

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

• 1914 - 1915 •

B R O W N A L U M N I M O N T H L Y

VOL. XV

NOVEMBER, 1914

NO. 4

CELEBRATION NUMBER



ILLUSTRATED

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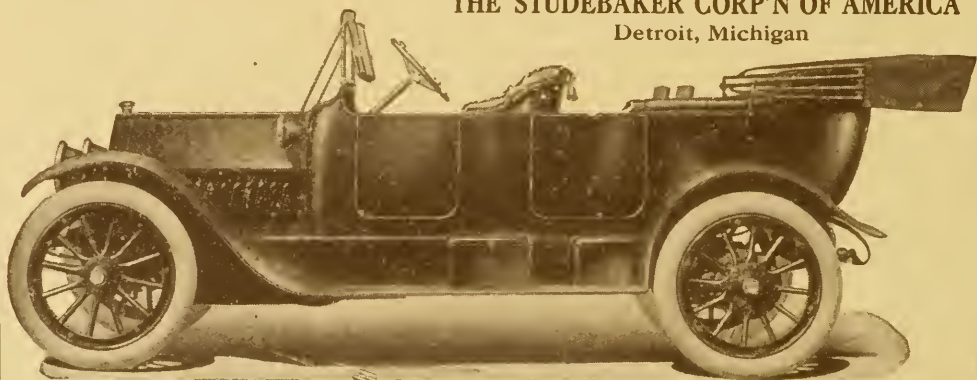
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We offer to depositors every facility which their balances, business and responsibility warrant

OVER THE 1000 MARK

For the first time in the history of Brown the university registration exceeds 1000. On October 14 the following figures were recorded:

Graduate Department,	102
Seniors,	156
Juniors,	151
Sophomores,	173
Freshmen,	193
Special Students,	32
Women's College,	204
	1011

NOTES OF THE MONTH

The Second football team played Worcester Academy at Worcester, Oct. 3, and was beaten 14-6. Last year the score in favor of Worcester was 19-0.

The Second football team tied Dean Academy, 7-7, Oct. 16.

Johnston, shortstop, has been elected baseball captain for next season. He is the first Junior to be so honored in several years.

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INCORPORATED 1801

Capital	-	-	-	\$500,000
Surplus	-	-	-	\$750,000

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Certificates of deposit issued
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New business invited

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

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"EASTWOOD" Play Shoes for Children.

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

"PAGE & SHAW" Chocolates and Bon Bons.

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

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

Gladding's = = Providence

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Six Weeks, July 6---August 15

Exceptional opportunities this year for the study of *English Literature and Recent Continental Drama, Economics, Chemistry and Mathematics.*

Special features include Folk and Aesthetic Dancing, Fine Arts, Music and the Festival.

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Why you should take the Brown Alumni Monthly

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

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

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

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

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

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BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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VOL. XV

PROVIDENCE, R. I., NOVEMBER, 1914

No. 4



HOPE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY HALL.

BROWN UNIVERSITY IN 1823

From a wood engraving lent to the Alumni Monthly by Mrs. Charles W. Bowen of Providence.

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED BY BROWN

The 37 honorary degrees conferred by Brown University in connection with the celebration of the 150th anniversary, together with President Faunce's characterizations, are as follows:

LL. D., Abbott Lawrence Lowell, (President of Harvard University), honored representative of our oldest university, leading it to express in new forms its perpetual care for the soul of youth.

LL. D., Lyon Gardiner Tyler, (President of the College of William and Mary), for a quarter century administrator of our second colonial college, holding it true to the traditions of the South-

land and the service of the nation.

LL. D., Edgar Fahs Smith, (Provost of the University of Pennsylvania), trained investigator and teacher, faithful administrator of an ancient trust.

LL. D., John Grier Hibben, (President of Princeton University), teacher of philosophy, head of the university which gave us at Brown our first President and our inspiring example.

LL. D., Jacob Gould Schurman, (President of Cornell University), philosopher, publicist, educator, training thousands for the service of the republic.

LL. D., William Peterson, (Principal

of McGill University), trained in the old world to train men in the new, deriving from ancient classics the skill to shape modern life.

LL. D., Arthur Twining Hadley, (President of Yale University), scholar, educator and publicist, uniting the world of scholarship with the world of action.

LL. D., Nicholas Murray Butler, (President of Columbia University), teacher, editor, executive, applying with rare skill philosophical principles to education and to government.

LL. D., M. Carey Thomas, (President of Bryn Mawr College), in the higher education of women a courageous, efficient and honored leader.

LL. D., Alexander Crombie Humphreys, (President of Stevens Institute), leader in the training of young engineers in applied science and devotion to the public good.

LL. D., Frank Johnson Goodnow, (President of the Johns Hopkins University), recently adviser to an awakened empire, now returning as leader of a university to which all American colleges are happily in debt.

LL. D., Howard Edwards, (President of Rhode Island State College), head of a sister institution, disseminating knowledge of practical arts throughout our State.

LL. D., Carl Copping Plehn, (Professor in the University of California), some time student in Brown University, now teacher and guide in principles of taxation and finance to a great university and a great commonwealth.

Litt. D., Frank William Taussig, (Professor in Harvard University), distinguished student, author and teacher in the ever-expanding field of economic science.

Litt. D., Paul Shorey, (Professor in the University of Chicago), representative of classic culture, translating for an industrial age the undying message of the Greek.

Litt. D., John Franklin Jameson, (of the Carnegie Institution), leader in his-

torical research, once professor at Brown, now teacher of teachers throughout the land.

Litt. D., John Matthews Manly, (Professor in the University of Chicago), scholarly interpreter and inspiring teacher.

Sc. D., Simon Flexner, (of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research), leader and organizer of medical research, constructive critic of medical education.

Sc. D., Louis Agricola Bauer, (of the Carnegie Institution), student of the magnetic forces of the earth, compassing land and sea to discover the mysterious laws by which our globe is controlled.

D. D., George Angier Gordon, (Minister of the Old South Congregational Church, Boston), through Scottish boyhood and American manhood keeping the faith, announcing in clear tones to all the world the prophet's vision.

D. D., George Hodges, (Dean of Episcopal School), educator and inspirer of preachers, training men to utter the ancient message in modern tongues.

D. D., Charles Reynolds Brown, (Dean of the Yale School of Religion), preacher of the old faiths in new light, able organizer of the first School of Religion within the American Church.

D. D., Shailer Mathews, (Dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School), author, teacher, administrator, chosen representative of the federated churches of America.

D. D., Austen Kennedy DeBlois, (Minister of the First Baptist Church, Boston), minister of historic churches East and West, keeping the scholar's aim through years of Christian toil.

A. M., John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., student of social ills, unspoiled by fortune, steadfast in support of charity, education and religion.

Litt. D., William Cunningham, (Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, England), honored teacher of religious faith and economic history, representing here the university which trained Roger Williams and many of the early leaders in American life.

Litt. D., James Ford Rhodes, historian and man of letters, whose pen illuminates all the paths the nation has trod.

Litt. D., Herbert Putnam, (Librarian of Congress), devoted and trusted guardian of a nation's books.

LL. D., Clarke Howard Johnson, Chief Justice of our commonwealth, whose patience, integrity and knowledge assure righteous judgment to all.

LL. D., Robert Cooper Smith, (K. C., of Montreal), practitioner and teacher of law, eloquent interpreter of the rights and duties of men.

LL. D., Stephen Ostrom Edwards, (of Edwards and Angell, attorneys, Providence, and Trustee of the University), skilled interpreter of the law, public servant without public office, trusted counsellor of the university.

LL. D., William Howard Taft, promoted from the White House to the professor's chair, retiring from the one amid universal expressions of good will, and welcomed to the other by all the scholars of the land.

LL. D., Romulo S. Naon, (Ambassador from Argentina), a leader of the South American republics, mediator when war impends, interpreter and friend in days of peace.

LL. D., Frederico Alfonso Pezet, (Minister from Peru), diplomatic representative of the land whose fateful history we read in youth, in whose developing resources and friendly attitude we rejoice.

LL. D., LeBaron Bradford Colt, (Senator from Rhode Island), experienced and learned Judge, carrying judicial temper and training into halls of legislation.

LL. D., John Bassett Moore, (Professor in Columbia University), counsellor of our Government, teacher of that international law which, when it shall have might as it has right, will establish among the warring nations an enduring peace.

LL. D., Andrew Carnegie, organizer of industry, leader in philanthropy, consistent and tireless advocate of international arbitration and the federation of the world.

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

The great celebration is over. The most successful anniversary observance in the history of Brown University has been carried through to the satisfaction of all concerned. Every graduate of Brown has been quickened in his filial pride and devotion by the five-day functions and festivities from Sunday, October 11, to Thursday, October 15.

Congratulations and gratitude are due the committees for their admirable work. They labored long and hard for the results they obtained. For months they gave a large share of their time and thought to the fitting commemoration of Brown's one-hundred and fiftieth birthday.

The celebration was conducted with remarkable smoothness. There were no distressing omissions or delays. It was

generally noted, moreover, that every item in the long and varied programme was in excellent taste. The feeling of propriety and dignity was constantly maintained, even in the lighter numbers.

The university was put to no expense for the celebration. Friends of Brown contributed the entire amount required. No official statement of this amount has been printed, but we think it is not improper to report a current rumor that it reached \$30,000. We can easily believe this to be true. For instance, there were more than fifty members of the Mendelssohn Glee Club to be transported from New York and entertained while in Providence, and the expense cannot have been much less than a thousand dollars. The club gave its services—and incidentally one of the finest concerts the people of

Providence have ever heard. No feature of the celebration has elicited more genuine and spontaneous praise.

Fair weather continued throughout the celebration. This was a factor of inestimable importance. All the outdoor events occurred not only in sunny but in mild temperatures. And the morning after the last day of the celebration, the rains descended and the floods came!

The decorations were particularly attractive. College Hill, from Benefit street to Prospect, was festooned with great ropes of laurel. These lined the street and crossed it, being draped from the trolley poles. Upon the marble balustrade of the John Hay Library, and on the many posts of the campus fence, along George, Prospect and Waterman streets, were wooden tubs of evergreen and autumn berries. On Tuesday evening, the campus was illuminated, as on Class Day nights, and in addition University Hall was ablaze with candle-light, after the fashion of the pre-electric era on festival occasions, eight candles being lighted in each window. The effect was singularly charming.

The decorations throughout the city, indeed, were noteworthy. The State and city flags were kept at full mast during the entire celebration. Private houses displayed the national and college colors, and so did many of the shops in the bus-

iness section of the city. Westminster street was gay with the stars and stripes and Brown flags. Dimond's department store flung out Brown flags from all its upper stories, and the Outlet had a great sign which read: "1764. All honor and glory to Brown. 1914." The Preston and Rounds Company made an exhibit of books by Brown authors in one of its show windows, and everywhere one went the college pennons were to be seen. It was a fine demonstration of good will on the part of the community.

The first of the special events of the week was the service at the meeting house on Sunday afternoon, at which President Faunce preached an inspiring anniversary sermon. The church, which has recently been renovated at a cost of several thousand dollars, was filled with an appreciative congregation. On Monday, as on the preceding Friday and Saturday also, the Pageant of Warren was given at "Maxwelton" in that town. Many scenes of interest to Brown graduates were presented, including the arrival of the first student on horseback from Newport. Dr. Watjen, '90, of Warren took the part of President Manning in the pageant, which was thoroughly successful. Altogether about 900 persons participated and the financial results, we understand, were satisfactory to the First Baptist Church of Warren, which guaranteed the expenses.

BROWN'S RELIGIOUS HISTORY

The religious side of the history of Brown University was the theme of Monday's exercises both morning and afternoon in Sayles Hall. The speakers represented the four religious denominations associated in the founding of the college, and were Bishop Frederick Burgess, '73, of Long Island, Rev. George E. Horr, '76, President of the Newton Theological Institution; President Isaac Sharpless of Haverford College, President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College and Bishop Jame-

DeWolf Perry of Rhode Island.

An address by President Edgar Y. Mullins of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville was read by Rev. Henry M. King of this city, Dr. Mullins having been prevented by illness from attending.

The first of the sessions of the day opened at 10:30 with introductory remarks by President Faunce. Rev. Clarence Augustus Barbour, '88, presided. At the afternoon gathering at 2:30 Rev. Thomas Davis Anderson, '74, presided.

DR. FAUNCE'S SERMON

In his sermon on Sunday afternoon, President Faunce compared the university of to-day with the college of Colonial times. He said a broadening and deepening interpretation of the Christian faith, in which the colleges of the Colonial period were conceived, has come with the expansion of those colleges as they have taken their places as the great universities of to-day. Dr. Faunce took as his text: Ps. 121.6, "The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth and forever." He said in part:

"Our thoughts turn back this week to the heroic age of America, when a people poor in purse, exiled from ancient seats of old-world culture, founded their first colleges, establishing nine of them before the American Revolution. The heart of the nation went forth in sacrificial devotion to those nine feeble, struggling schools. 'One of the first things we longed for and looked after', says the quaint narrative, 'was to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity.' And so essential were those colleges to the national life, so indestructible was the principle they enshrined, that all of them—Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Brown, Rutgers, Dartmouth—are to-day alive and vigorous and girding themselves for the centuries to follow. Why were they established? What conviction and impulsion lay behind this efflorescence of colonial life? The impulsion was two-fold—religious faith and devotion to public service.

"In all but one of the nine pre-Revolutionary colleges the dominant impulse was religious faith. To extend that faith among white men or Indians, to nourish it by sound learning, to equip it with a competent ministry, was one great aim of the colonial education. Early New England life was religious to the core. It was true of the builders of our first colleges, as of those who 'groined

the aisles of ancient Rome,' that 'themselves from God they could not free.' But religion is a creative force—the greatest known to history. Whether religion shall create good or evil depends on the kind of religion—create something it must. The worst things in human history are the offspring of religion and the best things as well. Religion has created tyrannies, wars and autocracies, and also cathedrals, hospitals and schools. The moment it ceases to create it begins to die.

"But most religions have given no impulse to learning. They have exalted cultus or ceremony, which can best be performed without analysis. President Wilson rightly affirms that 'scholarship has never been associated with any religion except the religion of Jesus Christ.' But under the Puritan interpretation of Christianity schools were absolutely essential. The Puritans dealt directly with man's intelligence. They reasoned of temperance, righteousness and judgment. They emphasized the intellectual elements in religion, almost to the exclusion of the sensuous or emotional or sacramental. They tested all truth by the Bible, whose vast and varied literature, covering 1500 years of history, demanded high intelligence for its understanding. Such a religion could not thrive except in an atmosphere intellectually keen and bracing. Therefore this ancient meeting house was 'built for the worship of God and to hold Commencements in,' since a worship which consisted in high thinking about the Highest could not survive apart from institutions in which men are trained to think.

"Now a religious origin does one important thing for any institution—it gives it a breadth of outlook and universality of appeal. Religion at least means a sense of the relation of all men and all things to one another and to the infinite. I know how religion has been perverted into sectarianism and has given up to

party what was meant for mankind. Yet a vital religious impulsion ultimately means for any institution release from the petty, the personal and the parochial; it means that all our works shall be 'begun, continued and ended' in God. Such a school cannot be a mere local school, since all who share the religious faith are interested in the enterprise. It is saved from belonging to one party, one race, one stratum of society, since religion overflows all such boundaries. It is saved from crass materialism, since the faith is ever affirming the value of the soul. It is saved from mere bread-and-butter education, since even the most iron-bound church catechism puts in its forefront the sonorous question: 'What is the chief end of man?' An institution that springs out of the heart of faith is necessarily the home of idealism, of universal truths and far horizons, of boundless hope and boundless sacrifice. The astonishing thing about the colonial colleges was the greatness of their ideas co-existing with the slenderness of their resources. That greatness was born of religious faith.

The Brown University charter therefore speaks with the accent of those who have surveyed the past and are planning for the ages to come. When 'liberal' was esteemed a dangerous word—as it still is in some quarters—the charter applied that word to the college that was to be. When 'Catholic' was esteemed a sectarian appellation, the charter claimed the word and fearlessly described the new college as both liberal and Catholic—terms which I think no other college in America has ever used to describe itself. When science—at least in the sense of physical science—was esteemed hostile to the Bible and to morals, our charter calmly announced: 'The public teaching shall in general respect the sciences'. When in one colonial college every teacher was obliged to prove his orthodoxy by subscribing to the Saybrook platform, and in another every teacher must sign the thirty-nine articles before

entering any classroom, our charter quietly insisted: 'There shall never be admitted any religious tests, but all the members hereof shall forever enjoy full, free, absolute, uninterrupted liberty of conscience'—where the legal phrases take on a lyric tone, defying misconstruction and scorning consequence.

THE COLLEGE OF TO-DAY

"The colleges are also coming into a deeper and broader interpretation of the Christian faith. The university in thus declaring its adherence to the Christian religion does not and cannot subscribe to any human creed. It cannot allow any ecclesiastical assembly to prescribe its studies or mould its policy. A university whose standing is annually determined by church authorities or by mass-meetings is an echo and not a leader. The true Christian college must be autonomous, as were and are all the nine colleges founded before the Revolution.

"But just because it is autonomous it realizes its solemn responsibility for promoting the Christian ideal. It say to all Christian churches around it: 'We sprang from your loins and we wish to render all filial honor and service. The phraseology of the classroom may differ from that of the pulpit. The methods of approach must differ. But the human values you care for are dear to us. The cure of souls is our business also. The supremacy of righteousness, the sense of reverence for the unseen, the faith in the eternal issues of human life—these things are our heritage also. We co-operate with you in guiding adolescent minds through perilous intellectual awakening into assurance of the truth. The old-time college was mainly for ministers; the modern college is for the ministering life.'

"This Christian idealism humanizes all study and makes it vital. It prevents the search for truth from becoming mere grubbing after facts hitherto unknown because not worth knowing. It prevents the intellectual isolation of scholars who

have lost the forest in the trees. It prevents the sciences from becoming inhumanities, and saves literature from becoming material for dissection. It sheds over classroom and laboratory and playground 'the light that was never on sea or land,' and in that light the path of duty begins to shine. We see to-day the Christian ideal antagonized, if not suppressed, by whole sections of the modern world—by the perverted philosophy of force, by the arrogant militarism of Europe, by theories that would base all national greatness on

dreadnoughts and battalions.

"Be it ours at a time when civilization itself is shaken by adherence to shallow philosophers and belated ideals—be it ours to bow in new allegiance to the idealism of the fathers, which gave freedom and vigor to the colonial college and to American life. Be it ours to affirm again our faith in the spiritual meaning of the world. Then all the future of our colleges shall be a progressive entrance into the unfolding thought and purpose of God."

THE TORCHLIGHT PARADE

One of the most successful features of the anniversary was the torchlight parade on Tuesday evening. The announcement of this event brought out one of the largest crowds ever seen on the streets of Providence. Along the route of the procession the lines of spectators were practically continuous, and in the downtown district, and in many parts of the East Side residential section also, these lines were several persons deep. The Journal's account says that the spectators "stretched in solid masses along the sidewalks of the various streets" through which the parade passed, "sweeping out into great mobs on Exchange place and Cathedral square." The procession was led by a squad of mounted police, followed by police on foot. Next came nearly the entire National Guard of the State and independent commands, including the First Light Infantry (with its own band) and the Varum Continentals, the former in their handsome dress uniforms, the latter in their Colonial buff and blue.

Behind the American Band came alumni of the classes from 1870 to 1899 clad as students, wearing caps and gowns. The tops of the mortarboards were brown, with white underneath, while the gowns were white with brown trimming. In the line were many of the best-known

graduates of Brown, including college presidents, judges, physicians and business men.

Then came a quick turning back of the years, as the classes of 1900 to 1905 passed clad in the stern Puritan costumes of the first settlers of Providence, the knee breeches, short jackets and sugar-loaf hats of the time being faithfully reproduced.

Quakers, in their quiet gray, were represented by the classes of 1906 to 1908. The classes of 1909 to 1914 were dressed to represent the soldiers of General Lafayette, who occupied University Hall during the Revolutionary War.

Closely following them came their companions in arms of those days, the soldiers of the Continental army, clad in the picturesque uniforms of the time and headed by fife and drum. The Senior class made up this section of the line.

The War of 1812, which drew many of the citizens of the State and students of the college into the ranks, had its share of the procession, the Juniors wearing the uniform of that period.

The Sophomores followed, wearing the uniform of the French sailors of the Revolutionary period, with the white trousers and the red stocking cap.

One of the most striking costumes of the line was that worn by the Freshmen,

who were dressed as Narragansett Indians in gaudy red blankets, their faces copper-color and a single feather stuck jauntily in their simple head-dresses.

At the end of the line came a number of special features representing famous epochs in the college life. There was the crew of 1873, which captured the college championship; the baseball team of 1870, of which Professor Munro was captain and which was the most famous team of its day; "Gentlemen of the Colonial Period," in their ornate dress; "Gentlemen of the early 19th century," with their conspicuous beaver hats and ruffled shirt fronts, and finally a huge catafalque, closely guarded by students, and bearing on top books which were later burned with the old-time Junior ceremonies.

After passing in review at the City Hall, where Governor Pothier, Mayor Gainer and other State and city officials watched it go by, the line went up Weybosset street and countermarched so that each parader might see the pageant at its best.

The formation of the parade was as follows:

Mounted police skirmishers

Platoon of police

Chief Marshal Adj. Gen. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., and staff

MILITARY DIVISION

First C. A. C. Band

First Coast Defence Command, R. I. N. G., Col. Charles E. Tillinghast and Lieut. Col. Alexander H. Johnson, in command of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Seventeenth Companies

Second C. A. C. Band

Second Coast Defence Command, R. I. N. G., Col. Francis Cannon and Lieut. Col. S. Frank Nolan in command of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Companies

First Squadron of Cavalry, Maj. Walter S. Gatchell in command of Troops B, C and A.

Hospital Corps, Capt. Frank A. Fearney in command

Battery A, Field Artillery, Capt. Everitte S. Chaffee in command

Rhode Island Naval Battalion, Commander William C. Bliss in command
Drum Corps, R. I. B. S.

United Train of Artillery, Col. Randolph A. Greene commanding

Fairman's First Light Infantry Band

First Light Infantry Regiment, Col. Harry Cutler in command and with detail of Newport Artillery as guests

Warren Artillery, Col. Frank E. Maxwell in command with two gun carriages

Varnum Continental Fife and Drum Corps
Varnum Continentals

COLLEGE DIVISION

American Brass Band

Classes 1870-1889, in academic costumes of brown and white. Classes 1900-1905, in Puritan dress. Classes 1906-1908, as Quakers. Classes 1909-1914, as French soldiers, who occupied University Hall in Revolutionary War

Fay's Band

Class of 1915, Continental Soldiers

Class of 1916, Soldiers of War of 1812

Class of 1917, French Sailors

Appelle's Band

Class of 1918, American Indians

Special Features:

Crew of 1873

Baseball team of 1870

Gentlemen of Colonial Period

Gentlemen of Early 19th Century

The Junior Burial

Upon the return of the procession up the hill to the college the front and middle campuses blazed forth a glare of light. The Van Wickle gates at the head of College street were not only decorated with laurel, but were outlined in electric lights. Inside the grounds Japanese lanterns, large and small, shed a soft glow beneath the trees and upon the buildings.

On the middle campus there was a bandstand and a concert was given until it was time to apply the torch to the huge pile of boxes and debris which had been gathered in the centre of Lincoln Field.

Previous to the fire there was a display of pictures on a large screen at the southerly end of the middle campus, depicting scenes and men connected with the history of Brown.

Altogether it was a spectacular and satisfying evening to every graduate, undergraduate and friend of the college.

The Sophomores have elected Jasper White captain and George Williamson manager of their football team.

D. T. Gallison, '17, has been chosen leader of the college orchestra. Gallison's specialty is the flute.

PICTURES OF THE CELEBRATION



THE GLEE CLUBS REUNION CONCERT

On the steps of Rockefeller Hall at 5 p. m., Tuesday, October 13



THE ACADEMIC PARADE OF WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14

Provost Smith of Pennsylvania is at the extreme left. Fourth from the left is President Hadley of Yale. Behind him are the Harvard delegates—Francis Rahl (in silk hat) and President Lowell



DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

On the left is seen Senor Pezet, Minister from Peru. Senor Naon, Ambassador from Argentina, is facing the camera near the centre, while ex-President Taft is next to him. Professors Kenerson and Brown of the Brown Faculty follow



THE FINALE OF THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION OF WEDNESDAY

Mr. Justice Hughes, '81, and Secretary Anderson, '74, of the Brown Corporation. Behind the latter is Chancellor Chace, '66, of the University and bringing up the rear of the long procession is Sheriff Wilcox, with silk hat, blue sash and sword



A TRIO ON THE CAMPUS

Ex-President Taft, Ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich and Colonel R. H. I. Goddard. '58



TWO COLLEGE EXECUTIVES

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University and Provost Edgar F. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania, both of whom received degrees



CARL COPPING PLEHN, '88, L.L. D.

Professor of the University of California, honored by his Alma Mater



VERY REV. DEAN CUNNINGHAM

Representative of the University of Cambridge, England



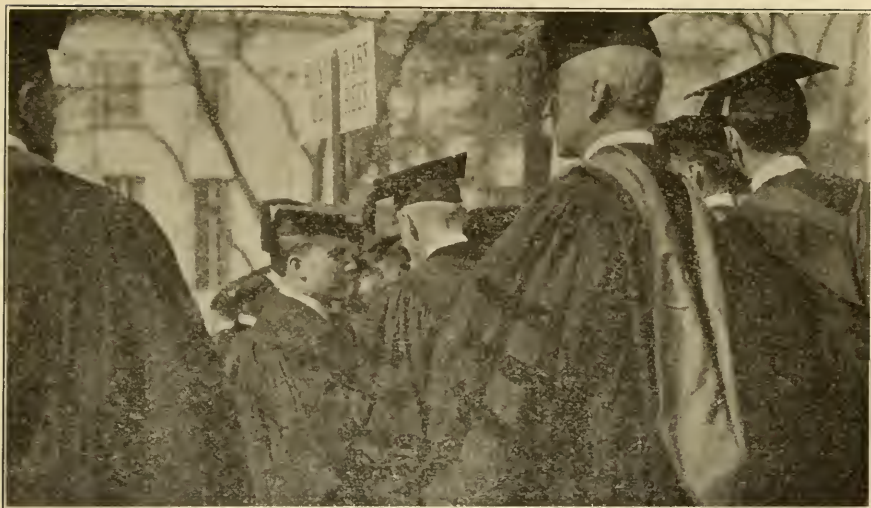
ANOTHER GLIMPSE OF THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION

From left to right: Austin B. Fletcher, James Ford Rhodes, Professor F. W. Taussig of Harvard University, and Professor Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago



FOUR WOMEN EDUCATORS

President Mary E. Woolley, '94, of Mt. Holyoke College; Professor Sarah F. Whiting of Wellesley; Professor Anna A. Cutler of Smith, and President Ellen F. Pendleton of Wellesley



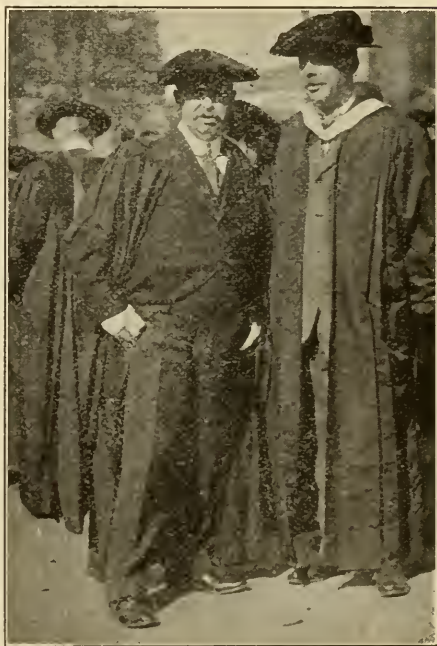
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., '97

Near the centre of the group, his face showing in profile, is the well-known New York philanthropist and financier



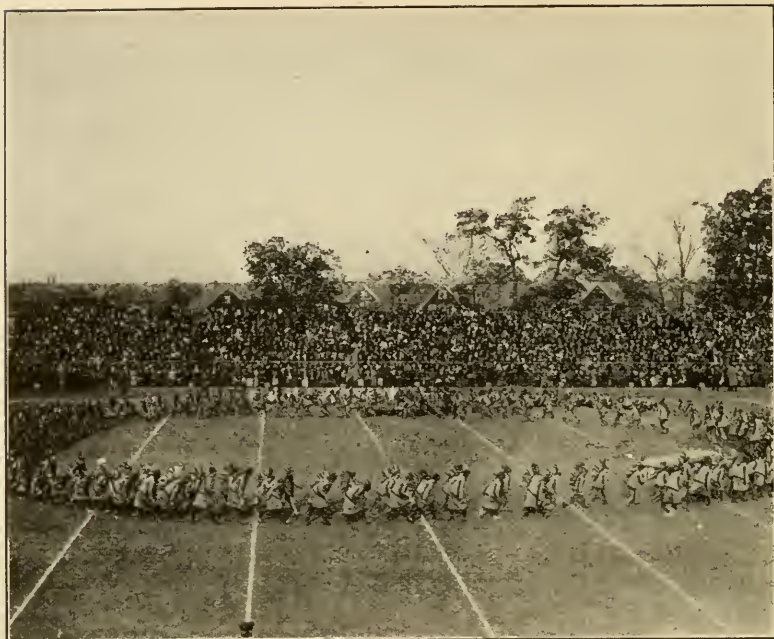
THE CELEBRATION CHAIRMAN

Henry D. Sharpe, '94, Chairman of the Celebration Committee and a Trustee (on the left), is talking to T. F. I. McDonnell, '91



TWO TRUSTEES

Stephen O. Edwards, '79, and Stephen O. Metcalf, '78



INDIAN DANCE AT ANDREWS FIELD

Grammar School Children of Providence in a Charming Pageant previous to the Brown-Wesleyan Football Game, October 15



THE SCOTCH DANCE AT ANDREWS FIELD

ADDRESS BY MR. JUSTICE HUGHES

The academic procession from the campus to the meeting house on the morning of Wednesday, October 14, was by far the longest in the history of Major Joslin's many such parades. There were 1200 in line, including a most distinguished company of collegiate representatives from all over the United States, together with a little group of equally distinguished guests from other countries. The college visitors displayed all the colors of the sunrise in their academic hoods.

At the meeting house Mr. Justice Charles Evans Hughes, '81, of the United States Supreme Court delivered the historical address. He said in part:

"In the rivalry over the choice of a permanent location, Providence carried the day, and the removal to the present site took place in 1770. Here on the 'high and pleasant hill' which memory loves, was soon erected the 'college edifice' which we know as University Hall.

"Just as the collegiate establishment seemed secure in its permanent home, and the number of its students had grown to over 40, the Revolution threatened its destruction. At the close of the year 1776 the college building was taken for a barracks and hospital for the American army, and when, in 1780, it ceased to be needed for this purpose it was at once seized for use as a hospital for the French troops. The building was released in a wretched condition in 1782. During these years, the college exercises were necessarily suspended; but they were reinstated at the earliest opportunity. Starting again with 12 students, in 1783, the college steadily grew until in 1790, President Manning's last year, there were about 70 in attendance and 22 were graduated.

"Maxcy and Messer, the second and third Presidents of the college, were the fruits of its own culture. Both were pupils of Manning.

"It was early in Messer's time, in

1804, that the name was changed to Brown University, in honor of Nicholas Brown of the class of 1786, on his giving \$5000 to found a professorship of oratory and belles lettres. His father, Nicholas Brown, had been a member of the board of trustees for the 26 years following its organization. It was also during Messer's administration, in 1811, that a medical school was established; it continued until 1828, having 87 graduates, among whom were a considerable number enjoying careers of high distinction. As the number of students steadily increased—there were 152 in 1821, exclusive of those in the medical school—another dormitory was needed and in 1822 Nicholas Brown erected Hope College, which was named in honor of Mrs. Hope Ives, Mr. Brown's sister. University Hall, which hitherto had embraced chapel, offices, library, recitation rooms, dormitory and commons, now shared with Hope some of its uses. But while the college rejoiced in two buildings, besides the President's house, its productive funds at the close of President Messer's administration were only slightly in excess of \$30,000.

"Under these three Presidents there were 1894 admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Sixty-eight became Baptist preachers.

"The Baptist denomination had thus been invigorated by men trained in these halls, and its influence had been strengthened by the prestige of its representatives in education. But this denominational advantage had not been gained at the expense of the institution's catholicity. During the period mentioned a far larger number of graduates—as was to be expected in view of the relative strength of the denominations of the time—entered the ministry of other churches. One hundred and fifty-one became Congregational ministers, 29 took orders in the Episcopal church. In addition there were Wilbur Fisk, the eminent Meth-

odist, President of Wesleyan University, and 14 Unitarian ministers.

"In the early years of which we are speaking we find among the graduates nine United States Senators from this state: Theodore Foster, James Burrill, Jeremiah Brown Howell, James Fenner, William Hunter, Nathan Fellows Dixon, Philip Allen, John B. Francis and John H. Clarke.

"With the close of President Messer's administration, we come to a turning point in the college history. It was a time of quickening in American colleges and it was the good fortune of Brown during the next 28 years—from 1827 to 1855—to have the forceful leadership of Francis Wayland, one of the great prophets of the new era in American education.

"Under Wayland the classical and mathematical studies were enlarged; there were courses not only in chemistry, but in mechanics, astronomy, animal and vegetable physiology, pneumatics, hydrostatics and geology; and instruction was given in Junior and Senior years in modern languages and political economy.

"On his accession Wayland found the philosophical apparatus to be 'almost worthless.' The apparatus was replaced through the benevolence of Nicholas Brown and Thomas P. Ives by new equipment and a permanent fund was raised through which an excellent library was built up. It was in 1834, to accommodate the library and the chapel, that Nicholas Brown gave Manning Hall. Seven years after in order to provide for specimens, lecture rooms and laboratory, Rhode Island Hall was erected. At the same time there was built a new house for the President at the northwest corner of Prospect and College streets. Toward the two buildings last-named, Mr. Brown gave \$10,000 and a similar amount was subscribed by the citizens of Providence and vicinity. Soon after the career of this broad-minded merchant and eminent patron of the university came to its close. His total gifts, in-

cluding his bequests, amounted to \$160,000, but more important than this total, impressive indeed in those days, was the timeliness of his benefactions and the example thus set to other friends of the college, both in this community and elsewhere.

"But to Wayland's prophetic eye the educational scheme of the time appeared far from satisfactory. He had the vision of democracy and of its educational as well as its spiritual needs.

"A variety of courses was suggested, and it was recommended that the system of instruction should be modified and extended in the manner indicated, as soon as \$125,000 should be added to the University funds. The moneys were raised and the 'new system' was introduced.

"The practical courses were not as popular as it had been supposed they would be. Few students chose them, and the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was not much in demand. It became clear that the repute of the University was being endangered by the low standard of scholarship required for the degrees of A. M. and A. B.; and soon after President Wayland's retirement in 1855, the former was restored to the position it had formerly held and four years were required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

"Following the administration of Wayland, the presidencies of Barnas Sears (1855-1867) and Alexis Caswell (1868-1872) were marked by substantial progress. It was a period of necessary adjustments at Brown, in order to maintain suitable standards and at the same time to continue the offers of practical courses. Then there arose those sad and serious disturbances of the Civil War. The early years of this period will ever be memorable in our annals as the time when there went forth from these halls Richard Olney, of the class of 1856, and John Hay, of the class of 1858—two great Secretaries of State. Among other graduates under President

Sears—if I may venture a selection from so many eminent names—were Nathaniel P. Hill, of the class of 1856, teacher at Brown and United States Senator from Colorado; Robert Hale Ives Goddard, of 1858, who for 21 years has been a member of the Board of Fellows; William Williams Keen, of 1859, eminent in surgery, for 22 years a Trustee, and 19 years a Fellow; Henry Kirke Porter, of 1860, Fellow for 15 years; Arnold Buffum Chace, of 1866, Trustee for 38 years and our present Chancellor; and Robert H. Thurston, of 1859, and Elmer L. Corthell, of 1867, distinguished in engineering. The class of 1861 gave to Rhode Island three Chief Justices in Charles Matteson, John Henry Stiness, and William Wilberforce Douglas. Charles W. Lippitt, who became Governor, was graduated in 1865, and Nathan Fellows Dixon, who went to the United States Senate, in 1869.

“When Brown had completed 100 years, her graduates—excluding those holding advanced and honorary degrees—numbered 2184. They now number 6843.

“Now there are 109 on the teaching and administrative staff; the college buildings, instead of being five—or six including the President’s house—are 30; and the library of 30,000 volumes in President Sears’s day has become—with its many special collections—a library of 210,000, exclusive of the John Carter Brown Library, which has 25,000 volumes.

“This extraordinary growth is familiar to us all; it has taken place under the eyes of those still in the strength of middle life. For the most part it is the gain of the past 25 years. But before that there were 17 years under President Robinson (1872-1889) of earnest, driving effort, when needs were clearly defined and important advances were made.

“Following President Robinson there came to the leadership of the university a man of extraordinary force and popularity. No President or teacher at Brown

has ever had greater power over young men than had President Andrews; they made instant response to the appeal of his commanding virility. Numbers grew apace; and each year showed a remarkable gain, until, in the year 1896-7, there were 914 students taking the regular examinations of the university, and there were enrolled 90 instructors and other officers. In the succeeding year, the last under President Andrews, there was a decrease in the number of students, but the total still reached 866. Of these 101 were graduate students, and 149 were undergraduate women—students in the Women’s College, which had been established in 1891, and for which Pembroke Hall had been provided in 1897. This sudden growth was a tremendous strain upon the facilities of the university. Early in the administration of President Andrews the new physics laboratory (Wilson Hall) had been completed, the Lyman Gymnasium and the Ladd Observatory were built and Hope College was improved. A few years later Maxcy Hall provided additional dormitory accommodations. There had been a notable enlargement of the curriculum, and of the teaching staff, which had brought to Brown new men of first-rate ability; and the strength of the departments of instruction matched the remarkable growth in numbers. But there had been little addition to the endowment. It had been increased to nearly a million dollars under President Robinson, and the gain under President Andrews brought the university funds to only a little over \$1,125,000. The increased income from tuition fees did not meet the added expenses; the teaching staff was inadequately paid; and an extension of the university plant and a greatly increased endowment were imperatively needed.

“Within the past fifteen years under President Faunce, these wants have in large measure been supplied. The urgent call for aid met with an early and generous response. In 1900 the endowment

gained a million dollars, and in 1901 another million—which included the John Carter Brown Library fund. In 1912 a third million was contributed to the university funds; and these now amount to \$4,446,243.02—the increase during the present administration being almost three times the total endowment secured in the 125 previous years of the university life.

“These advances evidence sagacious leadership, the earnest co-operation of the members of the corporation, the deep interest of the alumni, and the generosity of some friends. The Women’s College has been most successful.

“Brown, with fresh vigor and newly equipped, faces the widening opportunities of the 20th century, alert and confident.

“Brown has been and must remain liberal and non-sectarian in its training. Happily, we have witnessed the end of the old sectarian antagonisms; but we must ever be on our guard in this country against the recrudescence of bigotry.

We shall always have reason to take pride in the part this college has had in the emancipation of higher education; in promoting ‘perfect freedom in religious concerns,’ while at the same time conserving the opportunities for religious culture.

“The roots of Brown are struck deep in Rhode Island soil. It is not a State institution; it does not derive support from the State, nor is it directed by the State. But it has ever had a most intimate relation to the life of the people of Rhode Island. May we not expect that in the future, in the enlarged service of the university—in research, in opportunities for scientific and technical training, in the ministry of liberal culture, in bringing expert assistance to the expanding work of governmental administration, there will be peculiar benefits to Rhode Island, thus making this institution, through a wise adjustment and co-ordination, the fitting crown of the educational activities of a prosperous people?”

OTHER FEATURES OF THE CELEBRATION

Space is lacking to report every interesting feature of the sesqui-centennial. We hope that at some future time a book may be printed containing the addresses in full, together with an adequate account of all the events on the programme.

The play at the Providence Opera House was a decided success and had large audiences at all three performances. It was really a play within a play, for Messrs. Barker and Thomas wrote “In Colony Times” to show what sort of place Providence was (or what sort of place they conceived it to be) in 1762, when “The Provok’d Husband” received its initial New England performance. We are not quite sure of the historical authenticity of “In Colony Times,” but it was certainly amusing.

The exercises at the meeting house on Thursday, October 15, were highly inter-

esting. Vice Chancellor Peterson’s address was a scholarly presentation and the ceremony of conferring honorary degrees upon the 37 candidates whose names appear on the first two pages of this issue of the Monthly was exceptionally impressive. Seldom if ever has a more distinguished academic company been gathered in one place at the same time.

The grammar school pageant and relay races at Andrews Field in the afternoon were much enjoyed by the 5000 or more spectators present.

In the evening there was an enjoyable university dinner at Churchill House, attended by some 400 invited guests, at which Dr. W. W. Keen, ’59, was the toastmaster and the speakers included President Lowell of Harvard, Ambassador Naon of Argentina, ex-President Taft, Dean Cunningham, Mr. Smith, K. C., of Montreal and President Faunce.

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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

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

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NOVEMBER, 1914

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

PROSPICE

The guests of the University have gone, leaving behind them their good wishes and the cherished memory of their friendly presence. Brunonia looks no longer back upon her honorable past, but has already set her face to the future. In reviewing her past, one almost forgotten item must have impressed her with a new significance in these new days. With the building up of the higher education of the whole country our colleges become more and more local in their clientage. Recently Brown has established new connections with students in the South; but this is only a revival of the important part that she played in the higher education of the South for more than two generations.

As soon as the first class had been graduated at Warren, the Rev. Hezekiah Smith was sent to solicit subscrip-

tions for the College in South Carolina and Georgia. During a tour of eight months he collected twenty-five hundred dollars, a large sum for those days. This contribution was applied toward the erection of University Hall, which therefore stands as a monument of the devotion to higher education of South as well as North in colonial America. But the South sent to Rhode Island College something more important than money—her sons. The first to graduate appears to have been Daniel Gano, who came from North Carolina, and whose class was 1776. At the close of the Revolution others began to come, and from then on until the Civil War, there was a constant succession of Southern students here. Nor did the South end with the geographical limits of the United States. From Cuba came Raymond Lopez, of the class of 1846, who went back to Havana to win distinction as an architect. From Chile came Geronimo Urmeneta of the class of 1835, who later filled many of the highest positions in his country's political life, and was repeatedly honored by his Alma Mater.

Now all Latin America, which has hitherto looked mainly to Europe for the higher education of her sons, is turning to the United States. The students who now come should be so received that the steps of all who leave home later may be drawn northward instead of eastward. In this hospitality we trust that Brunonia is preparing to play on a larger scale her historic part.

The sincere congratulations of us all are offered to the committees who made the celebration a success. Nothing but praise has been heard for them.

The value of the celebration cannot be measured in dollars and cents. It uplifted the whole Brunonian consciousness and expanded our sense of community. Its influence will continue far into the future.

THE BROWN ALUMNI LOYALTY FUND

To the Alumni of Brown University:

The great celebration is over. The achievements of one hundred and fifty years have been fittingly acclaimed. Brown and its record are better known than ever before. New friends have been won; the loyalty of old friends has been quickened. With the ardor of renewed youth the University begins again—for this anniversary is not to be a stopping-place, but a new starting-point.

In the recent history of Brown, as of other American colleges, the increasing closeness of relation between the administration and the alumni is a prominent feature. The enlarged usefulness of our Advisory Board, and the new agreement as to Alumni Trustees are evidence in point. Never before did the alumni have so important a share in the shaping of college policies; never before was the college so dependent upon alumni both for the personal work that brings students and for the funds that make it possible to meet new demands.

Within little more than a decade \$3,000,000 has been added to the endowment of the college, in large measure by the generosity of her sons. But the task of raising these very large amounts in a limited time has been most exacting, a severe strain on all who have been officially engaged, no less than upon the loyal giver. We are assured that no similar movement will be undertaken for many years. Meanwhile the needs of the college do not diminish, and we must somehow meet them. And we can do it, in part, at least, without distressing effort.

The plan proposed is for every alumnus to pledge an annual payment to THE BROWN ALUMNI LOYALTY FUND.

It is not an untried experiment. Other institutions have proved its feasibility. At Yale a similar scheme has been in operation for twenty-four years, and last year contributed \$65,000.00 to the general funds of the University. At Cornell,

where the scheme has been working only a few years, 3,400 alumni contributed \$33,000.00. The reports of a number of other colleges show similar results.

It is not a hastily devised plan. For years the Advisory Board of the alumni has had the details under consideration and has been deterred from announcing the plan earlier only because of interference with the endowment movement. Now that the last payments on the endowment have been made, the Board, with the unanimous approval of the Associated Alumni at their June meeting, urges the new plan with enthusiastic emphasis.

Some details of the plan will be found in the April number of the Alumni Monthly. Briefly, the control of the fund will be vested in three trustees to be elected by the Advisory Board. They will turn over to the University a part of the annual income and hold the remainder as a Capital Fund for emergencies of exceptional need. Until the trustees are elected, the committee whose names appear below will have full responsibility. Within a short time it is expected that the income of the fund will warrant the employment of a paid secretary, to give all or much of his time to alumni work. Until that is possible the Secretary of the Associated Alumni will act as executive officer and treasurer of the fund, and there will be only the necessary office expenses. Each year a report will be printed and distributed showing the number of pledges, the names of contributors, (but not the sum contributed by each), the total amount contributed by each class, and the disposition of the fund.

This is the first appeal for pledges that has been made, but alumni have heard of the plan and are already showing the interest that will make it a success. One writes: "Put me down from the beginning for \$50.00 each July and December." Another writes: "I'm not

earning much yet but I want to start with a small sum and hope to increase it later. Enroll me for \$2.00 annually." These are only samples of unsolicited gifts. Best of all, the class of 1859, under the leadership of Dr. Keen, has started the Capital Fund with a gift of \$1,380.00

Because of your affection for the old college; because you like to remember some of the days spent under her elms; because she has made your life richer and

happier, fill out the enclosed pledge for as much as you can and return it to the Secretary. Help to give the Fund splendid start by doing it NOW.

EDMUND WOOD, '76

EDWARD O. STANLEY, '76

GEORGE F. BEAN, '81

SEEBER EDWARDS, '91

CLAUDE R. BRANCH, '07

ALBERT K. POTTER, '86

Committee of Management.

Providence, Oct. 16.

CORPORATION MEETING

At the fall Corporation meeting, Oct. 16, there were present nine Fellows and twenty-seven Trustees.

The President and Treasurer presented their reports in print.

The election of Trustee (Episcopalian) was postponed to the meeting in June.

Mr. Sharpe, Chairman of the Committee on the Celebration of the 150th Anniversary, reported orally, promising a final report at a later time.

A committee was appointed to express the high appreciation and the thanks of the Corporation to the various committees which contributed to the unqualified success of the Anniversary.

The Committee of Conference with the Associated Alumni reported a plan to be followed by the alumni and the Corporation in the nomination of candidates for Trustee by the alumni, and in the subsequent action of the Corporation. The plan agreed to on both sides in the Conference was adopted by the Corporation.

It was further voted that the present vacancy in the Board of Trustees be considered the next vacancy to be filled according to the plan agreed upon.

The Corporation accepted the gift of \$10,026.33 from the alumni of Philadelphia for the foundation of the Morgan Edwards Fellowship, the interest to

be used in assistance of a student engaged in original research, and a vote of thanks to the Philadelphia alumni was passed.

Votes of thanks were also passed to the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York for their contribution to our 150th anniversary, also for the gift of a portrait of John Howland, and a cane once in the possession of Rev. Morgan Edwards.



FROM ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES

Professor Frank Morley of Johns Hopkins, representing Cambridge, Bishop E. M. Parker of New Hampshire, representing Oxford, and Professor R. F. A. Hoerule, representing Durham

THE FOOTBALL SEASON

FOOTBALL DATES, 1914

BROWN

Sept. 26, Norwich at Andrews Field.	24-0
Oct. 5, R. I. State at Andrews Field.	20-0
Oct. 10, Amherst at Andrews Field.	0-0
Oct. 15, Wesleyan at Andrews Field.	16-0
Oct. 24, Cornell at Polo Grounds, N. Y.	7-28
Oct. 31, Vermont at Andrews Field.	12-9
Nov. 7, Yale at New Haven.	6-14
Nov. 14, Harvard at Cambridge.	
Nov. 26, Carlisle Indians at Andrews Field.	

BROWN 20, R. I. STATE 0

At Andrews Field, Oct. 3, Brown beat the State College team from Kingston in a game marred by fumbles on the part of the winners.

Brilliant football was not totally lacking however. Clark's spectacular broken field running and the manner in which the forward pass was manipulated partly atoned for the frequent fumbling. Seven of the 10 attempts at the forward pass went safely into the hands of the Brown players for gains ranging from 8 to 20 yards. Gordon, Norcross and Clark all handled the throwing with unerring accuracy. Several of the passes failed to bring long gains, but the opposing backfield was completely baffled by the variety of Brown's open attack.

The lineup and summary:

BROWN

R. I. STATE

Ormsby, l. e.	r. e., Randall
Ward, l. t.	l. t., Edmonds
Gottshall, l. g.	r. g., Armstrong
Mitchell, c.	c., Gibbs
Huggenvig, r. g.	l. g., Lloyd
Farnum, r. t.	l. t., McIntosh
McBee, r. e.	l. e., LeBeouf
Murphy, q. b.	q. b., Redford
Norcross, l. h. b.	l. h. b., McLeod
Andrews, r. h. b.	r. h. b., Lawrence
Blue, f. b.	f. b., Price

Score, Brown 20, R. I. State 0. Touchdowns, Clark, Ormsby, Fraser. Goals from touchdown, Murphy, Gordon. Substitutions: Brown, Clark for Murphy, Bailey for Gottshall, Sprague for Ward, Murphy for Clark, Clark for Murphy, Chandler for Blue, Maxwell for Huggenvig, Gordon for Andrews, Butner for Blue, Andrews for Gordon, Gordon for Andrews, Fraser for Norcross, Blue for Butner, Norcross for Fraser, Fraser for Norcross, Butner for Chandler; R. I. State, Barker for Randall, Becker for Armstrong, Price for Redford, Milnes for Price, Price for Milnes, Lagerstedt for McLeod, McLeod for Lagerstedt, Medbury for Gibbs. Offi-

cials: Carl Marshall of Harvard, referee; Fred W. Burleigh of Exeter, umpire; N. E. Davis of Wesleyan, head linesman. Time, 4 10-minute quarters.

BROWN 16, WESLEYAN 0

Brown had little difficulty in beating Wesleyan, Oct. 15, at Andrews Field. The lineup and summary:

BROWN

WESLEYAN

McBee, r. e.	l. e., Nourse
Farnum, r. t.	l. t., Talbot
Maxwell, r. g.	l. g., Young
Mitchell, c.	c., Thompson
Gottshall, l. g.	r. g., Sargent
Ward, l. t.	r. t., Gordon
Ormsbee, l. e.	r. e., Hallock
Murphy, q. b.	q. b., Slocum
Andrews, r. h. b.	l. h. b., Craft
Norcross, l. h. b.	r. h. b., Markthaley
Butner, f. b.	f. b., Hingeley

Touchdowns, Norcross, Fraser. Goal from touchdown, Clark. Goal from the field, Gordon. Time of periods, two 10-minute, two 12-minute periods. Officials: Carl Marshall of Harvard, referee; F. S. Bergen of Princeton, umpire; E. J. Thorp of De La Salle, head linesman. Substitutions: Brown, Chandler for Butner, Clark for Murphy, Staff for Maxwell, Blue for Andrews, Gordon for Blue, Murphy for Clark, Andrews for Gordon, Butner for Chandler, Maxwell for Staff, Fraser for Norcross, Bailey for Ormsbee, Norcross for Andrews, Staff for Gottshall, Clark for Murphy, Sprague for Ward, Blue for Farnum, West for Maxwell, Gordon for Blue; Wesleyan, Johnson for Craft, Bovard for Hallock, Flewelling for Nourse, Stookey for Hingeley, Marshall for Stookey, Wilkinson for Sargent.

BROWN 7, CORNELL 28

While no over-confidence was felt at Brown before the game with Cornell at the Polo Grounds in New York city, October 24, it was not expected that the match would prove such a rout. The Brown team was out-weighted and out-rushed. In the first quarter Brown got within one yard of the Cornell goal line, but could not put the ball across, despite the fact that she had three downs in which to do it.

Brown's score came in the last few minutes of play. A fine forward pass from Murphy to Farnum, after Cornell had been driven to her one-yard line, netted six points, and Gordon kicked the goal a moment later.

Cornell's score was due largely to the

great work of Barrett, the quarterback. There were from 6000 to 9000 spectators present—the accounts vary.

The lineup and summary:

CORNELL	BROWN
O'Hearn, r. e.	l. e., Ormsbee
Bailey, r. t.	l. t., Ward
Anderson, r. g.	l. g., Gottshall
Cool, c.	c., Mitchell
Munsick, l. g.	r. g., Staff
Gallooly, l. t.	r. t., Farnum
Shelton, l. c.	r. c., McBee
Barrett, q. b.	q. b., Murphy
Collyer, r. h. b.	l. h. b., Norcross
Shuler, l. h. b.	r. h. b., Gordon
Hill, f. b.	f. b., Fraser
Score, Cornell, 28, Brown 7. Touchdowns,	

Barrett 2, Collyer, Kleinert, Farnum. Goals from touchdowns, Barrett 4, Gordon. Substitutions: Cornell, Lautz for O'Hearn, O'Hearn for Lautz, Tilley for Munsick, Kleinert for Hill, Jewett for Bailey, Phillippi for Shuler, Jamieson for Gallooly, Lautz for Zeman, Hill for Kleinert, Mueller for Collyer, Brown for Cool, Bailey for Jewett, Munsick for Tilley, Gallooly for Jamieson, Cool for Brown, Collyer for Mueller, Shuler for Phillippi. Brown, Wade for Gottshall, Donovan for Ormsbee, Clark for Norcross, Bailey for Donovan, Chandler for Fraser, Sprague for Ward, Butner for Bailey, Maxwell for Staff, Staff for Maxwell, Ormsbee for Butner, Saxton for Ormsbee, Blue for Chandler, Bailey for Saxton, Norcross for Bailey, Bailey for Ward, Donovan for McBee, Maxwell for Gottshall, Referee, Carl Marshall of Harvard, Umpire, Okeson of Lehigh. Head linesman, Pendleton of Bowdoin. Time, Four 15-minute periods.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Faculty

Professor Crowell has returned from Europe, giving up his sabbatical year, and is teaching in both the German and French departments.

In Rhodora for June Walter Deane has a four-page notice of the late Professor Bailey.

Alumni

1795

On a gravestone in the old cemetery at Canterbury, Conn., is the following inscription: "In memory of Mr. John Whiting Wells, son of Doctor Gideon Wells, who died Jan. 4, 1794, aged 20 years. He was a member of Providence College.

Ye sons of science spare your days,
Nor rack your every thought,
To gain the summit of Man's praise,
Whilst God and your own state's forgot.
Study the sacred pages well,
Where hidden wisdom lies,
You'll rise above the fears of hell,
You'll rise above the skies."

The name of John W. Wells written by himself appears frequently on the old college library account book of that time, but there was no further record of him until this inscription was found. He did not live to graduate.

1807

Address of Dr. Adoniram B. Judson, '59, before the Northern Baptist Convention, Boston, Mass., June 24, 1914: "I do not feel well enough equipped to entertain or instruct this distinguished audience. But we all have our personal early recollections, and I recall an incident which occurred on a voyage in a sailing vessel from Burma to this country in 1845, sixty-nine or seventy years ago, when my father,

Adoniram Judson, and my mother, Sarah Hall Boardman Judson, returning missionaries, brought home to America three of their six children. Mother was an invalid and could not complete the voyage. She was buried at St. Helena. But the other side of St. Helena, when crossing the Indian Ocean one night, when the wind had died away and the stars were out, and the ship stood still in a calm, the family gathered on deck, and mother sang to the group, which included some of the sailors and officers of the ship. The hymn was, 'The Star of Bethlehem,' beginning:

'When marshalled on the nightly plain,
The glittering hosts bestud the sky,
One star alone of all the train
Can fix the sinner's wandering eye,
Hark! hark! To God the chorus breaks,
From every host, from every gem,
But one alone the Saviour speaks,
It was the Star of Bethlehem.'

The calm sea, the sweet voice, and the sky filled with bright stars, made a scene not easily forgotten. When the children landed at Boston, the girl was taken to Bradford to the Hasseltine school, and the two boys were left at Worcester, where a few months later I saw my father's face for the last time, as he leaned from a window of the train taking him to Boston on his way back to Burma, where he was to meet the other three children, the youngest of whom was my brother Edward, (Brown, '64), who needs no introduction from me to a Baptist audience."

1861

Amasa Mason Eaton died in Providence, Oct. 3, at the Rhode Island Hospital, of pneumonia following an operation. He was born in Providence, May 31, 1841, the son of Levi Curtis and Sarah Brown Mason Eaton. He was a lineal descendant of Chad Brown, Roger Williams and other settlers of the State. He received his early education at home under tutors and then studied in Europe three years before coming to Brown. In the Civil War he served three months with

the First Rhode Island Volunteers, participating in the battle of Bull Run. He then entered business as a dealer in oils, forming the house of Bailey & Eaton, with offices on South Water street. When the Pennsylvania oil fields were discovered it brought about changed conditions in the trade and he then took up the study of law at the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1878. He was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in 1877 and since that time had been one of its most prominent members, being well known outside the State. He came into notice nationally while practising in Washington in connection with the French spoliation claims. He had also been active for many years as a member of the American Bar Association and became prominent through his efforts in securing the passage in the various States of the "Negotiable Instruments Act." He was very studious and wrote many articles of a legal as well as a historical nature, taking a deep interest in genealogy. Among his most prominent writings were "Constitution Making in Rhode Island," "Development of the Judicial System in Rhode Island," "The Origin of Municipal Incorporation in England and the United States" and a treatise on the "Conspiracy to Commit Acts Not Criminal Per Se." In 1913 he published a brilliant popular work, "Free Trade vs. Protection." He also wrote frequently for the press and was prominent as a public speaker. He was a member and President of the Town Council of North Providence from 1863 to 1865, and a member of the House of Representatives 1865 and 1872-74. After the portion of North Providence in which he lived was annexed to Providence, he was elected to the Common Council in 1874 and to the Board of Aldermen in 1875. He had been a Rhode Island Commissioner on the Uniformity of State Legislation since 1897, and was president of the National Conference of that movement 1901-08. He was first vice president of the National Divorce Congress and a member and ex-president of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and held membership in the Municipal League of Rhode Island, the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, American Historical Society, of which he was Secretary for a number of years; the National Municipal League, and was a director and member of the Society of Descendants of the Founders of Rhode Island. He was also a member of the Metropolitan Park Commission. He married Sept. 15, 1873, Maude Dunnell of Pawtucket, who with four children survives him, the youngest being Mrs. Amy Watson of Haverford College, Brown '07.

1865

Mrs. Ellen Antoinette Barstow Judson, wife of Dr. Edward Judson, died Sept. 20, at her home in New York. She was married to Dr. Judson in 1871 and leaves besides her husband two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson died of heart trouble at a hospital in New York City, Oct. 23. He was born at Moulmein, Burma, Dec. 27, 1844, the son of Adoniram Judson, 1807, the pioneer American missionary, and Sarah Hall (Boardman) Judson. He was fitted for college in the academic department of Madison Univer-

sity. He was principal of Leland and Gray Seminary, Townshend, Vt., 1865-7, and professor of Latin and Modern Languages, Madison University, 1867-75. He travelled abroad, 1874-5, and upon his return was ordained to the Baptist ministry. His first pastorate was over the church at North Orange, N. J., from 1875 to 1881, when he went over to the Berean Church in New York. Here he engaged in mission work among the poor of the East Side. After some time, he conceived the idea of building for the society a church at Washington Square in memory of his father. The Judson Memorial Church was dedicated in 1892, the first of its kind in New York. In addition to the church edifice there are rest rooms, a house for children and, what has proved its greatest feature, a seven-story apartment and boarding house. Without relinquishing his pastoral duties, he served as lecturer on Theology at the University of Chicago, 1904-1906; on Baptist Principles and Polity at Union Theological Seminary, 1905-08, and at the time of his death he was professor of Pastoral Theology at Colgate (formerly Madison) University. He was the author of *Life of Adoniram Judson*, 1883; *The Institutional Church*, 1899. He was a trustee of Brown, 1880-1907, and a fellow, 1907-1914. He received the degree of D. D. from Colgate University in 1881. He is survived by his brother, Adoniram Brown Judson, '59.

1870

President E. Benjamin Andrews had an article in the Mid-West Quarterly for July on "Greek Nationalism."

Joseph Bucklin Bishop who has been Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission since September, 1905, has resigned that position and has returned to New York City, where he will enter upon a contract for literary work with Charles Scribner's Sons in connection with their magazine and publication department. His book on the Canal, "The Panama Gateway," which was published in August of last year, is now in its fifth large edition. Mr. Bishop's address in New York for the present will be the University Club.

1876

John Taylor Shaw, who has been associate professor of Latin in Oberlin Academy since 1891, has been elected principal.

1877

Walter R. Stiness, ex-'77, who has been for three years United States Attorney for the District of Rhode Island, has resigned his office from Sept. 15. He is succeeded by Col. Harvey A. Baker, '03.

1882

Stewart Chaplin is senior member of the law firm of Chaplin and Byard, with offices at 2 Rectort st., New York city.

Charles H. Weaver has rented a house in Thompson, Ct., for the winter.

1885

Dr. James Charles Monaghan has been ordered admitted to the consular service of the United States without examination. Dr. Monaghan is now a resident of Bayonne, N. J., and the special dispensation is given him on account of his

excellent record while American Consul at Mannheim, Germany, from 1885 to 1890, and also as chief of the division of consular service reports in the Department of Commerce and Labor from 1903 until 1906.

1886

Whitten invited the men of 1886 to a class luncheon at the Narragansett Hotel on Tuesday of the Celebration week, Oct. 13. Sixteen were present.

1887

George A. Jepherson has been elected president of the Congregational Club of Providence.

1894

Clayton Sedgwick Cooper is contributing editor to "Educational Foundations, The National Magazine of Pedagogy." He began in the Sept. number a series of articles on "World Wide Education."

Hon. A. N. Frost, who has been a Special Assistant U. S. Attorney General conducting the government land suits in Oklahoma, has recently resigned and has resumed the practice of law at Lawrence, Mass. Before leaving Oklahoma Mr. Frost was tendered, on Sept. 17, by his friends, at Muskogee, a farewell dinner, during the course of which as a mark of their esteem he was presented with a beautiful emblem of the Mystic Shrine, of which he is a member and officer. Mr. Frost delivered, Oct. 14, an address on the legal phases of the Indian situation, before the annual Lake Mohonk Conference.

1895

H. W. Georgi is a special teacher in the Department of Agriculture of the Los Angeles public schools, his address being 3729 Woodlawn av., Los Angeles, Cal.

1896

Born, August 5, to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Smith of Schenectady, N. Y., a son, Henry Lawrence Smith, Jr.

1897

Prof. John Harrington Cox of the West Virginia University sends the following account of his work: "I lecture and do Institute work widely in West Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois; some lecturing in Pennsylvania. The summer quarter, 1912, I spent in graduate study in the University of Chicago. I am a member of the Committee appointed by the National Council of Teachers of English for the purpose of considering the question of Uniform Grammatical Terminology. I am also a member of the Committee on the Preparation of College Teachers of English." His book "Knighthood in Germ and Flower" has been issued in school editions as "Beowulf" and "A Knight of Arthur's Court." "A Chevalier of Old France" has been issued in a school edition as the "Song of Roland." The "Knight of Arthur's Court" and the "Song of Roland" have been republished in London. Professor Cox has also written "Literature in the Common Schools" and "Folk Tales of the East

and West," besides articles in "The Educator" and "English Journal."

1898

Erik Hastings Green has recently moved from Texas and Mexico to North Attleboro, Mass., where he has opened a laboratory for the practice of analytical chemistry.

Melvin Francis Church, recently with the American Smelting and Refining Company, El Paso, Texas, is now located in Providence as a civil engineer. His address is 128 Broad st.

John Pettibone, superintendent of schools in New Milford, Conn., and last year president of the Connecticut State Teachers' Association, has recently been made a member of the National Commission for the Reorganization of Secondary School Studies.

Arthur Palmer Briggs, of Lynn, Mass., conducted a party of eighteen on a European tour, from June 27 to September 1. Mr. Briggs is principal of the Shepard Grammar School, which has 900 pupils and 19 teachers.

1899

Mellinger E. Henry of the Dickinson High School, Jersey City, N. J., writes: "I am enclosing a little song-book prepared and printed by the pupils of the Dickinson High School, Jersey City, N. J., which includes 'On the Chapel Steps.' It would do any Brown man good to hear these three thousand boys and girls raise their voices in this fine song. Is there any song that can beat it? The youngsters certainly show that it is their favorite of the collection."

Edward A. Stockwell has been elected treasurer of the Providence Athenaeum, to succeed Charles T. Dorrance, '67.

The Brooklyn daily papers of October 8 and 9 have extended news and editorial comment on the appointment of Charles D. Atkins to the office of director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the leading educational position in the Borough of Brooklyn. Mr. Atkins' appointment is a recognition of his notably successful work as secretary and director of the American Society for Extension of University Teaching, of Philadelphia. During his eleven years of association with this organization, he has built up the membership from 200 to 3500 and the endowment from nothing to \$50,000, making it the most influential society of its type in the East. The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is the leading educational factor in the life of the people of Brooklyn, having thirty departments of work and a membership of 7500, with an endowment of over \$500,000 and the administration of property valued at several millions. Mr. Atkins entered upon his new duties early in November.

1900

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Allan R. Thatcher and Gladys P. Shockley, in Middleboro, Mass., Oct. 8.

Fordyce T. Reynolds has the sympathy of his friends in the loss of his wife, who died at their home in Gardner, Mass., Aug 23rd. Mrs. Reynolds was a graduate of the Lucy Wheelock Kin-

dergarten, '99, and a successful teacher in Portsmouth, N. H., and Waltham, Mass.

1901

John M. Linden opened his second year as state evangelist for Pennsylvania Sept. 6, with the First Baptist Church of Galeton. The following meetings have already been scheduled: Galeton, Amity, Warren, Shamokin, Allentown, Taylor, Shinglehouse, Tyrone and Pottstown.

1902

G. Edward Buxton, Jr., has been sent abroad as a special war correspondent of the Providence Journal.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Mrs. Millicent Leete Cotton to Mr. Richard Barclay Snow.

Erwin K. Smith of Hartford, one of the best known Y. M. C. A. men in New England, died Sept. 20, at the home of his sister, Mrs. L. A. Snow of Agawam, Mass. He was born in East Haven, Conn., the son of Rev. Henry Grannis Smith and Ariadne Kelsey Smith. He was fitted for college at the Connecticut Literary Institution. He was secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Winsted, Conn., 1902-6; Rahway, N. J., 1906-9; Melrose, Mass., 1909-11; Methuen, Mass., 1911-12. He was most successful in financial campaigning, and in 1912 turned to that branch of the work. He conducted campaigns in Taunton, Portland, Berlin, Ont., Marion and Crawford, Ind., Clayton, Ill., and Washington Court, Chicago. One of his greatest successes was in Roxbury, where he raised \$75,000 for the Boys' Club. He was raising funds for the Arlington, R. I., Baptist Church when he was taken ill suddenly from overwork. He married June 30, 1903, May Ida Marsh, who survives him with two sons, Wolcott and Clyde, and one daughter, Elsa.

1904

Born, in Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 18, to Harold V. and Annie (Hinsdale) Joslin, a daughter, Ellen Joslin.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha C. Mowry of Brightwood, Lonsdale, announce the birth of a daughter, Sept. 17.

1905

William Lamkie, director of Government House, the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University, at 59 West Ninth st., New York city, has made a report to the City Chamberlain on his investigation of the co-operative relations between employers and employes in private industrial concerns, and shows how a similar plan can be made to work in the city service. A full account of his recommendations was given in the New York Sunday Tribune for Aug. 9. Government House is offering a course in the public affairs of the city, entitled "Civic leadership."

Earle Bennett Cross has been minister at the Central Avenue Baptist Church, Dover, N. H., for four years. Last winter he was invited to give a course in interpretation of the Old Testament in Newton Theological Institution along with his regular parish duties. He was elected to the presidency of the Dover and Vicinity Min-

isters' Association, for the term of 1913-1914. As Scoutmaster of Troop 1, Dover, N. H., Boy Scouts of America, he ran a camp for boys for two weeks this summer at Lake Ossipee, N. H. He has been elected for three successive years president of the New Hampshire Baptist Fellowship for Social Justice. He and Mrs. Cross announce the birth, Sept. 8, of a daughter, Jean Florence.

Samuel N. Baker is teaching in Phillips Academy, Andover.

1906

Edgar Sheffield Brightman has been appointed head of the department of philosophy and psychology in the Nebraska Wesleyan University.

Born, Aug. 29, in Washington, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Clayton Carpenter, a son, Everett Knowlton Carpenter.

1907

At a recent meeting of the Florida Historical Society Lloyd W. Josselyn, Brown, ex-'07, was elected Secretary. Radical changes are to be made in the policy of the society and the new Secretary has outlined plans for an active membership campaign and the commencement of a serious collection of historical facts and manuscripts relating to Florida.

Charles A. Baker, ex-'07, son of Benjamin Baker, '75, and brother of Harvey A. Baker, '03, has bought a farm at Ivy, Va., adjoining one bought by C. A. Greene, '08. His father and mother are now living with him. Ivy is near Charlottesville, where the University of Virginia is situated.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph I. Grover (Sarah Shapiro) of Boston announce the birth, Sept. 2, of a daughter, Edna Ruth.

The address of W. K. White is 666 Laurel av., Bridgeport, Conn.

1908

Born, July 10, to Dr. and Mrs. John R. Honiss a daughter, Helen Hoff Honiss.

Christopher A. Greene, son of William C. Greene, '75, owns and operates an apple farm at Ivy, N. J.

Howard M. Chapin, librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, has issued Contributions to Rhode Island Bibliography, I and II; "Bibliography of Rhode Island Bibliography," and "The Printing Press of the French Fleet."

Lucian W. Himes is a Junior Engineer in the War Department, U. S. Corps of Engineers, and is at present detailed in the New London District on river and harbor work with headquarters at the U. S. Engineer Office, 708 Second National Bank Building, New Haven, Conn.

1909

Married, Aug. 29, at Garrison-on-the-Hudson, Albert Harkness and Miss Sara Arden Cheesman.

Margaret Bingham Stillwell is cataloguer of Americana in the New York Public Library.

Married, in Providence, Oct. 5, Donald Graham Clark and Miss Marion Louise Hathaway. Mr. Clark was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Clark left on a wedding journey, after which they will live at

274 Boston avenue, Medford Hillside, Mass.

1910

Dr. Lester A. Round has been appointed bacteriologist of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, and began his duties recently. Dr. Round for the past four years has been assistant bacteriologist of the Rhode Island Shellfish Commission. He is also a graduate of the Harvard Medical School.

Samuel Childs Mitchell, LL. D. 1910, has been elected president of Delaware College, Newark, Del.

1911

Married, at Peace Dale, Sept. 2, Professor Robert G. Caswell of Colby College and Miss Margaret Elizabeth Watson of Peace Dale. After Oct. 1 Dr. and Mrs. Caswell will be at home in Waterville, Me.

Carol Arovonici, Ph. D. 1911, has an article in the Journal of the American Institute of Architects on German Housing Reform.

1913

C. H. Abbott is instructor in Zoology in the State College of Washington. His address is 310 Oak st., Pullman, Wash.

H. K. Dennis received the degree of A. M. from Princeton last June, and is now University Scholar at Harvard and candidate for Ph. D. in Sociology.

Born, in Shanghai, China, Aug. 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Kulp, a daughter, Charlotte Elaine Kulp.

1914

Allan L. Langley is at the New England Conservatory of Music, studying the violin with Winternitz, and also harmony and orchestration. His address is Suite 2, 74 Batavia st., Boston.

Reginald Poland is doing graduate work in art and archeology at Princeton.

Alumnae

1896

Married, Sept. 15, in Providence, Miss Addie Schiffer Bauer, ex-'96, and Mr. Leo J. Fishel of New York.

1902

Born, June 22, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Bridgham (Grace D. Gallup) of Marlboro, Mass., a daughter, Barbara Elizabeth.

1908

Mr. and Mrs. John H. McCarthy announce Sept. 9, the birth of a daughter, Helen Presbrey.

1910

Married, Sept. 12, at Middleboro, Mass., Miss Agnes Marie Blain to Mr. Henry Thomas Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Moore will be at home after Nov. 15 at 47 Linnacn Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

1914

Anna M. Flaherty is teacher of mathematics in the high school and supervisor of schools of Montgomery, Vt.

BROWN FOOTBALL OFFICIALS

All three officials in the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven are to be Brown men as follows: Referee, Nathan A. Tufts; umpire, David L. Fultz; head linesman, Fred W. Murphy. In the Yale-Princeton game at Princeton, Mr. Tufts will be the referee.

The central board of officials assisted in the selection. For the first time in years Langford of Trinity has no assignment in either of these games. Never before have so many Brown graduates figured as officials. Tufts, a newcomer in the games of the "big four," is the only official who will figure in both matches. He will be seen at both Yale and Harvard also in minor matches this fall. Fultz umpired both the games last year.

THE BOOK SHELF

By Harry Lyman Koopman

SHARP'S "WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON"

There is a legend that the reviewer does not read books, but only cuts them open and smells of the paper-knife. The present reviewer wishes it to be understood that not only has he read Professor Sharp's Oregon volume, but that he has read it aloud, and, so far as the book is concerned, with great satisfaction to his listeners. Reading aloud may be called the original test of a book's quality. It reduces the book to its lowest terms, speech; it is therefore a touchstone of the subtlest element of prose, its rhythm; it allows no skipping, or sensing without sentencing—to coin a phrase—and, thus giving to its hearers word for word and with necessary slowness, reading aloud becomes a supreme test of the book's capacity to hold the attention. In all these respects "Where Rolls the Oregon" comes

off easily triumphant. It consists of rather short chapters, each devoted to some attractive phase of the author's experiences in the great State of Mt. Hood and the Columbia river. Each chapter has its point of interest, gentle or thrilling, curious or tragic, and the reader, once embarked upon it, has no choice but to keep on to the end. So exciting is chapter VI, "The Spirit of the Herd," that the reviewer wonders how he was ever able to draw breath enough to read it aloud. Yet the following chapter, "The Butterflies of Mt. Hood," written in a totally different vein, likewise held its audience captive on the same evening. Professor Sharp will celebrate next June the twentieth anniversary of his graduation from Brown. He is therefore only at the beginning of his literary triumphs. It will be interesting to watch and see if he can better this latest achievement. The volume contains excellent illustrations from photographs, and

that final courtesy of author and publisher to the reader, an index.

Where Rolls the Oregon. By Dallas Lore Sharp. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. xiii, 251 pages. 19 plates. Price, \$1.50 net.

DAVIS AND LINGHAM'S "BUSINESS ENGLISH"

One of the signs of the times that Americans are beginning to take seriously the literary side of business is the publication of a book like the one before us. It is the work of Roy Davis, of the Mechanic Arts High School, Boston, and Clarence H. Lingham, '97, who is connected with Ginn and Company. The book takes up first the elements that apply to all letter-writing, such as Grammar, Punctuation, Spelling and the Use of Words, the Fundamental Principles of Composition, and the Form of a Letter. It then considers the more especially commercial aspects of the subject: The Buying Letter, the Selling Letter, the Friendly Letter, the Letter of Introduction and the Letter of Recommendation, Collections, the Advertisement, Reports and Summaries and the Telegraphic Message. A Suggestive Review, Appendixes, and Index close the work. It seems to us that the value of the book is not confined to school use but applies also to the reference work of public libraries and to the needs of the individual not in business, who has to write occasional business letters. The numerous forms and specimen letters increase the practical usefulness of the volume.

Business English and Correspondence. By Roy Davis and Clarence H. Lingham. Boston, Ginn and Co., 1914. viii, 310 pages. Price, \$1.00.

"THE QUESTION OF ALCOHOL"

Dr. Edward Huntington Williams, a pathologist of experience, gives in this little book the result of an investigation undertaken for the Medical Record, a discussion contributed to the Survey, and a final chapter of practical conclusions written to round out the whole. It is undeniable that on the side of science and medicine alcohol never had so few friends as at present, in spite of the fact that "the average American to-day consumes more than five times as much liquor as did the average American of 1850." Yet Dr. Williams does not see the remedy in prohibitory legislation, the net effect of which, he holds, is "to increase the prevalence of crime (including homicide), insanity, and pauperism." He is not without remedial suggestions, however, but they do not converge upon any such short cut as prohibition. We commend this thoughtful book to the careful consideration of our readers.

The Question of Alcohol. By Edward Huntington Williams, M. D. New York, The Goodhue Co., 1914. 121 pages. Price 75 cents.

BRONSON'S "HISTORY OF BROWN UNIVERSITY"

In connection with the Celebration was issued "The History of Brown University, 1764-1914, by Walter Cochrane Bronson, Litt. D." The work forms an octavo of over 550 pages, and is beautifully printed at the Merrymount Press. It is on sale at two dollars. We hope to present an extended review of this notable work in our next number.

A SONG IN THE NIGHT

Marion Shirley Cole, 1907, in the Sepiad

"Where is God my maker, who giveth songs in the night?"

A song in the night—What may it be?

The laughing voices of some happy throng—

Subtly seduced by silver music of the seer's own song?

The minor moanings of lisped whisperings of the tree?

The nightingale or owl beneath the lea?

Or may it be the thrill of inward song

That comes to comfort pain or right some wrong,

To guide the heart where daylight cannot see—

Yes, this it is—the words of an old comforter here come

To raise the heart, untouched and dumb,

To happiness and peace long sought;

For in the dark when it is hard to know that there is light

Blest be the God who giveth songs at night.

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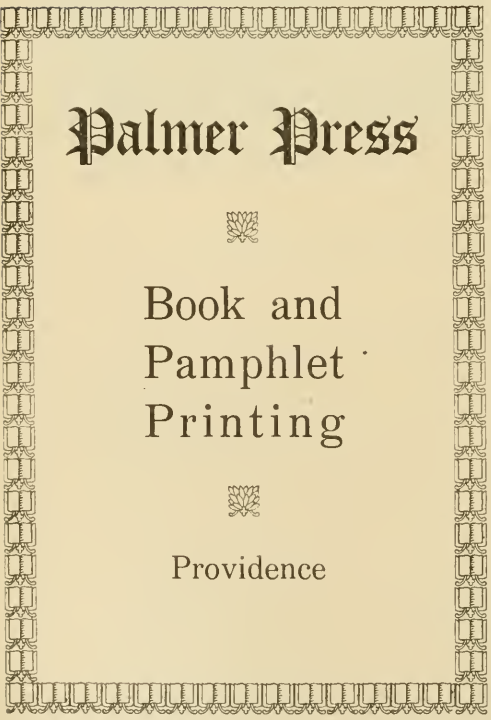
Henry D. Sharpe

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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