF BIBLE STUDY

By Vernon Purinton Squires, '89

Dean of the University of North Dakota

About two years ago the Alumni Monthly printed the results of a test given by me to ascertain how much college freshmen know about Biblical literature and history. These results were startling and saddening but have been verified by similar tests in other colleges. To remedy the manifest defect I outlined a tentative plan of Bible study which I had already suggested to the educational authorities in this state—a plan which has since been put in operation, and which has become known as “The North Dakota Plan”. Its practical workings have been very successful and interest in it has been widespread. As inquiries regarding it have come to me from almost every state in the Union and from China, Japan, Korea and New Zealand, it has occurred to me that the readers of the Monthly might like to know something more of it. The plan in brief is simply this:—

The State Board of Education has recognized Biblical history and literature as worthy of study and academic credit. Realizing, however, the difficulty of teaching the subject in the schools, the Board merely outlines the work to be covered and sets the examinations thereon, leaving the matter of instruction to be taken care of at home or wherever convenient. In accordance with its practice in regard to the usual high school subjects, the Board has authorized for distribution an official syllabus which outlines the work of the course. It includes studies in Biblical geography and history, in fifty famous Old Testament narratives, in the life of Christ, and in the history of the early church; it also suggests certain great passages for memorizing. It prescribes no text book but

the Bible itself, any recognized version of which, either Catholic or Protestant, may be used. The study is, of course, entirely optional and, as already said, requires no work during school hours or on the part of any of the regular teachers, unless they voluntarily engage in it in Sunday school or elsewhere outside of school hours.

At the time of the regular semi-annual state examination, students who have done the work are privileged to take, at the high school, the authorized examination, the papers being sent in with those in other subjects to the state examiner. To those who successfully meet the test a half-credit is given. This is the credit ordinarily given for a study pursued five days in the week for one half-year and amounts to one thirty-second of the high school course.

This plan has been in operation in this state since September, 1912, and has met with much success. In nearly every town and city “high school classes” have been organized in connection with the various Sunday schools and young people’s societies. The teacher is usually the pastor or one of the high school teachers who volunteers his services. These classes follow the syllabus and study the Bible as they are accustomed to study their other lessons. Many testify to the serious nature of the work and to the interest aroused in the subject by this regular, thorough-going method of procedure, entirely different as it is from the rather scrappy Sunday-school lessons hitherto in general use. Members of the Catholic church have been glad to cooperate in the work and several Catholic classes, using of course the Douay version, have been formed.

The Sunday school workers of the state have been enthusiastic over the plan as it brings into their schools a group of young people who have hitherto not been specially interested in such work. Altogether there is in North Dakota, both among high school men and among religious workers, the feeling that the scheme is helping to solve some real problems. The very essentials of the plan disarm criticism. There can be no logical objection to granting high school credit for work done outside if the character of the work is such as entitles it to recognition and if a rigid examination shows that it has been well done; high schools frequently give credit for work done in private schools by private tutors. That the work is of a calibre which should entitle a student to academic credit will be evident from a perusal of the examinations so far set, the latest of which is given below. To become familiar enough with the Bible to pass this examination will require on the part of any student more work than is usually required for 90 recitation periods, which a half-credit is supposed to represent.

There can be no objection to the plan on the ground that it authorizes the public schools to give religious instruction and so joins Church and State, for the schools do not give religious instruction nor recognize it; they merely recognize private work in the study of the history and literature of one of the greatest and most influential peoples of the ancient world. Different sects and churches cannot complain that their children are taught things contrary to their special creeds, for they are privileged to do their own teaching, mingling with the intellectual study whatever special religious teaching they see fit. All that the state requires is a clear knowledge of essential facts. So-called "liberals" and "conservatives" cannot complain, for questions in dispute are not admitted to the examination. Any recognized system of chronology is accepted, and the mere statement of the famous Biblical inci-

dents, and not an opinion as to their authenticity or ethical value, is all that is required.

As already said, the plan went into operation in September, 1912, and at the following January examination many schools called for the questions, most of them no doubt being so moved chiefly by curiosity. Still 15 papers from six communities were sent in; those taking the test at that time being rather unusual students. Of these 11 "passed" and were given credit. In June, 1913, 112 papers were sent in from 32 schools, all of these having been "passed" by the local teachers; 98 were accorded credit by the state examiner. This may seem a small number of papers to be sent in from an entire state, unless one recalls that the work is regarded as equivalent to that ordinarily done in 90 recitations and that, consequently, if the class meets only on Sunday, two years will be required to complete the course. In January, 1914, there was a very marked increase over last year. The number of papers was 82 from 21 schools, of which 72 "passed". In June next the number will undoubtedly be much larger, for the first two-year periods will then be completed. It may be of interest to add that fourteen of the successful students last year and twenty this year used the Douay version and were taught by Catholic teachers.

To give an idea of the nature of the work required, I append the January, 1914, examination paper. Is it not evident that the boy or girl who can pass this examination is entitled to high school credit? Is it not evident that the knowledge thus gained will form a valuable addition to his mental equipment?

BIBLICAL HISTORY AND LITERATURE

(One-half unit credit.)

(Answer any ten questions; each has a value of 10 per cent. Time, 180 minutes.)

1. Briefly locate each of the following, stating also for what each is remembered: Bethel, Bethlehem, Carmel, Gaza, Hebron, Jericho, Kishon, Nebo, Samaria, Tyre.

2. Briefly state what each of the following

men and women did to entitle them to remembrance: Athaliah, Deborah, Esau, Esther, Jereboam, Jezebel, Josiah, Nehemiah, Rachel, Senacherib.

3. Briefly describe the chief events in the life of Moses.

4. Name and briefly discuss five men who were prominent in Israel during the so-called period of the Judges.

5. Name and briefly describe five important events in the life of David.

6. How are the books in the Old Testament grouped? Name 20 books, assigning each to the proper group.

7. Quote from memory a passage from the

Old Testament at least 150 words in length.

8. Briefly describe the chief events in Christ's life during the third period (period of growing popularity).

9. Name six of the disciples chosen by Christ and in regard to each of those named mention some interesting historical fact.

10. Briefly review the chief events in the history of the early church from the Day of Pentecost to the conversion of Saul of Tarsus.

11. Briefly review the chief events in the life of Paul from the time he was arrested in Jerusalem until he reached Rome.

12. Quote from memory a passage from the New Testament at least 150 words in length.

PROGRESS AND TENDENCIES AT BROWN

President Faunce in the New York Evening Post

Brown University has this year considerably modified its entrance requirements. They still amount, as heretofore, to 14 1-2 units, but have been made much more flexible. This change is especially for the benefit of students coming from schools outside New England. Hitherto Brown, under the strong classical tradition established by Professors Harkness and Lincoln, has required more linguistic training at entrance than most other colleges. But the Faculty realizes that times have changed, new subjects are demanding recognition, and Western high schools are no longer dominated by New England tradition. Brown will henceforth allow students to enter with a smaller amount of foreign languages. Spanish, botany, and advanced algebra have been added to the list of subjects regularly accepted. Equivalents are allowed for many other subjects, if the student has had four years in any approved school.

Swimming has been made a required study—or art—for all students in the present Freshman class and all who enter Brown hereafter. The excellent Colgate Hoyt swimming pool offers the best possible facilities for this. Every Freshman is tested at entrance by being required to swim 150 feet. If he cannot do this he must receive a course of lessons.

During the winter great interest has been shown in a course of lectures on industrial management, for which 170 men—undergraduates and business men of Rhode Island—have enrolled. Half of these men are superintendents, foremen, and managers in the industries of Rhode Island. These men show keen appreciation of the course, and in return open their mills, factories, and shops to Brown students. Indeed, the state of Rhode Island for twenty miles north and the same distance south of the University is a great engineering laboratory.

The three engineering departments at Brown—civil, mechanical, and electrical—have recently come into much closer co-operation. All the members of the faculty giving instruction in the three departments have been grouped in the "engineering council," which meets about once in two weeks to discuss common problems and policies. Recently the council has, with the approval of the faculty, made considerable changes in the engineering curriculum. Much technical detail will be omitted from the courses of study, emphasis will be laid on fundamental principles, and opportunities given to every student in engineering to elect some cultural subjects. It is thought useless to spend much time in learning to use machines which will

soon be thrown on the scrap-heap or mastering technical processes that will soon be out of date. It is also believed that many engineers fail in life, not because of lack of scientific training, but because they have no knowledge of social and political science, and have made no study of economics and the problems of labor and capital. Brown's engineering courses will definitely aim to remedy this obvious defect.

Much attention has been given this year to the so-called "student activities." Surely, there is irony in the fact that the phrase is applied wholly to life outside the class-room. Are college class-rooms filled with "student passivities?" For several weeks the faculty earnestly debated the question as to what should be the attitude of a college faculty toward such activities, and then requested the president to appoint a committee to investigate the whole problem. That committee is now making a searching investigation of the subject and will soon report. It is clear that educational efficiency is impossible if in our colleges the class-room instruction, which the faculty regard as the really vital matter, is regarded by the whole body of students as entirely subordinate to "college life." Shall the American college faculty stoutly oppose the side-shows? Shall they yield to them as really an educative power? Shall they abolish some of these activities, and incorporate others in the curriculum? These are the questions the Brown faculty is now discussing, hoping soon to adopt a permanent policy.

One forward step was taken last October, when a supervisor of non-athletic organizations was appointed by the corporation at the request of the faculty. For years Prof. F. W. Marvel has been supervisor of athletics at Brown, and by placing all the varsity teams in all sports under his direction many wastes, extravagances and blunders have been eliminated. Now the same policy is being enforced in the case of the college

monthly, the *Brunonian*; the *Daily Herald*, the Glee Clubs, the debating union, the four class organizations, and all student societies except the fraternities. Hitherto there has been in these various societies no continuity of policy. As soon as a good manager has been developed he has been graduated from the college, and has left no instructions for his successor—unless, as often, he has left a deficit with instructions to pay it. The poor business management of many undergraduate organizations makes lamentable training for business life. All that has been changed at Brown during this year. The new supervisor, Prof. J. C. Dunning, has had the cordial co-operation of the students. With his help they have worked out model constitutions, systems of accounting, recording and filing, and all student organizations have been placed on a firm basis.

The Brown Christian Association has changed its policy during the year by establishing classes for voluntary study in neighboring churches. The old "fraternity Bible classes" have disappeared. The student leaders were immature, and the discussions often went far afield and ended in the fog. The new classes are often held in churches, in order to knit together the University and the Church. They are conducted by members of the faculty who may be in special sympathy with the student viewpoint. A few of the subjects studied this year are as follows:

"The Relations of Biological Science and Religious Truth," "The Teaching of Jesus and Present Day Social Problems," "The Relations of Psychology to Daily Life and Religion," "The Emergency in China," "The World's Leading Religions," "The Manhood of the Master."

In general, it may be said that the tendency at Brown is away from the formal, the rigid, the impersonal, and toward increased opportunity for simple human association of teachers and taught.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE IN BRYN MAWR UNIVERSITY

THE CONFERENCE AT BRYN MAWR

At the Conference of Presidents of Alumnae Associations affiliated with the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, held at Bryn Mawr College on Tuesday, April 14, the Alumnae Association of Brown University was represented by its president, Miss Sarah Gridley Ross. Besides the representatives from the affiliated associations, viz. those of Radcliffe, Bryn Mawr, Wellesley, Barnard and Smith Colleges, there were present delegates representing several types of women's colleges from various parts of the country. Among the topics presented for discussion were methods of co-operation, and the value of affiliation; the status of special students and non-graduates in the alumnae association; the function of alumnae trustees, graduate councils and advisory boards; the importance of securing a saner and fairer publicity, through press bureaus and distant work committees, and of disseminating information and college news by means of travelling secretaries and alumnae journals and bulletins. Steps were taken looking toward the establishment of an Inter-collegiate Press Bureau for the dissemination of authentic news of the colleges.

The subject which perhaps created the keenest interest dealt with the raising of money for endowments and special gifts. Representatives from Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Barnard and Bryn Mawr Colleges described means used in their colleges, laying emphasis not only upon the importance of cultivating the habit of regular giving to a permanent fund but also upon the necessity for thorough organization for the centralizing of the giving power of the alumnae. The next conference will be held in connection with the meetings of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in San Francisco, in August, 1915.

OPERETTA BY UNDERGRADUATES

The Glee Club of the Women's Col-

lege gave on March 28, in Sayles Gymnasium, instead of its annual concert, an operetta, "The Japanese Girl," by Charles Vincent.

The first act opens with the visit of a number of Japanese girls to O Hanu San, a young beauty who is about to celebrate her "coming of age." The singing of the bird which, during her father's absence is regarded as symbolic of his presence, is considered an omen favorable to the festivities. In the second act, two American girls who are travelling in Japan with their governess are impelled by curiosity to enter the garden, and while their governess is sketching they slip away from her. The Japanese girls, coming into the garden, resent the intrusion of a foreigner and awake the governess, who has fallen asleep at her easel and pretend not to understand her explanations. O Hanu San comes to her rescue and in the end invites the American ladies to remain as her guests and witness the ceremonies which are about to begin.

The parts were taken as follows:

O Hanu San, A Japanese girl of position,

Frances P. O'Connor, 1916

O Kifu San, her cousin, Margaret F. Corey, 1916

O Kayo San, her cousin, Ruth H. Thayer, 1915

Chaya, her servant, Alice O. Randall, 1916

Nora Twinn, Dora Twinn, Young American ladies travelling with their governess,

Elsie Pickles, 1916, Pauline Pearce, 1916

Miss Minerva Knowall, governess,

Helen L. Cooker, 1915

Chorus of Japanese Girls: Esther G. Anderson,

1914, Edith V. Edwards, 1916, Jane W. Cook,

1914, Vivian M. Lewis, 1916, Rowena A. Sher-

man, 1914, Elizabeth E. Little, 1916, Marjorie

M. Farnum, 1915, Margaret G. Meader, 1915,

Marion P. Harley, 1915, Rebecca R. Snow,

1916, Ruth E. Norris, 1915, Annie A. Adams,

1917, F. Marjorie Richardson, 1915, Elise Gas-

kill, 1917, Lucy A. Young, 1915, Louise C.

Kennedy, 1917, Charlotte A. Young, 1915,

Ella K. Hudson, 1917, Mildred Wells, 1915,

Sarah L. Morse, 1917, S. Wilhelmina Bennett,

1916, Margaret Walthall, 1917, Elsie W.

Cushing, 1916, Grace E. Hawk, 1917, Edith

C. Davis, 1916.

Blanche Douglas, 1914, was leader of the Glee Club. Grace M. Sherwood, 1906, was dramatic coach. The orchestra

consisted of Gene Ware, pianist; First violins, 1. Mildred M. Flagg, 1914, leader, 2. Elinor E. Randall, 1915; Second violins, 1. Maude E. Sears, 1914, 2. Helen L. Cohen, 1917; Violincello, Winona M. Perry, 1914.

The patronesses were: Mrs. W. H. P. Faunce, Miss Lida Shaw King, Miss Sarah E. Doyle, Miss Sarah Gridley Ross, Miss M. Elizabeth Bates, Miss Florence H. Danielson, Mrs. E. A. Douglas, Miss Blanche N. Davis, Mrs. Benjamin A. Sherwood and Mrs. William MacDonald.

The affair was capably directed by the following students: Ruth Sisson, 1915, business manager; Esther G. Anderson, stage manager; Charlotte A. Young, 1915, costume mistress.

COLLEGE CALENDAR

March 17. Father Officer of the Order of the Holy Cross conducted chapel.

March 18. Demonstration, in Sayles Gymnasium, of class work in gymnastics, games and folk-dancing.

Junior Class supper in Pembroke Hall.

March 25. Class contest, in Sayles Gymnasium, in gymnastics, games and folk-dancing. The Sophomore class won the trophy offered for this contest by the instructor, Miss M. Elizabeth Bates.

March 27. Student Volunteer meeting. Leader, Rev. J. C. Robbins, missionary to the Philippines.

March 28. Glee Club presents operetta, "The Japanese Girl."

March 31. Brownie entertainment in Pembroke Hall.

April 2-8. Spring Recess.

Chapel services, April 13-17, were conducted by Professor Henry T. Fowler.

BROWN REUNION AT PORTLAND

The Portland (Maine) Eastern Argus of April 14 says:

It was a delightful affair last evening at the Congress Square Hotel when the sons of Brown University of Western Maine enjoyed their fourth annual banquet and entertained President W. H. P. Faunce of the University.

The dinner was served in the private dining room and throughout the dinner there was good fellowship, song and jest. During the courses various Brown songs were sung, including the college hymn Alma Mater, Brown Victory March and A Song for College Hill.

Edmund K. Arnold, '04, coach at Portland High School, led the cheering and singing and between the courses there were songs and cheers for Brown, long and short.

The following officers were elected at the business meeting:

President—Clifford E. McGlauffin, '98, Portland.
Vice Presidents—George E. Wing, Jr., '00, Auburn; Charles M. Teague, '99, Wiscasset.
Secretary—Newton C. Reed, '03, Portland.
Treasurer—Thomas J. Burrage, M. D. '98, Portland.

Executive Committee—Frederick H. Gabbi,

'02, Portland; C. Raymond Chappell, '06, Bath; George S. Burgess, '12, Portland.

George Dudley Church, '99, principal of the Abbott School at Farmington, retiring president, presided as toastmaster and the first speaker was the guest of honor, President W. H. P. Faunce, '80, of the University. President Faunce spoke of the changes at Brown and feelingly referred to the four deaths that had taken place in the Faculty in the last year. He spoke of the pension system for members of the Faculty and reviewed the various phases of his trip abroad covering about a year in the Orient in India, Burma, China and other countries.

He spoke of the learning of English in foreign lands and said it was by no means confined to the learning of the 26 letters of the alphabet but that in spirit it brings in freedom. He spoke of the proposition of sending one man from Brown each year to China and said if he were a younger man he would go himself because of the opportunities which it gives in shaping the life of people there and that the task is the same in the East

as in the West in making this old world a better, sweeter and finer place to live in and to aid the coming of the kingdom of righteousness.

Major Henry S. Burrage, '61, the oldest alumnus present, then spoke of his college days and recalled his war experiences. He said when he was in Brown there were 185 students. He told of the number of buildings on the campus and said there were but 10 professors at that time, and that but one is alive to-day, ex-President Angell, in his 80th year. He gave statistics to show how the endowment had grown and said that under President Faunce the amount to-day was \$4,250,000, which brought forth cheers.

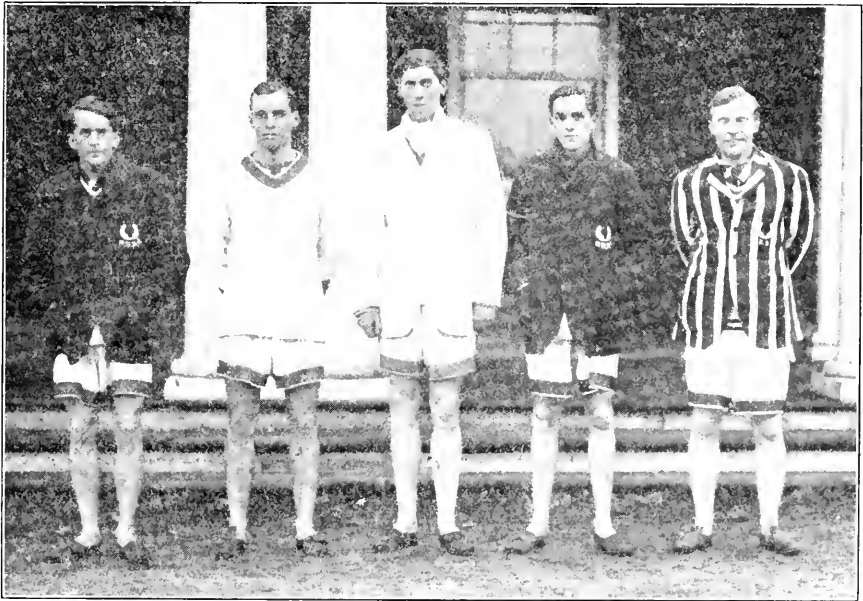
Major Charles H. Boyd, '54, who was unable to be present on account of illness, was sent greetings by the association, and Major Burrage was asked to

convey the greetings and best wishes of the association.

Other speakers were J. K. Wilson, '73, and Edmund K. Arnold, '04, who spoke for the the younger graduates; and there were general remarks by others during the evening.

The affair was most successful and the following were present:

George D. Church, '99; W. H. P. Faunce, '80, President of Brown; J. K. Wilson, '73; C. M. Teague, '99, Wiscasset; Thomas J. Burrage, '98; C. Raymond Chappell, '06, Bath; Maj. Henry S. Burrage, '61; Prof. Henry F. Micoletau; George S. Ellis, '94; Arthur B. Brownell, '82; George S. Burgess, '12; F. H. Gabbi, '02; Edmund K. Arnold, '04; Wm. L. Luce, Oberlin College; Newton C. Reed, '03; Seth A. Moulton, '00; Thomas Burgess, '02.



THE OXFORD TEAM AT ANDREWS FIELD

Sproule, Taber, Jackson, Gaussen, Robertson

THE BASEBALL SEASON OPENS



BROWN AT MELROSE PARK

The picture shows Henry in the box, Providence at the bat

BROWN 16, N. Y. UNIVERSITY 0

Brown opened the 1914 baseball season at Andrews Field, April 8, by defeating New York University 16 to 0. The visitors made no hits, and the home team no errors. Crowell, formerly of Melrose High, pitched five innings, after which Flanders went into the box. The score:

BROWN					
	ab	lb	po	a	e
Dike, I.....	4	1	1	0	0
Tewhill, 2.....	3	2	2	0	0
Babing'n, 3.....	4	2	0	0	0
Durgin, I.....	6	3	13	0	0
Dunn, r.....	5	1	0	0	0
Nash, m.....	4	0	0	0	0
Johnston, s.....	2	1	1	0	0
Waterm'n, s.....	3	1	0	2	0
Wetmore, e.....	3	0	5	1	0
Davis, e.....	2	0	4	0	0
Crowell, p.....	3	0	1	5	0
Flanders, p.....	2	0	1	2	0
Totals.....	40	11	27	12	0

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

	ab	lb	po	a	e
Woolf, I.....	3	0	1	0	0
Pfau, e.....	3	0	4	7	3

Lynch, 3.....	4	0	2	1	7
Thompson, s.....	2	0	2	2	4
Burke, 2.....	3	0	3	1	1
McIntyre, I.....	3	0	10	0	2
Partisch, r.....	3	0	0	0	0
M'Culloch, m.....	2	0	2	1	0
Tyler, p.....	1	0	0	2	0
Kranich'd, p.....	2	0	0	1	0

Totals.....	26	0	24	15	11				
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brown.....	2	0	5	3	1	0	5	0	*—16

Runs, Dike 5, Tewhill 4, Babington 2, Durgin, Dunn, Johnson, Waterman—16. Two-base hits, Durgin, Babington, Dunn. Stolen bases, McCulloch 2, Dike 3, Tewhill 2, Dunn, Nash. Sacrifice hits, Babington 2, Wetmore. Hits, off Tyler 4 in 2 innings; off Kranichfield 5 in 6 innings. Struck out, by Crowell 6 in 6 innings; by Flanders 3 in 3 innings; by Kranichfield 5 in 6 innings. First base on balls, off Crowell 3 in 6 innings; off Flanders 1 in 3 innings; off Kranichfield 3 in 6 innings; off Tyler 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitched ball, by Tyler, Dike. Passed balls, Pfau 4. Umpire, Lanigan. Time, 2h. 10m. Attendance, 400.

BROWN 6, PROVIDENCE 9

Although Brown got a long lead over the Providence team of the International League in the first inning at Melrose

Park, April 11, scoring three runs (and having three men left on bases when the third out came), the Leaguers finally drew ahead and won. Last year Brown won 7 to 0, and the professionals were up on their toes this time to prevent a repetition of this result. The score:

BROWN					
	ab	lb	po	a	e
Dike, l.	5	1	0	0	0
Tewhill, 2.	4	0	1	3	0
Babington, 3.	5	1	0	3	1
Durgin, r.	5	1	1	0	0
Andrews, l.	5	2	9	0	0
Nash, m.	4	2	1	0	1
Waterman, s.	2	0	0	3	1
Wetmore, c.	2	1	12	1	1
Henry, p.	4	0	0	1	0
Totals.	36	8	24	11	4

PROVIDENCE					
	ab	lb	po	a	e
Platte, r.	4	3	3	0	0
Powell, m.	3	1	1	0	0
Tutwiler, m.	2	1	1	0	1
O'Connell, 3.	4	2	1	1	0
Shean, 2.	4	0	1	2	0
McIntyre, l.	1	0	1	0	0
Burns, l.	2	0	1	0	0
E. Onslow, l.	4	1	7	0	1
Fabrique, s.	5	2	0	0	3
J. Onslow, c.	3	0	9	2	0
Kocher, c.	2	0	2	0	0
Bailey, p.	3	2	0	3	0
Totals.	37	12	27	8	5

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brown.	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—6
Providence.	2	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	*—9

Stolen bases, McIntyre, Fabrique 2, Babington, E. Onslow. Two-base hits, Andrews 2, Durgin, Nash. Three-base hits, Powell, Bailey. Sacrifice hit, Tewhill. Struck out, by Bailey 9; by Henry 12. First base on balls, off Bailey 5; off Henry 3. Passed balls, Wetmore 2. Hit by pitched ball, by Henry 3. First base on errors, Brown 1; Providence 1. Left on bases, Providence 11; Brown 9. Umpires, Lanigan and Graham. Time, 2 h. Attendance, 4500.

BROWN 2, MAINE 1

It was a miserably cold afternoon when Brown and the University of Maine met at Andrews Field, April 15. The Maine team proved unexpectedly good, while Brown played raggedly. Rain and hail fell, and the umpire called the game after Maine had had five innings and Brown four. The score:

BROWN					
	ab	lb	po	a	e
Dunn, l.	2	1	2	0	0
Tewhill, 2.	2	0	2	0	0
Babington, 3.	2	1	1	0	1
Durgin, r.	2	0	0	0	0
Andrews, l.	1	0	3	0	0
Nash, m.	0	0	0	0	0
Waterman, s.	2	1	0	2	0
Wetmore, c.	2	0	7	1	0
Crowell, p.	2	0	0	1	2

Totals.	15	3	15	4	3
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MAINE					
	ab	lb	po	a	e
Laury, 2.	2	0	0	1	0
Cobb, m.	2	0	2	0	0
Hackett, l.	2	0	1	0	0
Abbott, c.	3	1	4	1	0
Gilman, 3.	2	0	0	0	0
Mangan, r.	2	0	0	0	0
Chase, l.	2	1	5	0	0
Kiernan, s.	1	0	0	2	0
Driscoll, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Fox, p.	1	0	0	1	0

Totals.	18	2	12	5	0
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Innings.	1	2	3	4	5
Brown.	0	1	1	0	*—2
Maine.	0	0	0	1	0—1

Runs, Dunn, Andrews—2; Abbott—1. Stolen bases, Dunn, Hackett 2, Abbott. Two-base hit, Chase. Sacrifice hit, Cobb. Struck out, by Crowell 7; by Fox 1 in 3 innings. First base on balls, off Crowell 3; off Fox 4 in 3 innings; off Driscoll 1 in 1 inning. Passed ball, Wetmore. First base on errors, Maine 2. Left on bases, Maine 5; Brown 6. Umpire, Lanigan. Time, 1h. 10m. Attendance—300.

BROWN 2, PRINCETON 6

Princeton revenged itself, on Andrews Field, April 18, for its two defeats by Brown last year. It outhit and outfielded the home team and won by a score of 6 to 2. The game was won in the first inning, when three of the four Princeton men to face Cram, who last year shut out Harvard, scored on passes and singles. Henry replaced Cram, but, although he had good control, his support was poor.

In the third inning Ward, the Princeton pitcher, walked Tewhill, Babington singled and Durgin sent both men home with a long drive to the fence for two bases.

The score:

BROWN					
	ab	lb	po	a	e
Dike, l.	4	0	0	1	0

Tewhill, 2.....	2	0	2	1	2
Babington, 3.....	4	1	1	3	0
Durgin, r, 1.....	1	2	5	0	0
Dunn, r.....	2	0	0	0	0
Andrews, 1.....	1	0	6	0	0
Nash, m.....	4	0	2	0	0
Waterman, s.....	3	0	0	6	0
Dick, c.....	3	0	10	1	1
Cram, p.....	0	0	0	0	0
Henry, p.....	3	0	1	3	1
Totals.....	30	3	27	15	4

PRINCETON

	ab	1b	po	a	c				
Hanks, l.....	3	1	5	0	0				
Cook, m.....	5	3	2	0	2				
Hoyt, r.....	3	1	1	0	0				
Reed, 3.....	5	1	0	2	0				
Rhoades, 1.....	4	0	10	0	0				
Law, s.....	3	0	3	5	0				
Voorhees, 2.....	3	1	2	2	0				
Wall, c.....	4	1	1	1	0				
Wood, p.....	4	0	0	3	0				
Totals	34	8	27	13	2				
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brown.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Princeton.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6

Runs, Hanks, Cook, Hoyt, Voorhees 2, Wall, 6; Tewhill, Babington, 2. Stolen bases, Hoyt 2, Law, Voorhees, Babington, Nash. Two-base hits, Durgin, Cook. Sacrifice hits, Reed, Rhoades. Double play, Voorhees to Law. Struck out, by Henry, 9; by Wood 4. First base on balls, off Cram 2; off Henry 3; off Wood 4. Passed balls, Dick 3. Hit by pitched ball, by Henry 3. First base on errors, Brown 2; Princeton, 2. Left on bases, Brown 5, Princeton 11. Umpire, Lanigan. Time, 2h. Attendance, 1000.

BROWN 4, NEW HAMPSHIRE 3

Ten innings were required to beat New Hampshire State College at Andrews Field, April 22, the visitors tying at 3 to 3 in the ninth. The score:

	ab	1b	po	a	c
Dike, l.....	4	0	0	0	0
Tewhill, 2.....	1	1	3	1	0
Babington, 3.....	3	1	1	3	0
Durgin, 1.....	4	2	12	0	0
Dunn, r.....	4	2	0	0	1
Nash, m.....	1	0	0	0	0
Johnson, s.....	3	0	0	0	0
Dick, c.....	3	0	11	1	1
Henry, p.....	4	1	0	1	0
Totals.....	33	7	30	9	2

NEW HAMPSHIRE

	ab	1b	po	a	c
Fernald, m.....	5	1	1	0	0
W. Brockett, s.....	1	1	0	2	2
Woodman, r.....	3	0	1	0	1
Welch, c.....	4	1	5	3	0
Hazen, 2.....	4	0	1	2	0

R. Brockett, 3.....	3	1	1	1	0					
Reardon, 1.....	1	0	2	0	0					
Cram, 1.....	4	0	13	0	0					
Bissell, p.....	4	0	1	4	0					
Totals.....	35	4	*28	12	3					
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brown.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—4
New Hampshire.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Runs, Dike, Babington, Durgin, Henry; Fernald, W. Brockett, Welch. Stolen bases, Dunn, Johnson. Two-base hits, Babington, R. Brockett. Three-base hit, Durgin. Sacrifice hits, Tewhill, Dick, Bissell. Struck out, by Henry 15; by Bissell 5. First base on balls, off Henry 1; off Bissell 3. Wild pitches, Bissell, Henry. Time of game, 1h. 40m.

*One out when winning run was made.

BROWN 3, YALE 2

Brown won from Yale at Andrews Field, April 25. With the score tied at 2-2, Captain Nash of Brown knocked out a home run in the sixth. Brown made 10 hits and 1 error; Yale made 5 hits and no errors. Attendance 4000.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE, 1914

April 8, N. Y. Univ.	Andrews Field	16- 0
" 11, Prov. League	Melrose Park	6- 9
" 15, Maine	Andrews Field	2- 1
" 18, Princeton	" "	2- 6
" 22, New Hamp.	" "	4- 3
" 25, Yale	" "	3- 2
" 29, Wesleyan	" "	" "
May 1, Virginia	" "	" "
" 2, Holy Cross	Worcester	" "
" 6, Holy Cross	Andrews Field	" "
" 9, Trinity	" "	" "
" 13, R. I. State	" "	" "
" 16, Amherst	" "	" "
" 20, Yale	New Haven	" "
" 23, Amherst	Amherst	" "
" 27, Princeton	Princeton	" "
" 30, Harvard	Andrews Field	" "
June 3, Tufts	" "	" "
" 6, Harvard	Cambridge	" "
" 12, Pennsylvania	Andrews Field	" "
" 13, Tufts	Medford	" "
" 17, Alumni	Andrews Field	" "

The annual session of the Brown University Teachers' Association, April 17-18, was largely attended and profitable.

Dr. Perry B. Perkins has been made Assistant Professor of Mechanics and Mechanical Drawing. He was graduated from the University of New Brunswick in 1902 and from Harvard in 1903. Yale gave him his A. M. in 1904 and his Ph. D. in 1908.

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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Business Office, 68 Waterman St. Tel. Angell 1159-W.
Address all communications to the Brown Alumni
Monthly, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Subscription, \$1.00 a Year, Single Copies, 10 cents.

There is no issue during August and September.

Entered at the Providence post-office as second-class
matter.

MAY, 1914

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

"COMING BACK"

Every year some alumnus comes to Commencement, puts up at a hotel, fails to make his presence known, wanders disconsolately over the campus, meeting few or none of his friends, and goes away vowing never to return. How can we prevent that? One case of the kind occurred last June. The man came for a long distance with his wife. None of his classmates or fraternity men knew of his presence in the city, and he and she

went away sorrowful. If he had telephoned to his class secretary, if he had called up his fraternity house, if he had called at the houses of any of his former teachers, if he had visited business men in their offices whom he used to know, the whole situation would have been changed, and his feeling toward the University would have been different for the next twenty years.

Alumni must come half way. If they do not stretch out their hand to the University, the University cannot grasp it. In a city of 250,000 people a returning alumnus is simply lost, unless he sets out to establish communication with former friends as soon as he arrives. The President, the Registrar and the Dean always keep open office, and the doors will swing forward at a touch. Every professor is glad when an alumnus knocks at his door. Nothing cheers the heart of a teacher more than the grasp of his hand by a returned pupil. Half a dozen alumni calling on each member of the University teaching staff each Commencement would be a great inspiring force on College Hill. The alumni do not understand how a college teacher is apt to think that he is forgotten, that he made no impression in former days, and that all his pupils have drifted away from him. A returning alumnus may bring no financial gift, but he may inspire half a dozen of his old teachers to new enthusiasm. He may rally his fraternity friends to new efforts. He may by putting the old friendships in repair do something to increase the solidarity and co-operation of the whole University.

"Spring Day," April 14, on which occasion the Seniors made their first appearance in caps and gowns, was a great success. This year the mascot was "September Morn"—chastely draped with a barrel.

Frederick Davis, '14, has been appointed General Secretary of the Brown Christian Association, succeeding A. F.

Newell, '12, who resigned. Mr. Newell's duties as Secretary of the Brown Union will be taken over by E. T. Bugbee, '14.

The Musical Clubs gave their 22d concert of the season at Wheaton College, April 21. The hall was crowded.

Rowland Hazard McLaughlin, '15, of Chicago has been elected Captain of the Brown Swimming Team.

OXONIANS AT BROWN

The Oxford University relay team, of which Norman S. Taber, Brown, '13, is a member, arrived in Providence on the afternoon of April 16 and were met at the station by practically the whole student body and Fay's Band. As the train drew in, the band played "God Save the King," and this was followed by a lusty chorus of Brown cheers for the visitors with "Oxford! Oxford! Oxford!" at the end.

A procession was formed outside of the station, with the guests in automobiles at the head. A short practice was held at Andrews Field the same afternoon, but although it had been expected that the team would train here at least several days as a result of Taber's arrangements to that effect, new plans interfered

and the visitors went to Philadelphia on April 18, where they competed in the intercollegiates a week later, winning their four-mile relay race by eight inches.

An informal dinner was given for them at the Brown Union on April 16, and later they attended for a short time the Sophomore ball at Sayles Hall. They put up, while in the city, at the Alpha Delta Phi house on College street. On April 17 they spent several hours at Cambridge, and in the evening were the guests at dinner at the Wampanoisset Golf Club, Providence.

The team consisted of Captain A. N. S. Jackson, England; G. M. Sproule, Australia; D. N. Gaussen, England; G. S. Robertson, England, and N. S. Taber, America.

TENNIS MEETS

The Brown tennis schedule calls for six dual meets, four of which will be played on the Brown courts. The list follows: April 21, Wesleyan at Providence; May 1, Holy Cross at Worcester; May 2, Amherst at Amherst; May 9, Trinity at Providence; May 13, Connecticut Agricultural College at Providence; May 15, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at home.

Prospects for a successful tennis season are bright, with five veterans from last year's team in college. W. F. Buehler, F. H. Greene, T. Chandler, J. Miller and H. Joslin are the men who played last year and are available this spring. There are several men in the Freshman class who showed well in the fall tournament.

THE LETTER BOX

THE MISSION OF A COLLEGE

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

That it is the business of a college to serve the public, and that the college, if it were to devote itself to matters of no public utility, would be recreant to its sacred trust, are propositions to which all will assent. We may make the statement stronger and say that the college betrays its trust if it fails to render to its public the highest possible service by devoting itself solely to matters of the greatest public utility, and still no one will gainsay the assertion. It is only when we come to define utility that differences of opinion arise. Obviously the

service of the college must apply to its own public, not to some other that it never reaches. Is there a single utility that can fairly be said to represent the service that America most needs of its colleges? We believe that there is one and only one, and that this is simply Education.

The ancients drew a sharp distinction between training, which is a means to an end, and education, which is an end in itself. To the latter Cicero gave the name, *humanitas*, following out the fine idea of Aristotle that what is most truly human is not what man came from but what he is meant for. Education, there

fore, means the development of the higher faculties that distinguish man from the brute creation. It must be admitted that there are some kinds of activities in which men succeed better if they are dehumanized, robbed of imagination and sympathy, and made to differ from the fox only by greater cunning and from the wolf only by a more efficient predatory equipment. But this is not education. It is training, not education, that makes a man a blacksmith or a carpenter; and, so far as the transformation of a man into an engineer or a lawyer, or, for that matter, a minister, follows along the same lines of training as those which make the handicraftsman, he is not being educated but is learning a trade. We do not disparage manual or professional training; we merely assert that they are not education. It is often inferred that studies which make a great demand upon the intellect therefore confer education. There can be no question of the intellectual demand made by chess; yet no one serving the public would claim that the chess player is, *ipso facto*, an educated man. This is not because chess is or is not a bread-and-butter study—most subjects can be pursued for love or for gain—but chess-playing, while it is an

almost unrivalled application of the powers of combination, makes no demand on man's noblest attribute, "discourse of reason." The objects of the world and the events of life are the raw material to be worked over by the higher intelligence. Much of the groundwork of education therefore has to be laid in facts; but to stop here is to miss education, the business of which is with the underlying principles of life. It is true that these were often missed in some of the older disciplines; but this is no reason why our colleges should substitute newer disciplines in which they are equally lacking. The interpretation of life is alone education. Countless other interests are worthy, but they are not the business of the college, least of all in a community devoted heart and soul to such other interests. That college best serves its public which gives, not necessarily what the public most loudly demands, but what it most needs, even if it be unaware of its need; and that need, especially in commercial and industrial communities, is not knowledge nor skill, but the opening of the mind to the meaning and dignity of life.

Observer

Providence, April 10

THE BOOK SHELF

COOPER'S "BIBLE STUDY IN THE WORK OF LIFE"

In this volume Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, '94, issues the first of a series published by the World Wide Bible Study League, Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York City. The purpose of the League is to furnish a practical course for Bible study. The material is arranged for either personal or class use, with questions and references at the end of each chapter adapted to such twofold application. The following are the titles of the chapters: Why Study the Bible?—What is Christianity?—Choosing and Conducting a Life Work;—The Place and Use of Money;—Education in Religion;—Is Prayer Necessary for Success?—God's Laws for Happiness; The Art of Being Quiet;—God's Laws for Health;—What Makes a Friend? The Man Who Works!—Do We Really Believe God?

The treatment is eminently practical and the work deserves the wide reading that we are confident it will attain.

Bible Study in the Work of Life. By Clayton Sedgwick Cooper. Book I. New York, 1914. For sale at \$1.00 by the Secretary of the League at the above address.

CHACE'S "MAPS OF PROVIDENCE"

Mr. Henry R. Chace, a neighbor and friend of the University, has just issued in the form of a slender atlas a remarkable series of maps of early Providence, giving roads, home lots, and owners or occupants of buildings. He has done this for the years 1650, 1765, and 1770, and has prefixed to the maps a compact but comprehensive introduction. The work is very modestly put forth, and the reader, unless he stops to think of the difficulties surmounted, may not realize that he has before him a very remarkable piece of reconstructive historical geography. We understand that Mr. Chace has done the same work, necessarily on a larger scale, for the year

1798, and we hope to be able to announce the appearance of these results. The maps of 1770 are of course extremely interesting for the light they throw on local conditions attending the removal of the University to Providence.

THE ARDEN "ROMEO AND JULIET"

This is the latest volume in the series of Shakespeare's plays issued under the general editorship of Professor C. H. Herford of the University of Manchester, the individual plays being mostly edited by other English scholars. The aim of the series is at the widest possible remove from that of the earliest editions of the English classics, as it is literary, not linguistic. The volume before us is the first to be edited by a representative of an American university. The notes give all the necessary helps over the hard places in the text, and are properly put out of the way at the end of the volume. The page is very readable, the book light and convenient, and, in view of its excellence, amazingly cheap. We trust that this method of presenting Shakespeare will result, not in the hatred which Byron confessed regarding the Horace of his school-day tasks, but in such an enjoyment that it will prove to be for the student the beginning of a life-long affection for the works of the greatest of dramatists.

The Arden Shakespeare: The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet. Edited by Robert Adger Law, Ph.D., adjunct professor of English, the Univer-

sity of Texas. Boston, D. C. Heath and Co., 1913. 242 pages. Price, twenty-five cents, bound.

SHARP'S "BEYOND THE PASTURE BARS"

Under this attractive title the reader finds a series of chapters that more than justify it. The book may be called a study of near wild life; and it brings to the adult, not merely to the youngster to whom it is addressed, a sense of wonder that there should be so much wildness just beyond our familiar boundaries. The author's alluring descriptions will draw out of doors thousands of children who would otherwise never guess the delights of rocky hillsides and deep woods, and we cannot imagine a better or more interesting guide for them than Professor Sharp. After he has told us his stories he adds a number of practical notes, which the reader cannot afford to skip. He has even taken us into his confidence to the extent of giving us one of his school-boy poems; but it is a better one, very likely, than he could write now; at any rate we are grateful to him for its beauty and its lesson. He has drawn into his service an able illustrator. If this book is not another laurel on the brow of the class of 1895, it is something better, another wild-bird's feather in its cap.

"Beyond the Pasture Bars." By Dallas Lore Sharp. With illustrations by Bruce Horsfall. New York, The Century Co., 1913, x, 160 pages. Illust. Price 50 cents.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Faculty

Professor Koopman will give a short course in Library Economy in the summer session of Columbia University.

Professor Manning spoke on the Geometry of Four Dimensions at the meeting of the Association of Mathematical Teachers in New England, in Boston, March 28.

Professor Kenerson gave an illustrated talk on "Fire Protection and Automatic Sprinkler Systems," at the April semi-monthly meeting of the Detroit Engineering Society. He also spoke before the students of the Northwestern High School and Central High School, and addressed the noon-day meeting of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce. He was entertained at luncheon by some of the Brown alumni of the vicinity, and visited some of the industrial plants in Detroit and spent a day in Ann Arbor.

Dean King spoke at the Conference of Deans recently held at Bryn Mawr in connection with the meetings of the Collegiate Alumnae Association.

Professor Benedict spoke on "Theme Writing" and Professor MacDonald on "College Entrance Requirements in History; Theory and Practice", at the twelfth annual meeting of the Brown University Teachers' Association in April.

Professor J. Franklin Collins gave a lecture on

"The Principles and Practice of Tree Surgery", illustrated by numerous lantern slides, in the lecture room of the Providence Public Library, April 15.

Alumni

1846

Professor George Grafton Wilson of Harvard gave the college night address in the Brown Union, April 14, on "The Crisis in Mexico."

1854

The American Art Association, New York city, sold, April 23, a collection of autograph letters formed by George P. Upton.

1855

Marcus Waterman, the well-known artist, died April 2, in Madero, Italy. He was born in Providence, Sept. 1, 1834, the son of William Henry and Martha Burrill Pearce Waterman. Soon after graduation from Brown he became one of a group of young art enthusiasts in Providence, including Thomas Robinson, John N. Arnold, James M. Lewin and Frederick S. Batcheler. For many years he shared an upper loft studio with Thomas Robinson in the Blackstone building, opposite the old Post Office. Among the pictures painted by Mr. Waterman at that time

was "Gulliver in Captivity." Some 40 years ago he removed to Boston, where he made his home during the rest of his life, except when he was painting abroad. Though fond of portraying animals and scenes of the desert near Algiers, where he spent much of his time when abroad, he was perhaps better known for his Arabian Nights and Mother Goose pictures. His skyline shown at the Hoppin Homestead building during the first exhibition ever held by the Providence Art Club, 33 years ago, attracted great attention. Early in his career he was made an associate of the National Academy of Design in New York. He is survived by a brother, William Clarence Waterman, of Jamaica Plain, Mass. In the Boston Globe for April 12 A. J. Philpott pays an extended tribute to Mr. Waterman. Among other things he says: "There are artists in Boston, and others, who believe that 'Mark' Waterman was the greatest colorist this country has produced, and far and away the greatest painter of light. That his pictures will always retain their luminosity no one who knew his method of painting doubts, and also because probably there is not a painter living who had studied pigmentary chemistry as thoroughly as had Mark Waterman. In him were combined in unusual degree the scientist and the artist. Mark Waterman was a proud man and considerable of a recluse. He was a graduate of Brown University and his range of intellect aside from art was very broad. He was a deep thinker, and a good deal of a philosopher. He detested sham, had a terrible contempt for the average wealthy American picture buyer, and for the average picture jury, and he was sufficiently well off to indulge freely both his pride and his contempt and live the quiet, unconventional life he liked best. To him, painting—the knowledge and skill required in painting—was merely the door that opened up to him the wondrous beauty of nature; the marvellous glory of color and light, and all the reaches of the imagination that were stirred by color and light in his intellect and in his whole nature. This man worked for years on a painting. He would lay it out in his mind; start it on canvas; lay it aside for weeks or months; take it out and look at it and ponder over it; work a little on it to-day and to-morrow and next week—feeling his way carefully on the canvas to the picture he had in his mind. He "built up" his pictures like Titian and many of the old masters. One transparent color was glazed over another, much as La Farge superposed glass in those wonderful windows he made; and the juxtaposition of colors was carefully studied. He would struggle for days to get a certain effect of soft sunshine on a white wall, with the delicate green of a vine that fluttered over it and made wavy, cool shadows—some effect he had seen somewhere at some time in Spain or Algiers, or in Italy. For this man had a marvellous color memory, and a color combination once seen was never forgotten. The Sorolla exhibition came to Boston and Mark went to see it. It dazzled him, as it did everybody else at the time. He knew Spain and he knew that this man had painted the Spanish light and life and character—painted the thing in an apparently easy and off-hand way, which he (Waterman) had struggled and

pondered over for years. Mark Waterman was fairly staggered when he saw that exhibition. He did not think it possible that the things which Sorolla had done could have been done in any such way. The writer was in the Copley Gallery that day and met Mark Waterman and the latter said: "I feel as if my life had been wasted. Here is a man who does with ease and without any apparent effort the thing I have been struggling for all my life." "But your pictures will last, and these pictures by Sorolla will lose their brilliancy in a few years. This is trick painting; yours is real painting." "No matter," said Waterman, "he has done a thing that I never supposed could be done. I am going to close my paint box when I get back to the studio and never open it again." And he did just that thing. But he was mistaken. The thing predicted for those Sorolla pictures has happened. They have lost their lustre and Mark Waterman's pictures seem to grow more and more brilliant and luminous with the years for they were painted with a certain knowledge of color and colors."

1861

Ralph E. Barker, '99, and Merle T. Barker, '03, have presented to the archives of the University Library the class album of their father, Orville A. Barker, which contains both portraits of the class and views of the University.

1865

William Clitus Witter, who practiced law in New York city for many years, died March 27 at the Hotel Seymour from heart disease. He was born Nov. 13, 1842, in Willimantic, Conn. He entered Brown in 1861, but in the summers of 1862 and 1863 he served in the Union army in Virginia and Maryland. In the fall of 1863 he entered Yale College and was graduated in 1865. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1867 and was successively with the law firm of Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, two years, and George Gifford, patent lawyer, ten years. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Causten Browne. Since about 1900 Mr. Witter had gradually retired from business and spent most of his time at his country home in Lakeville, Conn. He was for fifteen years vice-president and a governor of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. In 1871 he married Miss Florence Wellington, who died in 1892, leaving a daughter, Florence Waldo Witter, now Mrs. Clarence C. Bartholomew. In 1893 he married Miss Mary L. Greenwood, daughter of Joseph M. Greenwood of Brooklyn.

1873

Charles Gibson McCord died at his home in Vincennes, Ind., March 21, 1851, the son of William R. and Eliza J. McCord, and was educated in the schools of his native city, studying also for a time at the Vincennes University. In September, 1870, he entered Brown University, taking the three years' course, and graduating with the degree of Ph. B., in 1873. From 1873 to 1875, he studied law in the office of the late Judge F. W. Viehe, of Vincennes, being admitted to the bar in 1875. He afterwards formed a partnership with the late Col. Cyrus M. Allen, of Vincennes, which continued until 1877, when

he began making a specialty of real estate law, including the preparation of abstract to title. He had filled several political offices, including that of United States Commissioner for the District of Indiana. He married, Dec. 22, 1881, Miss Leonor M. Drish, of Mattoon, Ill., who survives him. He leaves two children, J. Drish McCord, of Portland, Oregon, and Ensign Frank C. McCord, of the United States Navy.

The address of Rev. Arvin Augustus Smith is 19 Congress st., Worcester, Mass.

1877

Rathbone Gardner is one of the trustees agreed upon by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the United States Government for the Rhode Island Company.

1880

Rev. William Ramsey Trotter, retired rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Bristol, R. I., died suddenly April 1, at his home in Bristol. He had been ill several years with arterial cirrhosis. He was born in New York city, Nov. 30, 1836, the son of Andrew Ramsey and Mary Williams Trotter. His father was general manager of the National Rubber Company at Bristol for many years. He was fitted for college at the Providence High School. Upon leaving the University he went to the General Theological Seminary at New York and was ordained by Bishop Clark in 1883. He went immediately to Trinity Church at Bristol and was rector there until his retirement three years ago. He was noted as an organist, and at one time was director of the Arion Club of Providence. He was also a prominent member of the Damrosch Choral Society of New York and of other choral organizations in Rhode Island and New York. For many years he was a member of the Bristol school committee and was President of the committee for three years. He was for a long time chaplain of the Rhode Island Soldiers' Home. He was an enthusiastic tennis player and took part in many tournaments up to the time that his health began to fail. At the time of his death he was President of the Excelsior Tennis Club of Bristol. He married Miss Helen Howard Turner, daughter of Robert M. Turner of Bristol, in 1891. Mrs. Trotter died four years ago. He is survived by a son, Andrew Ramsey Trotter, two daughters, Edith Wingate and Helen M. Trotter, and three sisters.

1883

Professor Alfred Williams Anthony, as Secretary of the International Commission of Maine, has issued a number of convenient pamphlets, by various hands, bearing on the new idea of the community church, especially in country districts.

1885

Walter Hayward, exchange editor of the Providence Journal and the Evening Bulletin, lives at Wickford, R. I.

1886

Daniel H. Fuller has resigned his position as assistant to the executive officer of the Massachusetts State Board of Insanity, to become

senior assistant physician in charge of the department for men at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia, Pa. His address is 49th and Market sts., Philadelphia.

1887

Howard P. Quick, of the M. E. Pearson Engineering Corporation, New York city, has contributed to the Engineering News for March 12, an article on the Conversion and Relation of Metric and English Scales and Linear Measurements, with valuable tables, the result of the past seven or eight years experience in the foreign work of that corporation. Of this article another Brown man, Elmer L. Corthell, '67, says in a succeeding number of the Engineering News: "All engineers who have to work in the United States and Great Britain and her colonies, and in continental countries and all lands south of the Rio Grande, have reason to thank Mr. H. P. Quick for the lucid comparison of English and metric measures, which he gives in Engineering News, March 12, and especially for the insert sheet of conversions. No one should be without it." Mr. Quick says that he will be glad to supply all those who desire them with copies of these tables. His address is 115 Broadway, New York city, 17th floor.

Theodore Francis Green is one of the trustees agreed upon by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the United States Government for the Rhode Island Company.

Charles Carney Mumford is one of the trustees agreed upon by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the United States Government for the Rhode Island Company.

1890

Walter A. Presbrey has been elected chairman of the Providence Board of Police Commissioners.

1893

Born, April 8, to Mr. and Mrs. William Judson Brown, of Providence, a daughter.

1894

Edward F. Gamwell was a member of the committee of three of the Cambridge Historical Society that recently made the award of the Longfellow Prize Medal annually offered by the society to pupils of the Cambridge High Schools and private schools of equal grade for the best essay on an assigned subject relating to the poet's works.

Clayton S. Cooper is writing a series of illustrated articles for the Travel Magazine which will be published in book form in the autumn under the name of "The Modernizing of the Orient." He is also writing a series of papers for the New York Times on Oriental conditions. The first of these appeared in the issue for April 5, under the title of "The Hill Men in North Africa". Mr. Cooper's address is Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

1895

Herve W. Georgi is instructor in Agriculture and Manual Training in the Francis W. Parker School of San Diego, Cal.

1896

Born, Feb. 23, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Smith, a daughter, Barbara Alice Smith.

1897

The Harvard University Press announces in preparation "The Secondary Teacher in Germany, by W. S. Learned.

1898

Henry D. C. Dubois has been elected President of the Providence Troop of Cavalry. He has also been appointed Secretary for Rhode Island of the National Rifle Association.

Arthur G. Host had an article on "First-Year Work in Modern Languages," in the School Review for October, 1913. His address is 2238 Thirteenth st., Troy, N. Y.

The new address of Capt. Frank E. Hopkins is Seofield Barracks, Honolulu, H. I.

1899

Howard Clark Barber, superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime in New York, was largely instrumental in obtaining the passage of a drastic drug law which has just passed the New York legislature. The act, which is supplementary to the statute law regulating the traffic in poisonous drugs, provides many measures for the suppression of the distribution of the noxious drugs. It includes clauses providing even for the committing of habitual drug users to State, county or city institutions.

Lloyd Brown is Eastern manager of the car department of the Ohio Ceramic Engineering Co., Cleveland, O., with address at 50 Church st., New York city.

The American Society for Extension of University Teaching, Philadelphia, the oldest university extension body in the country, has increased its membership in the past ten years, during which Charles D. Atkins, Brown, '99, has been the Secretary and Director, from 200 to 3500, every year showing a large growth over the preceding twelve months.

1900

Rev. Joseph L. Peacock of Westerly, R. I., in addition to his duties as librarian of the Westerly Public Library, has occupied for the last year and a half the pulpit of the historic First ("Road") Congregational Church of Stonington, Conn., which was established in 1674.

1901

Mask and Bauble, the student dramatic club of the University of Illinois, on March 28 gave two performances of "Higher Up", a three-act farce-comedy by T. H. Guild. A one act fantasy called The Portrait, by Mr. Guild, is shortly to be staged by the Players Club, an organization of the faculty.

Rev. John M. Linden is meeting with gratifying success as state evangelist for the Pennsylvania Baptist convention. He has held meetings in the following Pennsylvania towns and cities: Washington, Punxsatawney, Kane, Williamsport, Northumberland, Pittsburgh and New Kensington and his schedule of dates before the summer vacation are at Port Alleghany, Scranton,

Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton. His home address is 707 W. Johnson st., Madison, Wis.

1902

Rev. Edward L. Bayliss, for three years pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, New Haven, Conn., has resigned to accept a call to the First Baptist Church, Arcadia, N. Y.

Rev. Thomas Burgess, for several years rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Saco, Me., has resigned, and entered upon the rectorship of St. Barnabas Church, Augusta, Me., at Easter. Born to the Rev. and Mrs. Burgess, in Portland, Me., March 3, a fourth child and second son, Howell White Burgess.

The present address of Edward Pittman Corey is Friedrichstrasse 31, H. Munich, Germany.

1904

A. E. Cameron is now located as a salesman at the Montreal branch of Stone Limited Lithographers. His address is 68 Liverpool, London and Globe building, Montreal, P. Q.

Born, March 2, to Charles Wesley Hunt and Helen True Hunt (Vassar, 1901), a son, Gordon Ellsworth Hunt. The mother died March 23 of complications resulting from childbirth. She was the daughter of Pamela S. Smiley and Rev. Benjamin Osgood True, at one time pastor of the Central Baptist Church in Providence, afterward professor of Church History in the Rochester Theological Seminary. She earned membership in Phi Beta Kappa and other honors at college, became a teacher in the East High School at Rochester, N. Y., took her master's degree in the Department of History at Wisconsin in 1908, studied at the Sorbonne in 1909-1910, and, in the year preceding her marriage, in 1912, taught history at Vassar College.

1905

J. Madison Gathany, head of the History department in the Hope Street High School, Providence, spoke on "The Reconstruction of History Teaching" at the twelfth annual meeting of the Brown University Teachers' Association in April.

1906

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Manlius Burgess and their young son, Alexander Manlius Burgess, Jr., sailed from Boston on the Arabic, April 24, to spend several months abroad. Dr. Burgess, who has resigned his professorship at McGill University, Montreal, will study for some time in Berlin, and on his return to this country will practice medicine in Providence.

Born, April 10, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Shires, a son, Philip Munroe Shires.

Charles C. Tillinghast, who has been an exchange teacher in Germany during the year, has been studying secondary school methods and has recently given a course of lectures in English before the Women's Club of Stettin. After a little travel he will sail for home, arriving early in May.

1907

Married, April 2, Miss Alice Marguerite Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Sheldon Wright, and Dr. Ernest Wilton Watson of Boston, at the home of the bride's parents on

Woodland st., Worcester, Mass. Dr. and Mrs. Watson left on a wedding journey, after which they will live at 50 Peterboro st., Boston.

1908

The address of Leon Ernest Varnum is Jersey City High School, Jersey City, N. J.

Howard M. Chapin has been elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society.

1909

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Gladding, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Gladding, of Providence, and Henry Sharpe Chafee, took place March 28, in Grace Church. The ushers were Messrs. Robert C. Chapin, John S. Chafee, brother of the bridegroom, Dr. James Gamble of Boston, Albert Harkness, '09, Harry Smith, '09, of New York, and Warwick Aiken of New Orleans. After a wedding journey to Europe, Mr. and Mrs. Chafee will return to this city, where they have taken a house on Elton st.

1910

Married, March 30, in the First Baptist Church, Shreveport, La., Miss Etta Randall Blewer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Laurine Blewer of that city, and Carl Edmund Burnham. After a wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Burnham will live with Mr. Burnham's parents at 17 Nickerson st., Pawtucket.

1911

Mrs. Fred W. Dexter has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Agnes Gray Dexter, to Erwin Clayberg Tompkins of Avon, Ill.

Morris Wessel has left the Harvard Law School and is in charge of the Henry Meinhard Memorial, 100 East 101st st., New York city.

Born, April 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Guy Harold Gifford, of Edgewood, a daughter, Elizabeth Hawes Gifford.

1912

Clifford M. Hindle is a civil engineer in the employ of the government at Gatun.

C. Edwin Silcox, A. M., '12, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the United Congregational Church of Newport. Mr. Silcox is a native of Canada, and a graduate of the University of Toronto. While at Brown he was general secretary of the Brown Christian Association. He is now a student at the Andover Theological Seminary, and will enter upon his new position early in June.

1913

William J. Reed has taken a position as assayer for the St. Francois Lead Company of Farmington, Mo.

Alumnae

1905

Isabel Brownson has a secretarial position in the Social Service Department of the Bellevue Hospital.

1909

Frances Foster will teach English in Carleton College next year.

1911

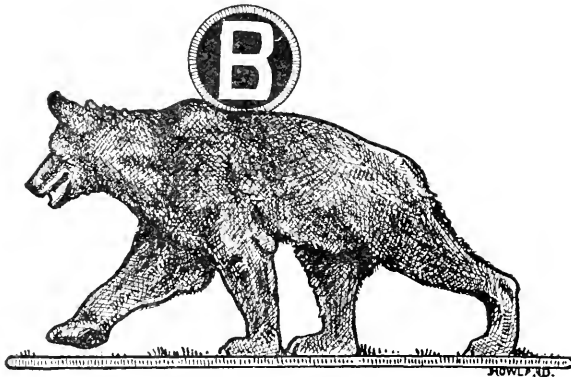
Gertrude H. Campbell has received a European fellowship from Bryn Mawr.

1912

Mrs. J. Paul Kaufman (Clarice Ryther) has moved from Cambridge to Hartford, where Mr. Kaufman is an instructor in Trinity College.

1913

Heleen M. Hastings holds a secretarial position with the Hampden County League in Springfield, Mass.



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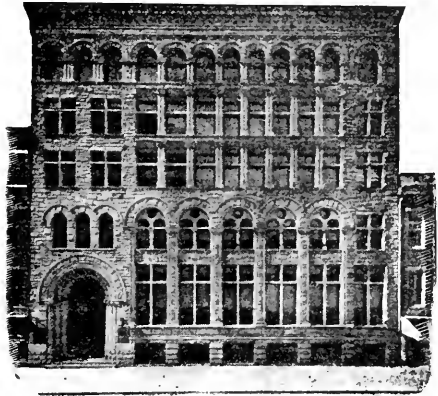
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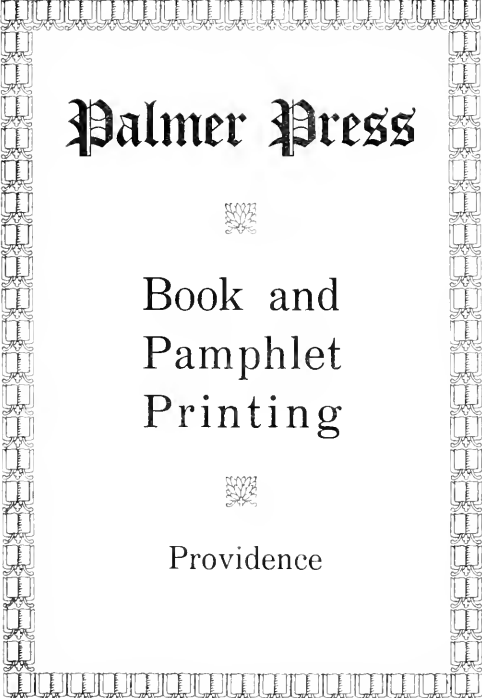
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The nine letters written by Edgar Allan Poe to Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman, his betrothed, have never been put on the market, but are now offered for sale as a single lot to any one who will agree to give them to Brown University for the Harris Collection of American Poetry. Besides the letters are a presentation copy of Poe's "Eureka," with his inscription, and a lock of Poe's hair, also letters from Mrs. Clemm to Mrs. Whitman, and a few other items of Poe interest.

Further particulars will be furnished by the Librarian of the University.

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