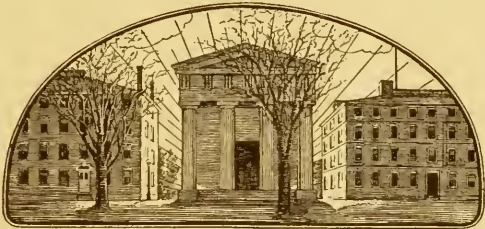


BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

* 1913-1914 *

BROWN
ALUMNI
MONTHLY



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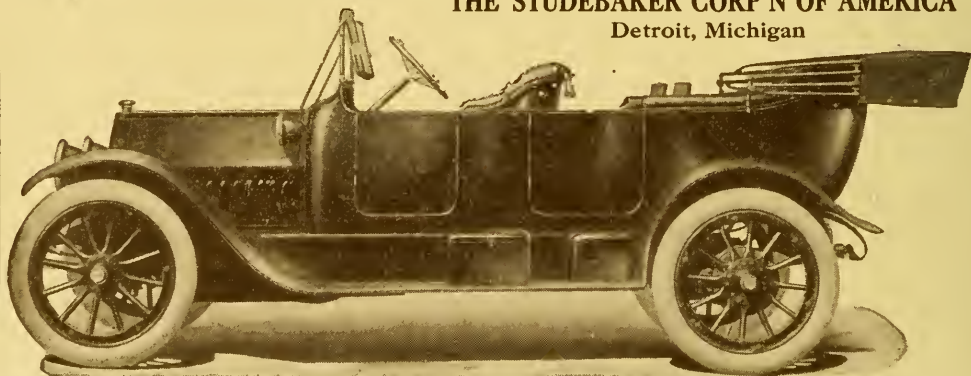
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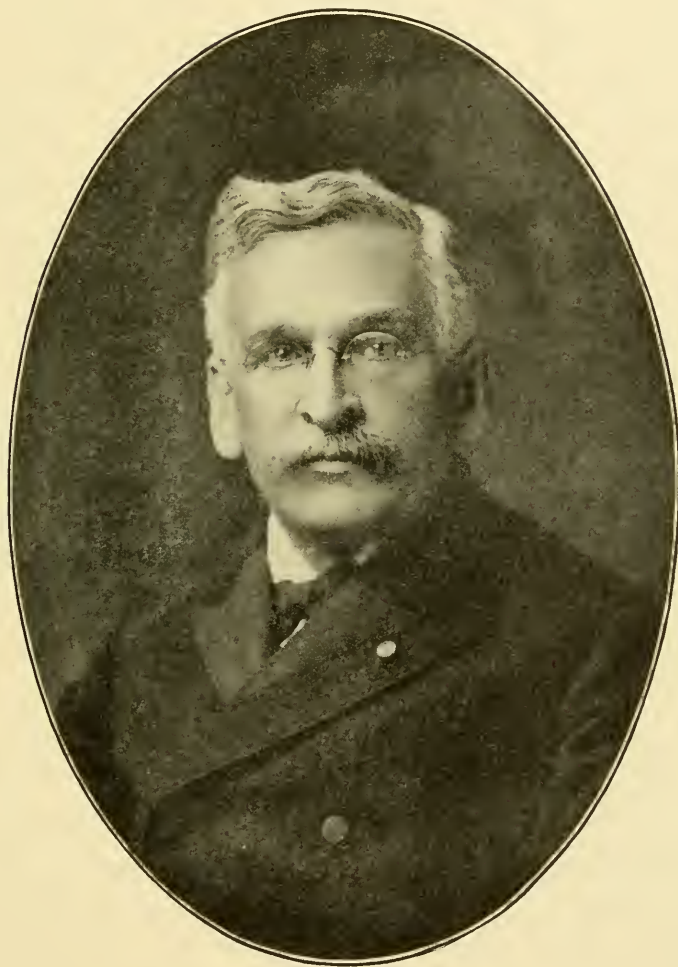
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No. 9



WILLIAM WHITMAN BAILEY, LL. D.

A sketch of Professor Bailey's life will be found in this issue of the Alumni Monthly.

PROFESSOR MANATT'S "ÆGEAN DAYS"

Professor Manatt tells us in his Preface to this beautifully bound and beautifully illustrated volume that, having had originally the single aim of sharing with other true lovers of Old Greece his impressions of the "brave blue Aegean," he was led on by the swift events of recent history to hope that his book might also contribute to the formation of a public opinion in sympathy with the righteous determination of modern Greece to retain her hold upon the islands just set free from the Turkish yoke.

This second object comes oftener to concrete avowal in the latter half of the book, which consists of "Island Studies," stretching even beyond the Aegean. But it is none the less served by the first half, called "A Summer in the Cyclades." This is Professor Manatt's "day-book" of his own experiences in those "shining" islands which rejoiced the eye of Horace and have cast their spell on succeeding generations. Both parts of "Ægean Days" abound in the qualities which Professor Manatt's readers have learned to expect. The volume is not merely a methodical study of topography or history. At every turn the author has injected the personal equation, and has intertwined an amazing wealth of allusions to ancient Greek literature, mythical or historical, with unexpected modern parallels or illustrations until there results a veritable mosaic of old and new. All of this is staged in the actual present-day setting; the unchanging sea and mountains upon which sail and dwell the changed but loyal inheritors of old Greek traditions and of the Greek language which to-day is still called the "culture language" of the eastern end of the Mediterranean basin, as it was when the New Testament was promulgated.

The record of the author's experiences

as a summer resident in the Cyclades, during his consulship at Athens, is a treasury of new material. Only two other authoritative books in English deal with these islands—Tozer's geographical study of "The Islands of the Aegean" and Bent's "Cyclades," which concerns itself largely with folk-lore and was published more than a quarter of a century ago. Tozer does not visit the island of Andros, and Bent devotes to it only a short chapter. But it is Andros with which Professor Manatt most intimately acquaints us. By the lifting of his magic wand we have granted to us a "revelation of Nature at her loveliest, of antique life surviving in its strength and simplicity." Here is a world where there are only two mails a week, a telegram from Athens may arrive as cold as a letter from London, and the daily menu of eggs and fruit and goat's milk cheese is complicated only by an occasional fowl or roasted lamb; a world of cool green glens watered by mountain streams, of quiet pools shadowed by olive and fig trees, and of warm beaches where Nature has hollowed dressing rooms in the cliffs and left smooth rock shelves for the sea-plunge and sun-bath. And here a man who has "loaded himself with literature to delve in the life of the old Greeks" may see these same Greeks reincarnated and doing business under his very eyes—"fishing, bartering, wrangling, digging, building, carrying water from the village spring, washing on the smooth stones in the brook, winnowing barley on the hill-top threshing floors, tending their little flocks and tilling their tiny holdings."

In Professor Manatt's company we may make our way all over Andros, visiting the friendly island-folk, looking at scenes rich in memories of Themistocles and Alcibiades, dining at an old monastery which hails from the Byzantine age and learning of modern patriots whose devotion has been worthy of their heritage. Brief trips, too, may be made to

Ægean Days by J. Irving Manatt, Professor of Greek in Brown University; sometime American Consul at Athens. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1914. Pages xv, 405. Plates, Map.

the island of Tenos, the Mecca, twice a year, of religious Hellenes from three continents; to Naxos, the ancient home of Dioynsus, and to Paros, whose marble went into the Venus of Melos and many another statue. Everywhere the "dream of study" dissolves in the "vision of reality." The sequence is complete: Agamemnon, Themistocles, Alexander, Attalus of Pergamon, the Roman, Byzantine, Venetian; the Turk and, finally, once more the Greek,

Space will not permit us adequately to comment on the chapters of Part II. In the first one we cruise from Attica to Asia Minor. The kernel, as it should be, is an intimate study of Delos, at once the smallest and the richest in sacred tradition, historic associations and archaeological yield of all the Cyclades. This vagrant island of the olden time was anchored securely to be Apollo's birthplace and remained, through classic ages, the centre of the "island choir." "Delos," says Professor Manatt, "is just the altar to the wide Aegean orchestra."

From Delos we sail on to the Sporades, which fringe the coast of Asia Minor, and are glad to linger on the island of Samos while our author tells us of its great history—of poet, philosopher, and splendid tyrant. Nor does he fail to remind us how modern excavations have fully verified one more of Herodotus's "discredited tales." The great tunnel and aqueduct through the mountain ridge may well pique the pride of the modern engineer as he threads the underground gallery, torch in hand.

The chapter on Ceos grew out of an article on Bacchylides formerly published after the dramatic find of his poems in Egypt. It is gratifying to have this enlarged and again made accessible.

Next we disembark near Troy, leaving the Aegean, but not the sphere of Aegean influence. During three millennia before the Christian era eight cities,

at least, were built here in succession and doubtless owed their origin to the unique importance of the Troad as the sentry-box of the Dardanelles. Homer's Troy gives our author the welcome opportunity to recall, with many a topographical hint, some of the great story of the Iliad.

The chapter on Lesbos, written, evidently, with especial enthusiasm, will help to piece out the usually fragmentary knowledge of Sappho. Professor Manatt makes her live over again in her own proper setting. He also gives us translations from the very recent additions to her fragments, among them one of some twenty lines done into beautiful English verse by G. M. Whicher.

The 37 pages on Chios form a distinct contribution to the history of this island which, with Lesbos, is the storm centre to-day in the still unsettled quarrel between the Greek and Turk. This chapter also, is packed full of Homer, dealing, as it does, with one of his birthplaces.

The change of venue, in the concluding chapters, from the Aegean to the Ionian sea, hardly seems a trespass on the title of the book, which is so permeated with the spirit and letter of the Homeric poems that it is only a matter of course that we should voyage with the Homer of the Odyssey westwards and homewards to Ithaca. But, after only one chapter of false rest, the orthodox Ithaca itself recedes and we drop anchor, in the end, chastened and only half cured of nostalgia, at Leucas, now identified by Doerpfeld as the true Ithaca.

If the Great Powers really enforce their present decision, the islands of Lesbos and Leucas, east and west on nearly the same parallel, will live under the enfranchising White and Blue. All between will be a bulwark against the Oriental Crescent—the consummation wished for by Professor Manatt and, we trust, by all his readers.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

By Professor Albert K. Potter, 1886, Secretary

The seventh annual meeting of the Advisory Board of the Associated Alumni, and by common consent the best meeting in its history, was held on March 10th and 11th with an attendance of twenty-two delegates, including representatives of twelve of the local alumni associations. Delegates from three nearby associations were at the last moment unable to come. The most distant associations represented were Chicago and Washington. Preceding the first session the members of the Board dined together at the University Club.

As there was this year no vacancy in the Board of Trustees the whole time of the sessions could be given to the reports of the subcommittees appointed at the last meeting, and dealing with matters of very great importance. The first of these was the report of the Committee on a proposed new agreement with the Corporation concerning the nomination of trustees. During the year the Committee, which consisted of Mr. Charles C. Mumford, chairman, Mr. Edmund Wood, Mr. William C. Greene, Mr. Appleton P. Williams and Professor Albert K. Potter, has had conferences with a Committee of the Corporation, consisting of the President, the Chancellor, Mr. Arnold B. Chace and Mr. Stephen O. Edwards, and the report, which is printed in full below, was presented with the unanimous approval of these gentlemen. The agreement must have the official sanction of the Corporation and of the Associated Alumni. If it is approved by these bodies in June it will become operative for next year.

The necessity for some change in the present method of nominating trustees has long been apparent. The alumni, although in form having the right to nominate to all vacancies, have not infrequently been irritated by the failure of the Corporation to accept their first

choice. The Corporation has been unable to enlist the service of men who might be of the greatest assistance to the University but who, not being graduates of Brown, stood little chance of being nominated by the alumni; and there was the further necessity from time to time of rejecting candidates who had been approved by the alumni and who were thus subjected to undeserved humiliation. So far as now seems possible, the new scheme removes these occasions for friction. It is a gentlemen's agreement, for while the present charter stands, the Corporation cannot divest itself of responsibility for the actual election of its members. But under this agreement candidates will be approved as regards their legal eligibility before their names are presented to the alumni for formal ballot and there is every reason to expect that the choice of the alumni will be accepted. The provision for a limited term for these alumni trustees will tend to emphasize the closeness of their relation to the alumni. The exclusion of the youngest graduates from the ballot is in accord with the practice of other institutions and is deemed entirely reasonable.

For several years a plan for annual contributions from the alumni has been one of the items on the program of the meetings of the Board, but it has been thought best to postpone definite action until the Endowment Fund was out of the way. The last payments on that Fund will be made this spring and the time is now favorable for launching a plan that with some other institutions has proved greatly successful. The recommendations of the committee, Mr. George F. Bean, Mr. Edward O. Stanley and Professor Albert K. Potter, are printed below. They leave many details to be worked out in active operation, but include, as it is believed, many of the best features of

similar plans elsewhere in use. The report received the unanimous approval of the Board, and the Committee of Organization to which were chosen the gentlemen just named, together with Mr. Edmund Wood, Mr. Seeber Edwards and Mr. G. Edward Buxton, Jr., is expected to have the project under way by Commencement.

These two pieces of constructive work are undoubtedly the most valuable achievements in the history of the Advisory Board. Much of its time is of necessity spent in the discussion of subjects upon which definite action is impossible and, although all who were familiar with the work of the Board have been satisfied that it was doing very useful service, it has not been easy to point to facts of actual accomplishment. If these two plans work as well as is expected the Board will have amply justified its organization.

A resolution was adopted asking the Corporation for a statement as to the present status of the subject of charter revision, and various other matters were discussed informally and committees appointed to report next year.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT BETWEEN CORPORATION AND ALUMNI AS TO ELECTION OF TRUSTEES

I. The Alumni shall have the right of nomination to the next vacancy in the Board of Trustees and thereafter to every alternate vacancy until the total number of Alumni Trustees shall be twelve, consisting of seven Baptists, one Quaker, two Congregationalists, two Episcopalians. If a vacancy to which the Alumni would regularly nominate be in a denomination for which the Alumni already have the stated number of representatives the Corporation shall fill this vacancy occurring in a denomination not filled. The Alumni shall nominate to all vacancies occurring among Alumni Trustees.

II. At least three candidates for each vacancy to which the Alumni have the

right of nomination shall be selected by the Advisory Board at their annual meeting in March. With necessary regard to the requirements of the charter, the names of these candidates, together with the names of any candidates presented by the petition of twenty-five Alumni, shall be at once submitted to a special committee of the Corporation who, within six weeks, shall pass upon their legal eligibility. Not later than May 20th the names thus approved shall be sent to the Alumni for formal ballot.

III. The Corporation is expected to elect to the Board of Trustees that nominee of the Alumni who shall stand at the head of the poll, provided that the total number of ballots cast be not less than 30 per cent. of the total number of alumni qualified to vote. If the Alumni fail to cast the required number of ballots the ballot shall be of no effect and the Advisory Board shall nominate again for the vacancy in the following year.

IV. Alumni Trustees shall resign at the expiration of six years. They shall be eligible for re-election.

V. All present graduates of the University shall be qualified to vote, but beginning with the class of 1914, no graduate shall be qualified to vote until the end of the third year from his graduation.

VI. The form of ballot, method of voting and other like details shall be in the control of the Advisory Board of the Alumni.

VII. This agreement shall be binding for the term of five years from its adoption, and thereafter it may be terminated by either party on one year's notice to the other.

VIII. This agreement supersedes all earlier agreements regarding the nomination of Trustees by the Alumni.

THE COMMITTEE ON ALUMNI SUPPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY

Consisting of George F. Bean of Boston, Edward O. Stanley of New York and Professor Albert K. Potter presented the

following report, which was unanimously approved and adopted:

In order to promote systematic Alumni support of the University, we recommend:

I. That there be established and put in operation as soon as possible a Brown Alumni Loyalty Fund.

II. That the basis of this fund be pledged annual payments of stated amounts supplemented by such other modes of contribution as may be found desirable.

III. That the Associated Alumni of Brown University be incorporated under the laws of the State of Rhode Island.

IV. That the supervision of the collection of funds and also of the transfer of a part of such funds each year to the Corporation and of the investment of the portion reserved as a permanent fund be committed to three financial trustees, to be elected by the Advisory Board, each for a term of three years, except that the first three chosen shall be elected one for one year, one for two years and one for three years.

V. That pending approval of this plan by the Associated Alumni, the Advisory Board shall elect a committee on organization to consist of five members: until the appointment of a permanent officer, the Secretary of the Associated Alumni shall be executive officer of the fund and ex officio a member of this committee; the committee shall be authorized to increase its number; it shall have full power to proceed with the organization of the fund including, if found practicable, the selection of a salaried executive officer, and to have

charge of all funds until trustees are chosen.

VI. That to encourage class enthusiasm and rivalry, each class be requested to choose at its next reunion a class agent, whose duty it shall be to assist the executive officer of the fund in securing contributions from the members of his class: and that until such election by the class, the Committee on Organization be authorized to appoint such agent.

THE ADVISORY BOARD, 1914

Officers of the Associated Alumni

President, *Donald L. Morrill, '80.

Vice Presidents, Edward O. Stanley, '76;

*Charles C. Mumford, '81.

Secretary, Albert K. Potter, '86.

Treasurer, *Robert W. Taft, '91.

Executive Committee, William C. Greene, '75;

*Frederick R. Hazard, '81; *Byron S. Watson, '97; Walter L. Munro, '79, *Archibald C. Matteson, '93.

Delegates

At Large, George F. Bean, '81; Walter C. Wyckoff, '95; *Seeber Edwards, '91.

Providence, George F. Weston, '78; William A. Spicer, Jr., '05.

Boston, Fred H. Williams, '77; Fred T. Field, '00.

Newport, Alfred A. Langley, '76.

Woonsocket, Frederic E. Whitaker, '88.

Fall River, *Everett B. Durfee, '84.

Worcester, Ray W. Green, '83; Appleton P. Williams, '89.

Springfield, Rev. A. P. Reccord, '92.

New Bedford, Edmund Wood, '76.

Stonington, *Henry R. Palmer, '90.

Bristol, Augustus O. Bourn, '55.

Manchester, *Rev. George R. Hazard, '94.

New York, *Clarkson A. Collins, '76; *David L. Fultz, '98.

Philadelphia, Rev. Peter C. Wright, '95.

Washington, Haven Metcalf, '96.

Chicago, Lester M. Falk, '06.

Maine, *Rev. Alfred W. Anthony, '83.

Class Secretaries, Robert P. Brown, '71; Zechariah Chafee, '80.

* Unable to be present.

The state department of public instruction in New Hampshire has compiled a list of the graduates in June, 1913, from New Hampshire high schools and academies who went to higher institutions of learning. Excluding from the list the graduates of the Phillips Exeter Academy and Saint Paul's school, there were 43 boys and 23 girls who entered New Hampshire College at Durham;

28 boys went to Dartmouth; 16 boys to Norwich University; 12 girls to Simmons; 4 boys and 8 girls to Middlebury; 4 boys and 5 girls to Bates; 5 boys and 4 girls to Boston University; 8 girls to Smith; 6 boys to Wesleyan; 6 boys to Brown and 5 to Trinity; 5 girls to Mount Holyoke, and 4 to Wellesley. Harvard got but two boys and Princeton and Yale not any.

ATHLETES ELIGIBLE TO UNIVERSITY TEAMS

From the Harvard Graduates' Magazine

One often hears the question: Why is it that so large a university as Harvard has not always a superabundant supply of athletic material? And then comparison is usually made with some of the smaller institutions, like Brown or Dartmouth, which enjoy athletic prestige although they enroll only a quarter or a third as many students as Harvard numbers. For instance, Brown this year has 961 and Dartmouth has 1334 students, while Harvard has about 4300. Persons familiar with the facts understand, however, that the total university enrollment is misleading as an indication of potential athletic recruits. The reason is obvious: the various institutions do not suffer equally from the rule in regard to eligibility to 'Varsity teams.

The natural result follows: an institution which is almost wholly composed of undergraduate students may actually possess as many eligibles as an institution two or three times larger which has many ineligible graduate students in its law, medical, and other graduate schools. As the rule which prevails at Harvard excluding Freshmen from 'Varsity teams is not observed at several institutions, these have a much larger field to draw from.

These facts can be seen at a glance from the following table compiled by the Daily Princetonian from the report of the faculty athletic committee at Princeton.

	Total registration	'Varsity men	Fresh- men
Columbia	5,992	3,075	442
Michigan	5,036	3,462	1,731
Cornell	4,803	3,500	1,000
Harvard	4,279	1,593	660
Wisconsin	4,237	1,841	889
Pennsylvania . . .	3,900	2,400	1,300
Yale	3,300	1,600	900
Minnesota	3,141	1,638	—
Chicago	2,901	500	—
Illinois	2,750	1,800	600
Princeton	1,725	925	400
Dartmouth	1,334	900	397

From these statistics it appears that, although Harvard stands *fourth* in total registration, she stands *ninth* in eligible athletic material. Yale, which enrolls about 1000 fewer students than Harvard, has, according to this table, 7 more eligibles; while a still smaller institution, the University of Illinois, has 1800 eligibles to Harvard's 1593.

On the other hand, the adoption of the rule which debars Freshmen and graduate students who already hold a degree would make great changes in the number of 'Varsity men eligible in most of the institutions above. Thus Columbia, instead of counting 3075 eligibles, would be reduced to 1287.

It needs to be remarked that there is no uniformity in the registration of students. Some institutions pad out their enrollment by including persons whose attendance is only casual or informal. Others include considerable numbers of "specials," or of members of departments which are not elsewhere ranked as of college importance. For example, Harvard does not include in its official roster the 1250 summer school students, nor the students in the extension and public health officers' departments; were these added, after making allowance for persons recorded twice, Harvard's total this year would be 5407.

Although it is unlikely that universities and colleges will soon agree to adopt a uniform system of counting their students, we may hope that the various athletic committees will maintain a uniform rule of eligibility for 'Varsity team athletes. The figures compiled by the Princeton committee offer a strong argument in favor of such equalization.

A matter of collateral interest is the number of university sports engaged in at the 12 institutions above mentioned.

It appears that Pennsylvania leads, with 19. The others follow in this order: 15, Cornell; 14, Harvard; 13, Columbia and Princeton; 12, Yale; 11, Michigan, Wisconsin, Chicago, and Illinois; 7, Dartmouth; 4, Minnesota. A special

study of each university would be required in order to explain the wide discrepancies in this list. Why has Princeton, for instance, more than three times as many sports as Minnesota?

THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR BAILEY

Professor William Whitman Bailey, who had been the head of the Botanical department at Brown for twenty-nine years and was made professor emeritus in 1906, died of heart failure at his home in Providence February twentieth, being within two days of completing his seventy-first year. He had been in failing health since last September.

He was born at West Point, February 22, 1843, and was the son of Professor Whitman Bailey and Maria (Slaughter) Bailey. His father was professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology in the United States Military Academy 1838-1857, and was the pioneer of microscopic research in America. He examined the sea bottom before the laying of the Atlantic cable, and was a correspondent of Huxley and Ehrenberg. When the son was nine years old he was a passenger with his mother and sister on the steamer Henry Clay, bound up the Hudson. At Yonkers the vessel took fire and his mother and sister were burned to death, while he himself escaped as by a miracle. His nervous system probably never recovered from the shock of the tragedy.

He received his early education at West Point, where he attended the school for officers' children, having for schoolmates Robert E. Lee, Jr.; Charles F. Roe, now Major General Roe of New York State; and Rear Admiral Mahan, the naval strategist and historian. In 1857 he entered the University Grammar School, Providence, boarding in the home of Dr. Merrick Lyon, the associate principal. He entered Brown with the class of 1864, serving during his course for three months in 1862 as a private in

the Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers. He was voted the degree of Ph. B. in 1873. He studied botany at Columbia in 1872 and took a special course at the Harvard summer school in 1875, 1876, and 1879. In 1900 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of New Brunswick.

He was assistant in chemistry at Brown in 1865, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1866. He was assistant chemist at the Manchester, N. H., Print Works in 1866. In 1867 and 1868 he was botanist of the United States Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, under Clarence King. In 1868 he was deputy Secretary of State of Rhode Island, and later he was a journalist in New York City. He taught botany in the private schools of Providence, 1872-1877. In 1877 he was appointed instructor in botany at Brown University, and in 1881 was made professor, becoming emeritus in 1906. Upon his retirement he was presented with a silver loving-cup by his Faculty colleagues.

He was secretary of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1896, and a delegate to the centennial of the academy in 1902. He was a delegate to the centennial of the University of New Brunswick in 1900. He was assistant librarian of the Providence Athenaeum 1869-1871, and a director 1900-1903. He was a member, and in 1902 and 1903 was president, of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society. He was president of the Rhode Island Chapter of Sigma Xi 1902, and of the Rhode Island Alpha of Phi Beta Kappa

1903. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Boston and Newport Societies of Natural History. He was a member of the International Society of Botanists, the Torrey Botanical Club, the New York Microscopical Society, and the Appalachian Mountain Club. He was poet of the Rhode Island Harvard Club. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and a life member of the Psi Upsilon Club of Providence, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution (New York Chapter), the Society of American Wars (District of Columbia Commandery), and the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Rhode Island.

Professor Bailey was author of: Botanical Collector's Handbook, 1881; Botanist's Note-Book, 1894; Among Rhode Island Wild Flowers, 1895; New England Wild Flowers, 1896; Botanizing, 1889; and numerous articles in prose and verse, particularly his many nature-studies contributed to the Providence Journal. He was a member of the New York Tribune editorial staff just after the death of Greeley. He said, humorously, that while he was on the Tribune staff he learned to write poetry. Within a few years after his venture into this field Bohn included verse by Bailey in his volume of American poems, which first made known abroad the minor poets of this country. In 1909 his collected poems were published in book form. He contributed to the Alumni Monthly for January, 1913, an interesting article entitled "Decisive Moments," in which he touched upon the various turning points in his career.

Professor Bailey was a great reader of miscellaneous literature, and kept up a correspondence with men famous in literature and science at home and in Europe. No notice of him would be adequate that failed to mention his humor. In spite of his bondage to pain, he was, like Yorick, "of infinite jest," and his entrance into a company was the signal for

the brightening of every countenance. Yet his mirth, like that of Dr. Holmes, was but the play of sunshine on the surface of a deep nature while all below was dark with the great enigmas of human life and destiny.

His grandfather, Isaac Bailey, was a graduate of Brown in the class of 1810. William Mason Bailey, 1862, Charles Emerson Bailey, 1863, and Thomas Brown Bailey, ex-1876, were his cousins. He leaves a brother, Loring W. Bailey, a graduate of Harvard in 1859, who is professor emeritus of Natural Science in the University of New Brunswick, and a charter member of the Canadian Royal Society, as well as Government geologist. He married, March 16, 1881, Eliza Randall Simmons. They had two children, Whitman and Margaret Emerson. Professor Bailey's funeral was held at his home February twenty-third. He was buried beside his father in the cemetery of the Military Academy at West Point.

At a special meeting of the New England Botanical Club held in Maxey Hall, April 20, 1906, Professor Manatt made an address on the subject of Professor Bailey's approaching retirement, in part as follows:

"Dear old Bailey, may the gods love you even as we do. They have proven but a stepfatherly lot thus far. They gave you a childhood steeped in tragedy; they have led your manly steps in thorny paths of pain; but at evening time—please God—it shall be light. And, after all, is not the Tragedy of Life, like the Tragedy of Art, the true purgation of the soul? If we love you, good grey poet, is it not because we see in you one of that sacred band who learn by suffering what they teach in song? For nine and twenty years these studious walks and shades have known no more heroic spirit than his who rose from nightly pain to face, unflinchingly, daily duty. The veteran of a four years war, he had earned its laurels in his youth; but it is the hero of a life-long battle we salute to-night.

"If Melancholy frowned upon his

birth, yet Nature the dear old nurse took the child upon her knee. Now, never was nurse more malign than she can be: at one pulse-beat she levels mighty cities and great universities in the dust; with a breath she drowns the fruitful earth in seas of molten fire. But the clouds return after the rain and the lava beds of Aetna yield the choicest vintage of the South. The old nurse heals her own stripes—only give her time. And again how benign her ministry in clothing earth

and sea and sky with sweetness and strength! It is the nurse benign who waits upon the procession of the flowers that our poet loves, who robes the woods in beauty and sets their choirs a-quivering with song. No singing school like hers for old Alkman who 'knows the notes of every bird,' as for Whitman Bailey whose harp rings true to all the woodland voices and who, like Lesbian Alcaeus, has an ear to 'overhear the flowery Spring a-coming.' "

WOMEN'S COLLEGE IN BROWN UNIVERSITY

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE PLAY

The profits from "The Critic" are \$325. This most gratifying result is due to the hard work of committees and to the great generosity of many persons. More than a hundred dollars' worth of tickets was sold by the undergraduates alone and the patronesses sold as many. The new drop curtain is assured and will be in place for the next Komian play.

It is a pity that the College has no permanent stage, for the cost of putting up a temporary stage is considerable and must always be reckoned out of the proceeds of any public entertainment. Aside from this continual expense, it is very undesirable to have any of the floor space taken up by a stage, as is done now whenever a stage is used. The regular work of Gymnasium classes demands the entire hall and suffers proportionately from such interruption. To the College's need of a new recitation hall is added, therefore, this need for a building with proper arrangements for the giving of entertainments.

NOTICES TO ALUMNAE

The next alumnae meeting will be held on Saturday afternoon, April 25, at the Women's College. There will be a business meeting at 3 o'clock and at 4 o'clock there will be a lecture recital by Mr. Raymond Havens of Boston.

On April 14, there is to be a meeting

at Bryn Mawr of Presidents of Alumnae Associations. This conference is planned in connection with the annual meeting of the Collegiate Alumnae Association, which is to be held in Philadelphia during Easter week. It is hoped that the Brown Alumnae Association may be represented.

BOSTON ALUMNAE

The Brown Alumnae of Boston held a meeting on Saturday, March 14, at the Hotel Thorndike. After a short business meeting, luncheon was served to twenty-seven, including, as guests, Miss Lida Shaw King, Miss Sarah E. Doyle, Miss Sarah G. Ross and Miss Hermione L. Dealey.

At the close of the luncheon, Miss Beattie, 1909, the President, introduced as toastmistress, Mrs. Charles I. Gates, 1899, who presented the speakers. Miss Doyle spoke of "Woman as she is and as she should be," attacking Mr. Herbert Saterlee's view of woman as expressed in his article interpreting Sir James Barrie's "Legend of Leonora." Dean King spoke of "The College," leaving with all present a clear idea of recent and future plans and acquisitions, an intense pride in the College and a sense of deep thankfulness to her whose untiring faith and zeal have made such growth possible in so short a time. Miss Ross, President of the Brown Alumnae,

brought greetings from the Association and Miss Dealey, President of the Student Government Association, spoke of "College Activities from the Student Point of View."

The meeting adjourned after the singing of Alma Mater.

*Helen Crawshaw Bunker, 1909,
Secretary*

FIFTH ANNUAL HYGIENE CONFERENCE

The recent Hygiene Conference of New England Women's Colleges, which was held here, was very successful and helpful. Forty delegates from ten colleges were in attendance at the meetings. The colleges represented were beside our own: Radcliffe, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Simmons, Jackson, Bates, Wheaton and Rhode Island State College.

In each case two student delegates were sent, as well as the staff of the Hygiene Department. The visiting students were entertained by the students of this college.

There was great enthusiasm among the undergraduates over the discussions which they attended and took part in, and a great deal of interest was manifested by visitors and hosts in their various problems and points of view. The Brown girls had an opportunity to demonstrate their existence not always known to other college girls, and to learn much of the fine, business-like methods of larger colleges, while they were surprised and gratified to find that their guests thought that only a small college was pliable enough ever to have a chance of becoming a model college.

Following is the program of the conference: On Friday, March 6, Dean King gave a tea in Pembroke Hall to the delegates. At 8 p. m. in the Library at Pembroke Hall, there was an address by the President of the conference, Miss M. Elizabeth Bates, also instructor in Hygiene and Physical Education in the Women's College in Brown University. Miss Amy Morris Homans,

head of the Department of Hygiene, Wellesley College, followed, with an address upon "Some problems in the Demonstration of a Department of Hygiene in a Woman's College." On Saturday morning, March 7, all the delegates met at 9.15, in Sayles Gymnasium. At 11 o'clock, there was a separate meeting of heads of departments and instructors and one of the student delegates.

All delegates were entertained at luncheon at Miller Hall.

At 3.15 p. m., there was another general session of delegates in the gymnasium and the conference closed with a tea in the Social Room, given by the Athletic Board of this College.

COLLEGE CALENDAR

February 17. A recital of the work of several composers was given by Miss Blanche N. Davis at the Chapel service. The music at the other Chapel services of the week was from the works of Beethoven.

February 18. The Seniors gave a small dance in Pembroke Hall.

February 20. Mrs. Faunce gave a tea for the students of the Women's College.

February 24. The musical program for Chapel services for the week was from the works of Rubenstein.

February 25. The Freshmen held a class supper in Pembroke Hall.

The Brownies gave an entertainment in the evening.

February 26. The Salon Francais held its fifth meeting at Pembroke Hall at 4 p. m. Professor Hunkins spoke on "The University of Paris" and Miss Collette of the Freshman class gave the first of a series of French recitations.

February 27. Rev. Dr. Atkins conducted the Chapel services and gave the second in a series of talks on "Christian Discipleship."

March 2. The musical program for Chapel services for the week was from the works of Mendelssohn.

March 4. Komian play at 3 p. m.

March 6-7. Fifth annual Hygiene Conference of the New England Women's Colleges.

March 11. Reading by Professor Langdon from Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," in Pembroke Hall, under the auspices of the Christian Association of the Women's College.

March 12. Meeting of Salon Francais. Mary E. Butler and Elsie W. Cushing were elected delegates to the Alliance Francais in New York in April.

March 13. Rev. Dr. Atkins conducted the Chapel service.

PROFESSOR BAILEY AND MRS. WHITMAN

In the Providence Journal for April 14 and 15, 1877, appeared successively the two poems printed below. Mrs. Whitman was then nearly at the end of her brilliant and honored career, while Professor Bailey was a young botanist just about to begin his long service at Brown. Mrs. Whitman quickly recognized his literary ability as she had earlier that of William Douglas O'Connor and John Hay when they came to Providence as young men.

EPIGÆA

—"Pink with promises of spring,"

"I wandered lonely as a cloud"

Along the busy, bustling street,
Unmindful of the alien crowd

That passed me by with hurrying feet:
I knew not 'twas an April day,
So chill the winds that blew this way.

When, at a crossing of the flags

A wanderer from the woods I met,
With willow wands and alder tags

And tufts of pink arbutus, wet
With April dews and showers, that fell
Around them in some far-off dell,
And redolent of the rich loam
That fed them in their forest home—
Strange perfume, in whose effluence broods
The wild, sweet spirit of the woods—
Bringing remembrance of old days,
Of spring-time wanderings through a maze
Of mossy, winding, woodland ways,
Or, o'er some brown hill's hoary side
Where the shy May-flower loves to hide.

Then, with a glinting of surprise

In the cool shadow of his eyes,

The woodman touched me with his wand
And turned the street to Fairy-land!

"Well met," he cried; "I have a few
Tufts of arbutus. These for *you*"

Sarah Helen Whitman

EPIGÆA

It is not always that one meets
A true wood-lover on the streets,
Nor often that there haps along
One full of fairy dream-land's song,
To whom belong of right the things
A wanderer from the forest brings.

Arbutus, loving and loved much,
Transfigured grows beneath her touch,
And leads us through the golden haze,

By piney woods, and willowy ways,
Or where the alder's tresses beam
In dazzling light above the stream.

It is a pleasure to bestow
These buds suffused with alpine-glow,
On one who has the subtle power
To grace with verse each modest flower,
For surely all the flowers belong
Of right unto the Queen of Song!

William Whitman Bailey

“CICIRI”

LUNCHEON GRILL—XXXI



IN THE GARDEN OF THE ENGLISH RESTAURANT, MONREALE, NEAR PALERMO

As our steamer swung around the mole and anchored under the protection of Monte Pellegrino, the beautiful city of Palermo spread itself along the bay enconced in its shell of gold. This Concha d'oro is the intervalle environing the city and extending to the surrounding mountains. It is filled with groves of the orange and the lemon, vineyards and subtropical vegetation and forms a golden frame around the old historic city.

It was somewhat of a surprise to find that Palermo is a city of about 350,000 inhabitants with fine shops quite American in the style and variety of articles for sale. It was equally surprising to find here climatic conditions almost ideal. The mountains on the south hold back the hot winds from Africa and on the west and north the cold blasts of winter are shut out so that looking out serenely towards the east over its bay, Palermo

enjoys perennially the soft influence of the tropic seas. Its central location and accessibility have made it the prey and tributary of most of the world's powers. Greek and Roman, Arab, Saracen, Carthaginian, Moor, Norman, German, English, Frenchman and Spaniard have in turn cast covetous eyes upon this much-prized city of Sicily and held it in bondage until finally Garibaldi in 1860 surprised and captured it, expelled the last of its oppressors and brought it into the circle of United Italy.

Among the many monuments of its varied history none is more perfect than the great Norman cathedral at Monreale built by William the Second in the 12th century. In this massive structure some 330 feet long the walls are covered with pictorial mosaics of the most elaborate designs. The service is conducted by about thirty or forty priests each morning continuously from 7 to 12 o'clock. The congregation which we saw consisted of two or three elderly people and a few wanderers from distant climes.

The old cloisters back of the church are full of roguish school children who look out at us envious of our freedom. From the cloister gardens we look down over the Concha d'oro to Palermo four miles away and wonder if the gorgeous display of coloring can ever be surpassed. The services in the cathedral are very interesting. The many priests, the continuous series of tableaux and at certain points a great clangor of bells, presumably to awaken the sleepers, all add to the enlivening effect. Passing up the chapel to the right you find yourself in close proximity to the officiating priests but the guide talks on regardless of the interruption to the service until he is silenced by the great bell on one side and a great wheel with small bells all around the rim on the other, which are vigorously rung and answered by the bell in the tower until it seems as if it must be Washington's birthday brought over here to make us feel that they honor the land of the free.

Down at the Piazza della Vittoria is the old Palazzo Reale or Royal Palace dating from the Saracens. The chambers of the King and Queen are open to the public as well as the plain room occupied by Garibaldi with his simple toilet articles as he left them. In the palace is the Capello Palatina, the most exquisite palace chapel to be found. The interior is one mass of glittering mosaics and the pillars are of various stones. The proportions and splendor of decoration make it a thing of art, never to be forgotten.

From the terrace of the palace can be seen where Garibaldi came through the mountain path with his thousand red-shirts and surprised the French. Just below us in close proximity there stands the little church erected to the Holy Ghost, "Santo Spirito," where the opening scene took place of one of the world's tragedies—the so-called Sicilian Vespers. As we looked down from the palace over the peaceful and prosperous city of Palermo, conscious of its vicissitudes and of the new freedom which Italian unity had brought to it, we listened to the tale of our guide about the Sicilian Vespers:

"Just below there is the church of Santo Spirito, where the massacre began. As usual there was a woman in the case. Charles of Anjou, brother of Louis IX, married Beatrice, Countess of Provence. Three of her sisters were queens, one of England, one of France and one of the Romans. She bewailed her position as inferior to that of her sisters, and Charles, kissing away her tears, promised her that one day she too should be a queen. So when the Pope invited Charles to come to Italy and drive out his enemies, the Suabian rulers of Sicily, and take possession of it as a fief of the Pope, the Frenchman gathered an army, came to Sicily, defeated Manfred and murdered Conradin, the son of Frederick the Second. Ambitious to continue his conquests in the east, he impoverished Sicily to obtain the means.

"For sixteen years through his feuda-

taries justiciaries and their insolent minions he robbed the people of Sicily until they could scarcely get bread for their hunger. Those who refused to deliver their means were imprisoned or murdered. The Sicilian women were insulted, seduced or bought with gifts. The resources of the island were laid waste and a sullen, vengeful cloud of hatred brooded over the minds of all classes of Sicilians. A tempest of reprisal only lacked some incident to loose it.

"On Tuesday after Easter, March 31, 1282, the people of Palermo assembled at Vespers in the fields around the church of Santo Spirito for a fete. Among these merry-makers came some two hundred of the French soldiers, jostling the men and insulting the women. When the Sicilians protested, the soldiers said they must have arms since they were so uncommonly bold, and so they began to seize and search the men. While this was going on a remarkably beautiful Sicilian girl came on the field with her husband. Drouet, one of the French soldiers, pretending to continue the search for arms grasped her and thrust his hand down into her bosom. She fainted and her husband cried 'Death, Death to the French!'

"A young Sicilian whose identity is unknown leapt upon Drouet, seized his arms and killed him. He was quickly struck down by Drouet's comrades but the cry of 'Death to the French' had been raised, and the Sicilians, crazed with hatred, attacked the soldiers with knives, stones and arms taken from the dead Frenchmen. A great number of the Sicilians perished, but not one of the two hundred soldiers remained alive. The storm had burst and the crowd advanced into the city crying "Death to the French!" Then the suppressed hatred of a desperate people could only be satisfied by the masacre of all who had a trace of French blood in them. Neither the old or women or babies escaped; even women with child by French husbands were torn to pieces that no more

French vermin should be born. The convents were broken into and all French inmates slaughtered. All over the island the flames spread and everything French was exterminated.

"The Sicilians were mindful of the Bible incident where Jephthah, the judge of Israel, used the test word Shibboleth to distinguish his Gileadites from the Ephraimites, as the latter were made to pronounce the word and all who could not give the 'sh' sound, but called it 'Sibboleth,' were at once slain as enemies. At the Sicilian Vespers where there was any suspicion of French blood the Sicilians held a sword to the person's neck and compelled him to say 'Ciciri,' and if his pronunciation was false the die was cast and off went his head. It was a sure test, for no Frenchman's vocal organs could wind themselves around that word, and any effort to do so betrayed him. The pronunciation of Ciciri sounds remarkably like treachery, putting 'ch' instead of 'tr,' as if spelled *cheachery*, with a strange sibilant sound most ominous to Frenchmen. The relentless tyranny of Charles had robbed and debauched the people until the Sicilians were transformed into a nation of tigers whose ferocity exceeded all bounds. Even St. Bartholomew's Day and the scenes of the French Revolution were tame beside the atrocities of the Sicilian Vespers.

"The French were exterminated and driven from the island and Peter of Aragon, who had married Constance, daughter of Manfred, was called in as a protector. Thus Sicily redeemed itself from the vile, avaricious and ignoble rule of Charles the First of Anjou."

Our feeling of horror attending this story so closely and vividly presented to us was softened as we drove through the luxuriant gardens of Palermo and among the fine looking Italians in the busy streets. Once more upon the ship we viewed with delight the contest between our own and an Italian liner to see which should take in the most lemons in the limited time. Lemons to right of us,

lemons to left of us, lemons in front and lemons astern. Lighters holding about four hundred boxes each hovered on all sides, while others were putting them into a half dozen inlets to each ship, until Palermo seemed like one great lemon and the vision of lemonade and punches loomed large before us. We must have exhausted the market in Palermo, for

soon after our return the price of lemons was nearly doubled.

As the ship turned towards home surfeited with lemons, sumac, artichokes and emigrants we had a comfortable feeling that upon our return to Sicily we should be safe and at home since we had learned to pronounce "Ciciri" a la Italienne.

Robert P. Brown

COMPLETE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL PROGRAMME

A revival of the first play produced by professionals in New England is announced in the complete programme of the exercises in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Brown University, issued March 28 in connection with the sending out of invitations to American and foreign Universities and to specially invited guests. This play, *The Provoked Husband, or a Journey to London*, was produced in Newport in 1761 by a company of comedians from Virginia which acted in Providence in 1762, two years before the founding of the University.

Besides seven meetings for formal addresses and other academic exercises the Celebration Committee now announces a daily organ recital, and a concert by the Mendelssohn Club of New York City, the foremost amateur singing society of the country. On one evening there will be an illumination of the campus and a torchlight procession of undergraduates and alumni in costume, the costumes representing with historical accuracy various periods in the University's history. A historical pageant will be given in Warren, R. I., the original seat of the University. On the last day of the week there will be special exercises at the athletic field of the University, illustrating the development of athletic training from grammar school to college, including folk-dances and pageantry by

school children, and a football game between Brown and another New England college.

The subjects on which prominent American and foreign scholars will lecture at the University during the winter of 1914-15 and the dates of their lectures are also now first announced. The programme, which is of distinguished character, is as follows:

Four lectures, on X-rays and Crystals, by Henry Bragg, A. M., F. R. S., Professor of Physics in the University of Leeds. Mondays and Thursdays, beginning 9 November, 1914.

Two lectures, on Interpretations of Greek Literature and History and Latin Poetry and European Culture, by Paul Shorey, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago. Mondays, 30 November and 7 December, 1914.

Two lectures on Broader Training for the Engineer, by Alexander Crombie Humphreys, Sc.D., LL.D., President of the Stevens Institute of Technology. Mondays, 4 and 11 January, 1915.

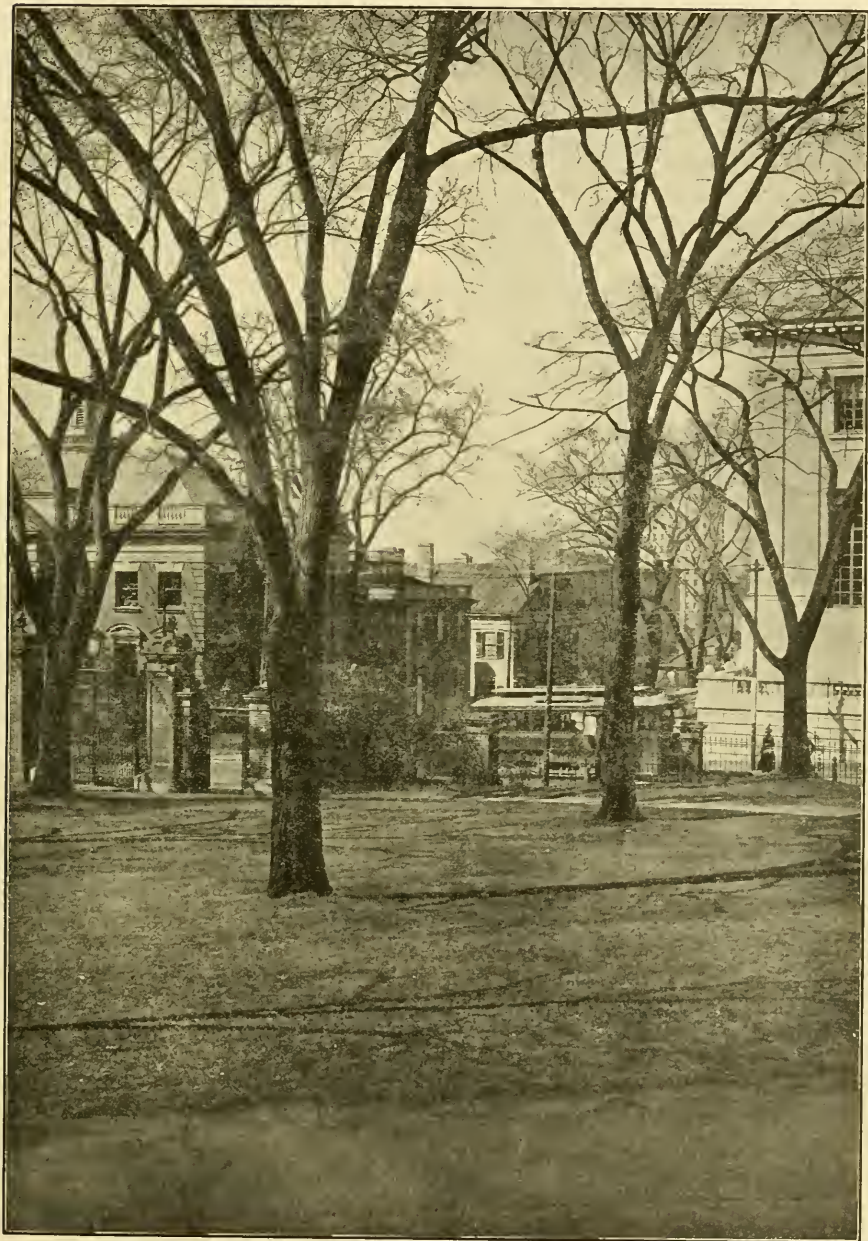
Four lectures, on Some Early Beliefs, illustrated by Religious and Magical Ideas prevalent in Morocco, by Edward Alexander Westermarck, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Sociology in the University of London. Mondays and Thursdays, beginning 18 January, 1915.

Two lectures, on Some Relations between Psychology and Economics, by Frank William Taussig, Ph.D., LL.B., Professor of Economics in Harvard University. Mondays, 8 and 15 February, 1915.

A lecture, on American Blood in 1775, by John Franklin Jameson, Ph.D., LL.D., Director of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Thursday, 25 February, 1915.

Four lectures, on Chaucer, by Sir Walter Raleigh, A. M., Professor of English Literature in the University of Oxford. Mondays and Thursdays, beginning 15 March, 1915.

A SPRING MORNING ON THE CAMPUS



Photograph by John R. Hess, March 28, 1914

Administration Building on the left, John Hay Library on the right, Turks Head Building
in the distance

DR. ANDREWS HONORED AT THE BEAR'S DEN

On the evening of February 20, the Bear's Den on South Main street was thronged with a company of enthusiastic Brown men who had gathered to do honor to Dr. Andrews in connection with his 70th birthday. The meeting was presided over by G. Edward Buxton, Jr., 1902, the President of this new Brown organization which has become a recognized factor in the upbuilding and maintenance of a loyal Brown spirit in Providence.

The main feature of the evening was the presentation of a portrait of "Bennie" to the Bear's Den by Edward C. Stiness, 1890. The portrait is an enlargement of a photograph taken about the time that Dr. Andrews came to Brown in 1889 as President. It is almost life-sized and represents its subject in the full maturity of his intellectual powers. "Bennie, the Best Beloved," is inscribed beneath the picture on the frame.

The speakers of the evening included ex-Governor Higgins, 1898, Ward B. Chase, 1885, President Faunce, 1880, John S. Murdock, 1896, William Lau-

der, 1898, Professor Koopman and Professor Courtney Langdon, the latter of whom gave a particularly felicitous turn to his talk by turning, at the conclusion, to President Faunce, and saying that all the love and loyalty evoked by Dr. Andrews his friends and former students desired to lay, for the service of Alma Mater, at his successor's feet. Professor Langdon then read the following original poem:

"Magnanimous as ever, thou dost wait,
We know, who with thee wait—though not as thou,

For time's full verdict upon all that bow
Before the Eternal judging in Life's gate.

"Thy pupils we, whose rare and happy fate
It was to hear thy voice of old, as now
Its overtones, and see thy smile endow
Big thoughts with sturdy summons to be great,
Are gathered in thine honor, not to speed
A parting friend, but one returning here
To find awaiting him his teacher's crown—
More love of truth and 'sand,' more scorn of
greed,

And more of that which thrills us, when we cheer
For big-souled Bennie making men at Brown."

There were songs and light refreshments afterward, and resolutions to be sent to Dr. Andrews at his winter home in Interlachen, Florida, were adopted. All present signed these.

THE BOOK SHELF

COOPER'S "MAN OF EGYPT"

This is the kind of book of which we never can have too many, and we take its character as a good omen for the success of the series. "The Coming Men," of which it forms the initial volume. The author, a well-known Brown graduate in the class of 1894, attempts to present in the volume before us "a meaningful civilization, a race of men with a past, and, we may hope, also, a promising future." He qualified himself for his task not only by ordinary travel in Egypt but also by a special and protracted visit made for the purpose of acquiring the information which he imparts in such an inviting and readable form. It is modern Egypt, not the middle Egypt of the Bible nor the early Egypt of the Pyramid-builders, that he describes in the eleven chapters bearing the following headings:

What is Egypt?
How Egypt is Governed.
Lord Kitchener, Egypt's New Pharaoh.
England in Egypt.
Young Egypt at School.
The Brain of the Mohammedan World: El Azhar.

Missionary Schools and Vocational Training.
What is an Egyptian Mohammedan?
The Moslem and the Copt.
Islam and Modernity.
The Future Man of Egypt.

The book is illustrated with fifty unique photographs taken by the author, which add greatly to its attractions and its instructiveness; incidentally, the author's portrait may be discovered among them. The book strikes us as remarkably sane and no less remarkably sympathetic. We please ourselves with the thought that no one but an American would have had the requisite sanity joined to the sympathy, and we wonder if any prominent Christian worker of an earlier generation would have been able to mix so much sympathy with an equal sanity in the discussion of the religious situation in Egypt. We are glad to know that Mr. Cooper is making a study of another Oriental country, and we shall watch with interest for the results of his labors.

The Man of Egypt. By Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, M. A. Hodder and Stoughton, New York and London, 1913. xvi, 300 pages. Plates.

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Gardner Colby, '87, New York.
Joseph N. Ashton, '91, Salem.
William R. Dorman, '92, New York.
George A. Gaskill, '98, Worcester.

HENRY ROBINSON PALMER, '90, Editor.

HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN, Associate Editor.

HOWARD M. CHAPIN, '08, Business Manager.

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

"BRICKBATS AND BOUQUETS"

The Alumni Monthly is sometimes in receipt of letters complimentary or criticising it. It feels that it is due to itself, and to its readers also, to say that the letters of appreciation are in a very considerable majority.

We are grateful, however, for the other letters. We need the stimulation of criticism. But what we object to is a tendency on the part of our critics almost if not quite without exception to stand aloof, when they have criticised, and do nothing else for the magazine. We have rarely if ever had a communication from a graduate of Brown in which he pointed out our shortcomings and at the same time offered his personal assistance in the shape of a contribution to our pages which would tend to remedy the defects of which he complains.

Thus a Massachusetts alumnus recently sent us a letter in which he found fault with the Monthly in several respects.

He did not regard its leading articles as sufficiently interesting; he criticised the personal department as inadequate and occasionally inaccurate. But has he ever sent us an article of any sort himself or contributed a personal item from his own store of information regarding Brown graduates or ventured to correct an error?

Another Brown graduate not long previously wrote a similar letter of criticism to the magazine. But so far as we recall he had never ventured to help to improve it by any practical outlay of personal effort—except so far as that term may be taken to include complaint and criticism. It is easy to find fault—just as we are finding fault with these two subscribers. But no conscientious man's duty stops there. For this reason we ask these two complainants to become regular contributors to the Monthly, and for our part we will strive to meet their criticisms—so far as we honestly regard them as justified—by making a better magazine in the future. Is this a fair bargain?

THE COLLEGE GRADUATE'S
ENGLISH

The world takes a perennial interest in the kind of English written by college graduates, for fault-finding loves an easy mark, and there can be no doubt that baccalaureate English only too rarely demands sharpshooting of its censors. Upon itself the world imposes no rigorous standards, being content to be as lacking in literary art as Antony professed to be; but it takes for granted, contrary to the most obvious facts, that the college graduate has spent eight years in high school and college in steady and cumulative training in literary expression. Therefore, as it demands of an artist after eight years of training that he should be able to paint a portrait or a landscape, so the world demands of the Bachelor* of Arts that he shall be able to express himself with clearness, force, and

elegance in any form of composition. But what are the facts of the graduate's training?

He has had four years in high school; but how much of his time was spent upon English, and how much of the effort of his English teachers, in the scanty amount of his attention allotted to them, was exhausted in merely counteracting the influence of the home and the street? The point in question, it should never be forgotten, is not the memorizing of dates and estimates regarding English literature, but the actual writing of English prose. How much better in college is the case for the student's acquisition of the ability to write English in a correct if not in a distinguished fashion? The limit of the English department's power to compel his attendance is three hours a week for one year. Half these hours are required in the Freshman and half in the Sophomore year, the theory presumably being that the student in his last two years will be applying this training and extending it. But will he be applying or forgetting it? Not all students stop with the elementary course in composition; but it may safely be stated that all stop who ought not to. Students and teachers welcome the close of the elementary course in composition, as the end of this drill for those who have least profited by it; and these students are the large majority. The advanced courses are elective, and are naturally taken by those who enjoy them because they have an aptitude for writing. But these are in the minority, and their English is not what the world means when it condemns the college graduate's English. *That* is the product of the awkward squad who finished their English training in one year. But, bad as this showing is, does it reflect any worse upon the English department than the graduate's meagre attainment in other intellectual fields reflects upon the departments concerned when they have had him for the same length of time under their tutelage?

We believe that the English departments in our colleges, and nowhere more than at Brown, are doing as much as can fairly be expected of them. If a higher grade of product is demanded, the complaint should be directed, not to the department, but to the college, as a matter of general policy. Four years of composition may be a reasonable requirement; but, if so, the work should count for four year-courses; and obviously three of these courses must supplant three other courses now available, in English or other departments. Our colleges do not profess to turn out their bachelors finished latinists or botanists or chemists; but the suggestion that their English product is not above reproach apparently puts them out of countenance. They should have the courage of their limitations. Having decided how much may reasonably be asked of them, they should frankly disclaim all responsibility for more. But the public should be made to realize that to insist upon higher standards than the present means for some students a prolonged specialization in English, and for some—the literary color-blind—an absolute bar to graduation. Let the colleges decide upon the best educational policy in English, and their English departments may be trusted to carry it out; but let them recognize that the standard set, whatever it may be, calls for a corresponding equipment and control.

POE'S LETTERS OFFERED FOR BROWN

Our readers will notice among our advertising pages the announcement that the owners of Poe's letters to Mrs. Whitman offer them for sale on condition that they be presented to Brown University. The owners feel that these precious documents should be in the custody of a public institution, and they greatly prefer that the favored institution should be Brown University, which already possesses the Poe daguerreotype.

one of the most important souvenirs of the Poe-Whitman romance. As Mrs. Whitman's home was in Providence, and Poe first saw her and afterwards visited her here, the collection obviously belongs in Providence. John Hay was a friend and correspondent of Mrs. Whitman's, and his portrait faces hers across the beautiful room devoted to the Harris Collection of American Poetry in the Library which bears his name. Caleb Fiske Harris, who built up the collection, was one of Mrs. Whitman's literary execu-

tors. It is therefore on many accounts appropriate that these letters—the only love-letters of Poe which now exist in manuscript—should come to Brown University. Among the four thousand living graduates of Brown and the thousands of her other friends, is there not some individual or group who will give to the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Brown a world-wide literary interest by presenting to the University these famous letters and the other memorials only second to them in importance?

THE LETTER BOX

CONCENTRATION IN OCTOBER

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

In the November number of the Monthly the question was raised as to whether it might not be advisable to postpone the class reunions which would naturally come in June next to October, in order that those attending may likewise share in the sesquicentennial celebration. I want to cast a decided and enthusiastic vote in favor of so doing. As the preliminary announcements indicate, the festivities next October are going to be of a notable character and to them should gather the greatest possible number of alumni. Some of us who live at a distance will find it impossible to make the long journey across the continent or half way across it twice within a few months. It ought to be possible to have both the class reunions and the larger university reunion during the same week. As a member of the twenty-five-year class, I hope this plan will be generally adopted. *Vernon P. Squires, '89*

University of North Dakota, March 12.

ANOTHER VIEW

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

It seems to be accepted by all who are interested in Brown's 150th anniversary that class reunions should be encouraged in June, and not deferred until October. For a time there was a division of opinion. It has now become clear that if we defer them, there would be in some cases danger that the reunion would not be held at all. It is also obvious that the June reunion may be a recruiting time for the October celebration. From every point of view it is wise to encourage these reunions at Commencement.

Providence, March 27 *Graduate*

[We believe that on the whole the best time for the class reunions is in June, although hardship will be worked in individual cases, like that of Dean Squires, in consequence. To hold them in October would be to establish conflicting dates and detract from the anniversary exercises.—Editor.]

LATE NOTES OF THE CAMPUS

Following are the university baseball games scheduled for the month of April, all to be played at Andrews Field: April 8, New York University. April 11, Providence League. April 15, Maine. April 18, Princeton. April 22, New Hampshire. April 25, Yale. April 29, Wesleyan.

E. W. Hincks, '15, of Providence has been elected for a third time captain of the gymnasium team.

Twenty men have been retained in Providence

as the University baseball squad by Coach Pattee and Captain Nash for the spring vacation, April 2-9. Practice will consist of both morning and afternoon work during this time.

The Brown Musical Clubs will spend the spring vacation on a trip extending as far west as Youngstown, Ohio.

W. Earl Sprackling, '12, has been appointed assistant football coach for 1914.

THE NEW HISTORICAL CATALOGUE

The Historical Catalogue of Brown University for 1914, to be published in connection with the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the college, will differ in some respects from its predecessors of 1894 and 1904.

In order to keep the book down to a convenient size it has been necessary to omit some material that appeared in the earlier volumes and to make the later records brief. The history of the college has been omitted, but will appear yearly in the annual catalogues in which, however, the charter will not hereafter be printed. The classes of women graduates are placed together and not, as formerly, printed after the men of the corresponding years. Non-graduates and special students after 1894 are separated. This discriminates students who entered with the intention of taking a degree, but for some reason did not complete the college work from those who pursued specific lines of work without intending to graduate. So far as possible, mem-

bership in any of the Greek letter societies is recorded. The indexes of officers and students have been consolidated and so arranged that all the references to each name appear in one place. The geographical index has been omitted, because its usefulness is so soon destroyed by changes of residence. It is kept up to date as accurately as possible at the office and any information it affords will be gladly sent on application to the Keeper of Graduate Records.

Card catalogues, by names, classes, and places, of all the living graduates and non-graduates of the University are kept in the Alumni Room in the John Hay Library. There also are filed all records pertaining to students past and present, so arranged as to be easily accessible.

In spite of the efforts made to reduce its size, the new volume will be somewhat larger than the last. It will be handsomely bound in buckram, and will be ready for distribution on Commencement day.

WASHINGTON ALUMNI DINNER

The Brown Alumni Association of Maryland and the District of Columbia held its annual meeting, Feb 5, at the University Club, Washington, D. C.

Hon. LeBaron B. Colt, hon. '82, Henry M. Barry, '94, L. J. Gillespie, '08, Harold McIntosh, '10, and Louis Taylor, '13, all of whom had come to Washington since the last meeting of the club, were elected to membership.

The election of officers was then held and resulted in the reelection of the staff of the previous year: President, Hon. H. K. Porter, '60. Vice President, A. D. Call, '96. Secretary and Treasurer, W. C. Carpenter, '06. Executive committee: W. A. Slade, '98, M. W. Lyon, '91, E. F. Weikert, '06.

The club also appointed Hon. H. K. Porter, Dean W. A. Wilbur and W. C. Carpenter a committee of three to draft resolutions expressing the regret of the club at the death of Rear Admiral T. T. Caswell, '61, and E. H. Bucknam, '65. The committee reported as follows: "Edward Hume Bucknam of the class of 1865 has finished his work among us during the past year, and the members of the Brown University Club, brother alumni of his, express our respect and

esteem for this pioneer who helped to found, to organize and to civilize a part of our country's great western domain."

Since our last meeting also "Rear Admiral Thomas Thompson Caswell of the class of 1861 has closed his earthly service and been called home. His name recalls that of his venerable father, Professor Alexis Caswell, a Brown professor for many years and president of the University; and also that of his elder brother, a graduate of Brown, and that of his brother-in-law, Professor Angell, now the honored president emeritus of the University of Michigan.

"We make this record of our regard and respect for one so closely allied to alma mater—one who gave the whole of his active life to the service of his country, serving in the great war which threatened its existence, continuing in its service to the end, and who has now joined the greater army, his friends and associates, who have gone on before."

The club then adjourned to the dining room, where, after dinner and the singing of "Alma Mater," President Porter introduced President Faunce as the guest of the evening.

At the close of Dr. Faunce's interesting address, the program of the evening was changed

from that ordinarily followed in past years, and, instead of a few formal speeches, each alumnus was called upon to say a few words about "his job," the steps intervening between the time he left the university and the attainment of his present position, and a reference to what, if anything, at Brown had been of most value to him thus far in life.

Hon. H. K. Porter, acting as toastmaster, mentioned briefly how he happened, on account of ill health and interrupted studies, to take up a business career when he had originally prepared for the ministry. Mr. Justice Hughes, who has addressed the club at several meetings, spoke next and devoted most of his talk to reminiscences of past associations with President Faunce. Professor Jameson of Amherst, but so long associated with Brown as professor of history, and a regular attendant at the annual dinners in Washington, told of the development of his interest in history from his Freshman year in college, when he circulated a petition among his classmates which had for its object the abolition of the study of history in the Freshman year after the close of the first semester, to the time when he took up his present duties as head of the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution in Washington. Professor W. A. Wilbur, dean of Columbian College, George Washington University, stated that he had been a Brown man from the "cradle to the grave," for his first tutor in preparation for college had been a Brown man, and Brown men had offered him all of the positions he had held in life down to the time when the late Reverend Beniah L. Whitman (Brown, '87) had asked him to come to George Washington University. Prof. F. E. Partington of the National Park Seminary recounted his efforts to avoid dying rich, in which he seemed to be having considerable difficulty. Prof. H. E. Day had devoted his entire life to the teaching of the deaf and dumb, and now occupies the chair of English at Gallaudet College. W. A. Slade of the Library of Congress recited briefly the resources of that institution, and mentioned some works of Brown men that passed through his hands and to the shelves of the library. Dr. Marcus W. Lyon had spent some years in museum work and is now professor of biology at Howard University. Dr. M. X. Sullivan, Ph.

D., Brown, '03, is a chemist in the Bureau of Soils. Dr. Haven Metcalf has the supervision of the work of the Department of Agriculture in applying scientific methods to agriculture. Dr. T. C. Merrill is in the same department and devotes his time to studying remedies for the destruction of trees in the southwestern plains of the United States. E. C. Burnett, associated with Professor Jameson in the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution, brought with him and read to the club a copy of a petition presented in 1775 to the faculty of the University by the members of the Senior class, praying that in spite of the opening of the revolutionary war the commencement exercises be public as in the past; and the reply of the faculty thereto, couched in dignified terms and extolling the virtues of patriotism at great length, but containing in the closing sentence a categorical denial of the prayer of the Seniors. A. D. Call has been a superintendent of schools and is now executive director of the American Peace Society. L. E. Truesdell and Reginald L. Brown are members of the editorial staff of the Census Bureau, and C. P. Smith is in the same bureau engaged in the field work involving a study of municipal accounting at first hand. E. F. Weikert is an examiner in the Patent Office and is studying law. Henry M. Barry is the secretary of Senator LeBaron B. Colt of Rhode Island. G. H. Clement is an auditor of the Treasury Dept. G. A. Anthony is in charge of the design, construction, maintenance and management of vessels of the United States used in civil pursuits, many of them especially designed for particular purposes. A. F. Westcott is professor of English at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. W. C. Carpenter has been business manager of the American Journal of International Law and connected with the arbitration of a claim against Venezuela before the Hague court of arbitration, and is now practicing law. C. A. Nolan is in the division of the civil service commission concerned with the appointment of rural delivery postmen, and is studying law at the same time.

At the close of these remarks, the club joined in singing Auld Lang Syne and adjourned for the year.

W. Clayton Carpenter, Secretary

SPEAKERS AT THE CELEBRATION

William Peterson, LL. D., Vice Chancellor of McGill University, is to be the principal speaker at Brown University on October 15, 1914. He will give the University address preceding the conferring of honorary degrees.

Monday, October 12, is to be devoted to the celebration of the religious history of Brown University. The Right Reverend Frederick Burgess of the class of '73, Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, will give the principal address on "The

Relation of the University to the Christian Ministry." Other speakers at the session on Monday devoted to the general subject of "Religious Education" will be the Right Rev. James DeW. Perry, Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island, President Isaac Sharpless of Haverford College, President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College, and President Edgar Y. Mullins of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

TO THE CLASS SECRETARIES

The alumni of Brown are such a modest company that they can rarely be induced to send to the Monthly personal items regarding themselves. It is therefore with great and unnecessary difficulty that the editors bring together from many sources the items which they present from month to month in these columns. They feel sure that they do not obtain half the news that this department of the Monthly should present. They do their best, but they are constantly thwarted by the strenuous modesty of four thousand shy Brunonians, each eager to hear about all the others, but shunning for himself the publicity of print. So the editors appeal to the class secretaries to come to their rescue. Let each secretary see to it that no number of the Monthly appears without some recognition of his class in this department. We are not asking the secretaries to manufacture news, but we do not believe that there is one of the last fifty classes that will not furnish ten legitimate news items a year; some will furnish many times that number. Will the secretaries make sure that we get these items? Meanwhile if any alumnus can so overcome his shyness—or is it only awe of the editorial we?—as to communicate with the editors directly, they will be grateful to him for doing so.

Faculty

"Who reads an American book?" Certainly, the English critic is warming to one such. Of Professor Manatt's *Aegean Days* the Cambridge Review says:

"Every scene is living, every man and woman he meets is real, so that like Odysseus we see in this book the cities of many men and learn something of their minds. It is a book to which one could come back, which one would wish one's friends to read—it is so human, so Greek, and so delightful from cover to cover."

J. Ansel Brooks, Associate Professor of Mechanics at Brown University, lectured March 2, before the Graduate School of Columbia University on "Scientific Management."

Professor W. H. Kénerson gave, March 4, 6, 11, three lectures in the course on fire insurance engineering given this winter in the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University.

President Faunce spoke in chapel, March 5, on "The courtesies and loyalties of life."

Professor Johnson gave, March 5, before the Cercle Français a talk entitled, "Une promenade en Espagne."

Professor Dunning spoke on "The Mexican situation" at the "Junior" smoker in the Brown Union, March 9.

Professor Archibald contributes to the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society two articles: "Mathematical models," and "Some mathematical booklet series."

Professor Manatt spoke before the Philological Club, March 17, on "Pindar's Fourth Pythian Ode: An Interpretation."

Professor Koopman spoke before the Unitarian Club of Providence, March 18, on "Ancient and Modern Books and the Invention of Printing."

Born, March 17, to Mr. and Mrs. George Parker Winship, a son, George Parker Winship, Jr.

We understand that the first American consignment of Professor Manatt's *Aegean Days* was sold out in about two weeks.

There was a meeting in Boston, on February 28, of the Advisory Committee for the College Appointment Bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Dean King is a member of the Advisory Committee and attended this meeting. She also attended the annual meeting of the Religious Education Association in New Haven, on March 5. A tea was given March 6, by Dean King, to the delegates to the Annual Hygiene Conference of New England Women's Colleges.

Alumni

1830

Adoniram B. Judson, 1859, writes as follows: My friend and shipmate in the Navy, Dr. Robert T. Edes, Harvard, 1858, writes that his father, Richard Sullivan Edes, graduated at Brown in 1830. He was a Sophomore when Dr. Wayland succeeded Dr. Messer in the presidency. One of his college pranks was the posting up of two drawings, one of old Dr. Messer represented as an old fellow asleep in his chaise, the reins dropping from his hands while the horse grazed by the road side. The other was Dr. Wayland sitting up in his new gig with the reins tightly drawn over a brisk roadster. No copies were preserved. The idea conveyed of course was that the new president was too severe, a criticism not altogether unjust perhaps, for it is related that the author of this mild offence narrowly escaped expulsion. My friend, visiting Bristol a few years ago, heard this story from a distant relative, and it agreed with what his father had told him.

1854

Charles C. Morgan, Esq., ex-'54, of Nashua, N. H., has presented to the University for its general collection and for the Alumni Room

copies of his two volumes, "A Lawyer's Brief on the Atonement" and "Variety Papers."

1855

David W. Hoyt delivered a lecture before the Rhode Island Historical Society March 24, entitled "Educational Reminiscences."

1861

Amasa M. Eaton delivered a lecture before the Rhode Island Historical Society, March 17, on "General Greene and the Campaign in Rhode Island."

Henry S. Burrage, D. D., State Historian of Maine, has been engaged for some time in the preparation of a volume entitled "The Beginnings of Colonial Maine." The work covers the period from 1602, when Gosnold appeared on the coast of Maine, soon to be followed by Pring, Waymouth, the Popham colonists and others, until 1658, when Massachusetts succeeded in extending her jurisdiction over the Maine settlements. Careful research, especially during the last half century, has brought to light valuable original materials for such a volume, and of these materials large use has been made. The Province of Maine was under royalist and Church of England influences in the period, and the writer has continually kept in view the great movement toward democracy in England at the same time, without which the beginnings of colonization in Maine and Massachusetts cannot rightly be understood. The work makes a volume of more than four hundred pages, and is extensively illustrated. It is published by the State.

1863

General William Ames died at his home in Providence, March 8, after a month's illness. William Ames was born in Providence May 15, 1842, the second son of Samuel and Mary Throop (Dorr) Ames. After preparation in the Providence public schools he entered Brown in 1859, remaining two years. In 1861, at the age of 19, he enlisted. June 6, 1861 he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of the Second Rhode Island Regiment of Volunteers, the first infantry command in Rhode Island to serve for the whole war. For his efficient service during the Bull Run campaign he was promoted, Oct. 25, 1861, to be First Lieutenant. The following spring and summer he took an active part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg and Malvern Hill. He shared in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mills, and also of Savage Station, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill and the second battles of Bull Run and Chantilly. July 24, 1862, he was promoted to a captaincy. He continued with the Second Rhode Island until Jan. 28, 1863, when he was made Major of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, then on duty in South Carolina. He was at the siege of Fort Sumter and for five months was commandant at Fort Pulaski on the Savannah river. March 22, 1864, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Rhode Island, and with his regiment bore the chief part of the bombardment of Charleston, Fort Sumter and Morris Island. He was appointed chief of artillery of the Department of the South, September 27, 1864, and on Oct. 10, became Colonel of his regiment. In

that capacity he served under Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore and Gen. John G. Foster, and was engaged in many detached skirmishes and expeditions. He commanded the artillery brigade in the battles of Honey Hill and Deveau Neck, S. C., in the spring of 1865. At the close of the war he was breveted Brigadier General of volunteers. After the war he returned to Rhode Island and entered the office of the Allen Print Works. April 21, 1870, he was appointed by President U. S. Grant to the office of Collector of United States Internal Revenue, First Revenue District of Rhode Island. In May, 1872, he was elected a member of the Common Council from the Third Ward. He resigned as Collector June 12, 1875, to become agent and manager of the Fletcher Manufacturing Company. He was elected President and Treasurer of the Fletcher corporation in 1904. He was chosen to the Common Council in 1882 and elected First Representative in the Legislature from Providence in 1898. In 1912 the Fletcher Manufacturing Company entered a combination called the International Braid Company, of which Gen. Ames became the vice president while continuing at the head of the Fletcher Manufacturing Company. He was president of the Blackstone Canal National Bank for almost a generation; a director and member of the finance committee of the Providence Washington Insurance Company, a director of the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company of Rhode Island, a trustee and member of the finance committee of the Rhode Island Hospital, and was senior warden of St. Stephen's Church for more than 30 years. He was a member of the Hope, Agawam Hunt, Scantum and University Clubs. One of his most conspicuous public services was on the State House Commission, of which he had been a member from its creation in 1890. He was restored to his class in the University with the degree of A. M. by a special vote in 1891. His father was Chief Justice of Rhode Island, and was known as "the great judge." His mother was a sister of Thomas Wilson Dorr, whom the People's party elected Governor of the State in 1842. She also was a sister of Ann A. (Dorr) Ives, wife of Moses Brown Ives. Gen. Ames married, Nov. 8, 1870, Harriette Fletcher Ormsbee of Providence. They had three children, of whom two survive, John O. Ames of Providence and Harriette Fletcher, married to Frank Mauran of Philadelphia.

1864

Judge Luther White died, March 15, at his home in Chicopee, Mass. He was taken suddenly ill March 10, after conducting the Chicopee police court as usual in the morning. He was born in Granby, Mass., September 2, 1841, the son of Andrew and Philena (Stebbins) White. He was prepared for college at the Chicopee high school and Williston seminary. After graduation from Brown he studied law in Charlestown in the office of Charles Robinson, brother of ex-Gov. George D. Robinson. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and went to Springfield, where he began his practice in the office of Wells & Soule. He returned to Chicopee in 1870 and began to practice alone. October 5, 1872, he married Miss Mary J. Hadley, daughter of Moses C. Hadley. Mrs. White died October 6, 1912. They had one

daughter, who survives them. Judge White became active in public affairs in Chicopee while it was still a town. He was president of the councilmen soon after Chicopee became a city in 1891. He was also a member of the school committee for a number of years and trustee of the public library. After serving for many years as associate judge, he was appointed judge in 1903. He also held the office of city solicitor from that year until 1912. He was active in business. For two years he was secretary of the Ames manufacturing company and for five years its treasurer. He was also vice-president of the Overman wheel company for ten years. For many years he was associated with Lewis M. Ferry in the fire insurance business. Later he was a director of the Ames sword company and of the Chicopee gas light company. Judge White always attended the Third Congregational church. Among the organizations of which he was a member were the Brown University Club of Springfield, the American Bar Association, and the Hampden county Bar.

1865

Professor George Harrison Durand of Yankton College has published a volume: "Joseph Ward of Dakota," in which he portrays the career of the founder and first president of Yankton College. The volume contains 252 pages and is illustrated with portraits and views.

1870

Dr. Marcus Morton Johnson of Hartford died at the St. Francis Hospital in Hartford March 15, after a long illness. He was born in Malone, N. Y., April 21, 1844. His parents were Marvin L. and Polly (Chapman) Johnson. His grandfather, Leonard Johnson, was one of the pioneer residents of Malone. Joshua Chapman, Sr., his great grandfather, fought in the Revolution, enlisting at West Springfield, Mass. Dr. Johnson's preparatory education was received at Franklin Academy, Malone, N. Y. After leaving Brown he became instructor in mathematics and sciences in the Connecticut Institution at Suffield. He received the degree of M. D. in 1887, obtaining the Valentine Mott gold medal, the highest award for excellence in anatomy and dissection, from the University of New York. The following year he served as house surgeon in the Hartford Hospital. The next two years were spent in study under eminent surgeons in Edinburgh, London, Vienna and Berlin. On returning to Hartford in 1880 he made surgery his special line of work. He was the first physician to use bichloride of mercury in the treatment of diphtheria. He erected, in 1896, one of the finest sanatoriums in the East. He was a member of the American Medical Association and of the city, county and State medical societies in Connecticut; surgeon of St. Francis Hospital, a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and many fraternal organizations, including Sons of the American Revolution, Connecticut Society; Washington Commandery, Knights Templars, and St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M. He was president of the board of trustees of the Connecticut Literary Institution, of the Brown University Club of the Connecticut Valley for two years and a charter member of the University Club. He was first physician and surgeon of the Gov-

ernor's Foot Guard 1879-1900, and house physician at the Hartford Hospital in 1877-78. He maintained the Hartford Free Dispensary, which he founded in 1882, for many months at his own expense and treated charity patients at his private office. He was the author of important medical papers. He married Helen Lucinda Lyman Feb. 14, 1884. Besides his widow and two daughters, he leaves his mother, who lives in East Somerville, Mass., at the age of 103 years, a sister and two brothers. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity.

1881

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson of 86 Rodney st., Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Fannie Louise Jackson, to Rev. Dr. William Sheafe Chase, rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn.

1883

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, D. D., author of "In His Steps," spoke in chapel Feb. 24. His topic was "Personality."

Rev. Richard Otis Sherwood died in Attleboro, Mass., March 6, after an illness of more than two years. He was born in Ridgefield, Ct., Sept. 3, 1854, the son of Daniel N. and Laura S. (Gray) Sherwood. He was prepared for college by private study. He was graduated from Newton in 1886, and was ordained to the Baptist ministry in the same year. He was pastor of the Baptist church, North Abington, Mass., 1886-90; Adams, Mass., 1880-93; South Norwalk, Conn., 1893-98; Somerville, Mass., 1898-1905; Attleboro, Mass 1905-1911. He was clerk of the Berkshire Baptist Association 1892-93; Fairfield County Baptist Association, 1895-98; director of the Conn. Baptist Convention 1897-98; Mass. Baptist Missionary Society, 1901-11; treasurer of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Boston and Vicinity 1902-11, secretary 1907-11; clerk of the Boston North Baptist Association 1903. He married Annie S. Easton, June 15, 1886. They had four daughters, Carrie Grace, Vera Hazel, Elizabeth Ellis, and Laura Gray. He was active in religious journalism and was the author of numerous reports and sermons.

1884

Edwin Lehman Johnson of Memphis, Tenn., has been elected an official chemist of the Memphis Merchants Exchange.

1886

Arthur Leonard Wadsworth is field editor of the Pacific Baptist, with address at 710 El Centro st., So. Pasadena, Cal.

1888

Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, D. D., has been chosen Secretary of the Religious Work Department of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

1889

Vernon P. Squires, head of the Department of English at the University of North Dakota, has been chosen dean of the College of Liberal Arts of the university.

Mellinger E. Henry is the active chairman of the membership committee of the Association of Teachers of English of New Jersey.

1890

Rev. Arthur Warren Smith has recently given

addresses before a Chicago medical association and Colgate Theological Seminary.

1893

President Meiklejohn of Amherst gave, March 11, the concluding address in this season's vespers services in Sayles Hall. He presented a criticism of the individualism of our time. In the evening he held a conference for undergraduates on "A liberal curriculum."

1896

The University Press, Oxford, has published "Nazareth and the Beginnings of Christianity; a new view based upon philological evidence, with critical appendices, including unnoticed precanonical readings; a discussion of the birthplace of Jesus; and the text of what is to be believed to be the hitherto undiscovered source of the prophecy, that the Messiah 'should be called a Nazarene;' by Champlin Burrage, B. Litt., librarian of Manchester College, Oxford."

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Vose, of Brookline, Mass., a son, Herbert Phelps Vose.

1897

A second revised and enlarged edition has appeared of "Manual of Mental and Physical Tests" by Professor Guy Montrese Whipple of Cornell University.

1898

The name of Luke J. Kavanaugh, district attorney of Arapahoe County, Colorado, appeared in a brief list of successful graduates of Denver University Law School "especially worthy of recognition" cited in an article in a recent edition of the Denver University Clarion. The law school has about 1000 alumni.

George L. Drowne, A. T., of Providence, spent a portion of last month lecturing in New Hampshire on The Development of the Novel.

Born, March 8, to Dr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Burrage, of Portland, Me., a second son, William Champlin Burrage.

1899

Born, Feb. 22, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Brigham of Worcester, a daughter, Elizabeth Brigham.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hull of Englewood, N. J., a daughter, Helen Carrique. Mrs. Hull was Bertha Augusta Buffington, '05.

1900

L. G. Painter is professor of English in the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, Columbus, Miss.

Charles H. Porter is treasurer of the Massachusetts Single Tax League. He has recently published articles: "The Single Tax: The Handwriting on the Wall;" "Untaxing the Manufacturers and Merchants."

1901

At a meeting of the Brown Biological Society, March 18, Harold L. Madison, curator of the Roger Williams Park Museum, gave a stereopticon talk on "Modern Museums."

Rev. Herbert B. Hutchins, A. M. 1901, of Lewiston, Me., has removed to Old Mystic, Ct., where he becomes stated supply of the First Baptist church for an indefinite time. This is

the oldest Baptist church in the State, having been founded in 1705. Mr. Hutchins was pastor of the church several years before going to Lewiston.

1902

Born, March 1, to Rev. and Mrs. Wesley A. Paige of Swampscott, Mass., a son, Charles Warren Paige.

Miss Mabelle Gifford Kingsbury and James Bancroft Littlefield were married Feb. 28, in the Central Congregational Church, Providence, by the pastor, Rev. Gaius G. Atkins. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Mrs. Herbert Scoville of New York. The best man was Mr. Charles Miner Stearns of Princeton, N. J. The ushers were the bridegroom's brothers, Messrs. Henry Littlefield of Buffalo, N. Y., and Ivory Littlefield, '09, of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield will live at 109 Arlington av., Providence.

Thomas Edmund Burt Pope has left the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., and has gone to the Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis. His address is 453 Woodstock place.

1903

Rev. Percival R. Bakeman spoke in chapel Feb. 27, on "The Great Awakening in China."

1904

Rev. Hsley Boone, who has been for three years an assistant in the publication of "Missions," has become assistant editor of the "Standard," the Chicago Baptist weekly. Mr. Boone received his early education in Brooklyn, N. Y., the city of his birth, but left the grammar school for business. After two years on a New York daily and one as an accountant, he entered Davidson College, North Carolina. The next year he entered Brown University, being graduated in 1904, and in the fall of that year entered Newton Theological Institution. Upon the completion of his theological course he was granted the Turner fellowship at Newton for two years, during the second of which he was instructor in the New Testament department. While at Newton, Mr. Boone received both the bachelor's and master's degree in theology. Upon leaving Newton in 1909, he joined the editorial staff of the Bible Study Publishing Company and for two years was engaged in editorial and authorship work, and since then has been associated with Missions. Ever since his apprenticeship on the reporting staff of a New York daily, Mr. Boone has kept in touch with journalism and publishing. In addition to newspaper and magazine articles, he has edited "College Hill Verse," "Elements in Baptist Development," and a Sunday-school teachers' manual. He is author of "The Conquering Christ," a missionary course for senior Sunday-school classes, now being published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

James J. McKenna is with the legal department of the New England Casualty Co. at the home office in Boston

1905

A service of recognition of Rev. Willard Leslie Pratt, pastor of the First Baptist church, Rockland, Me., was held Feb. 19.

The address of W. A. Read is 39 Mt. Everett st., Dorechester, Mass.

The address of Lucien S. Hyde is 257 Bement ave., West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Brown spirit of true graduate calibre held sway at the West Side Club a few weeks ago, when 20 members of the class of 1905 "came back" to attend the annual reunion and supper. The occasion proved a success in every particular. Leonard W. Cronkhite, former Rhodes scholar at Oxford, presided as toastmaster, and after the cigars had been lighted addressed the members. Among other things he suggested that the Alumni Monthly devote more space to the doings of graduates, and that a quarterly booklet, similar to that issued by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, be printed. The following responded to toasts: George B. Bullock, "Revolution;" William G. Meader, "The Income Tax;" F. E. Marble, "The Problem of No License;" Charles Z. Alexander, "The Law's Delays;" Allyn L. Brown, "Domestic Economy;" Ernest F. Lewis, "The World at Large." A feature of the evening was an original poem by "Jack" McGough, entitled "The Muzzling of Charlie." Those "out" were David Davidson, William G. Meader, Chester C. Waters, George B. Bullock, Frank E. Marble, Edwin S. Goodwin, Frank G. Howard, Chester C. Greene, Leonard W. Cronkhite, Charles Z. Alexander, John McGough, Ernest F. Lewis, Floyd Doughty, Robert I. Jamieson, Ralph D. Kettner, J. C. Millard, Allyn L. Brown, William A. Spicer, Jr., John S. Palmer, 2nd, Charles L. Robinson.

1906

Dr. George B. Corcoran is practicing in West Springfield, Mass. His office address is 30 Park st.

Born, Feb. 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Larry of James Creek, Pa., a son, Heath Larry.

1909

Thomas P. Ayer had an article in the Library Journal for January on the "Administration of Library Binding."

R. F. Chambers, Ph. D., '12, is studying at Frieburg. He expects to go to Goettingen in April to study a semester under Tamman in physical chemistry and under Zsigmondy in colloidal chemistry.

Henry F. Cook is in charge of the Junior Department of the Recreation Centre of Trinity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and is pursuing a special course of study at Columbia University. His address is 157 Montague st., Brooklyn.

Chester L. Nourse is mechanical engineer for the Fiberloid Co. at Indian Orchard, Mass.

1910

George H. McGurty is now connected with the Providence Bank, Scranton, Penn.

John P. Hartigan is associated with the law firm of Barney and Lee, Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence.

The marriage of Miss Mary Peyton Cottrell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Augustus Cottrell, and Richard Day Allen took place Dec. 22, in All Saints Memorial Church Providence.

The bride, escorted by her father, was met at the altar by the bridegroom and his brother, Edgar Allen, who acted as best man. Miss Edith Cottrell, sister of the bride, attended as maid of honor, and the ushers were Arthur Allen, brother of the groom, Ray C. Smith and Edwin Johnson, teachers at the Pawtucket High School, and James Russell McKay of Youngstown, O., of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, of which Mr. Allen is a member. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Arthur M. Aucock, D. D. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are living at 33 Phillips st.

1911

William C. Giles was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar Feb. 19, and will practice in the office of Walter S. Robinson, at 500 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

Foster V. Young is in business with his brother, Judson O. Young, at 72 Carew st., Springfield, Mass.

1912

A. Collins Ladner is connected with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.

John Winterich is with the Springfield Republican.

The wedding of Miss Mildred Chambers, daughter of the late Mr. William S. Chambers, and Mr. Wyman Pendleton took place March 4, at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. John R. Tillinghast on Courtland st. Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton will spend their honeymoon in the South, and on their return will live at 105 Keene street.

D. J. Donovan is now associated with the law firm of O'Brien, Malevinsky & Driscoll, 1482 Broadway, New York, and is enrolled at the New York University Law School. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Driscoll are both Brown graduates of the classes of 1898 and 1906 respectively. Mr. Donovan's residence is 106 West 94th st., New York city.

J. F. J. McGehearty is connected with Swift and Co.'s construction department at their Fort Worth plant, Texas.

W. S. Deming has a letter in the Springfield Republican of March 10, in which he expresses his disbelief in the existence of any wide-spread spirit of sedition in India.

W. Earle Sprackling has been selected to act as assistant football coach at Brown under E. N. Robinson next year.

1913

James H. Readio is assistant chemist at the New Bedford Gas Works, New Bedford, Mass.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Flora Buckingham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus M. Buckingham, to Mr. Russell W. Field, of Warren.

Alumnae

1901

Miss Lilla Rogers Birge is at the head of the German Department in the East Orange High School.

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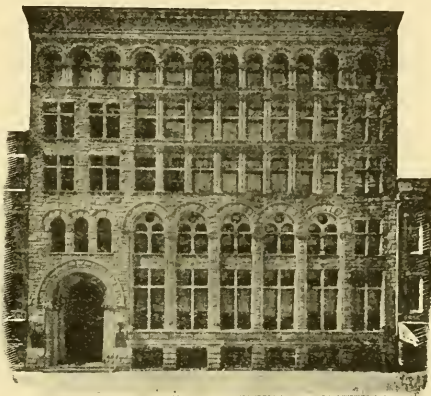
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Shall Poe's Letters Come to Brown?

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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