

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

★ 1915 - 1916 ★

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BROWN REUNIONS IN MANY CITIES BRING OUT ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERINGS OF ALUMNI — GRAND CENTRAL REUNION AT BOSTON PROPOSED FOR 1917 — WHY NOT A THOUSAND BROWN MEN AT THE DINNER THERE NEXT YEAR? — ROWING AT THE PREPARATORY SCHOOLS; WHY NOT AT BROWN? — SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY — ATHLETIC NEWS

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WORCESTER COUNTY DINNER

There was a good attendance, on the evening of Feb. 17, at the annual dinner of the Worcester County Brown Alumni Association at the State Mutual restaurant in Worcester. The speakers from out of town were Dean Randall and Norman S. Taber, '13.

Other speakers were Benjamin E. Martin, '94, principal of Belmont street school, Worcester, and Senator Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., a graduate of Harvard.

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At the business session these officers were chosen: President, Walter W. Clark, '99; Vice President, Albert W. Hines, '87; Secretary, George E. Marble, '10; Executive Committee, the three officers and Dr. Ray W. Greene, '83; Herbert F. Gould, '92, Louis E. Feingold, '04, Ralph A. Lane, '04, and Frank Whittemore, '04.

Others present were Frank D. Aldrich, '95, Thomas L. Angell, '62, Samuel Beeber, '08, Clarence Bosworth, '09, John A. Clough, '99, Frederick E. Cooper, '13, Allen T. Creelman, '10, Charles B. Elder, '77, Joseph Jackson, '68, Arvin A. Smith, '73, Rev. Charles E. White, '97, Winfred H. Whiting, '01, and Hobart A. Whitman, '95.

TWO OIL PAINTINGS

The University Library has received as a gift from Mr. B. F. Pabodie, '60, of Montclair, N. J., two oil paintings, "Puck" by Marcus Waterman, '55, and a picture of fish by Leavitt.

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS

THE HISTORICAL CATALOGUE OF BROWN UNIVERSITY, 1764—1914

This Catalogue gives the names of all persons who have been connected with Brown University, with brief biographical data, and the present addresses of living graduates.

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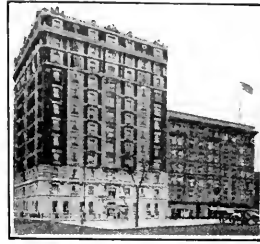
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ROWING AT PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

The Brown Alumni Monthly has been for years in favor of the resumption of rowing at Brown. It does not believe it necessary to re-establish the sport on a costly basis or to attempt to make it a rival of baseball and football. To do so would require a large annual expenditure with practically no money returns.

But there is no reason why class crews should not be organized, or crews made up on some other than a class basis. There are ample facilities close at hand, and Providence oarsmen stand ready to provide them. We firmly believe that if two four-oared boats were put on the Seekonk in competition next fall, without excessive training, and with no ambitious prospect in view, there would be such an outburst of approval as would give rowing a firm place once more among the sports of a college which successfully supported it more than a generation ago, when the whole number of Brown students was less than three hundred.

If the football squad cannot spare eight or ten men for a modest contest such as is here proposed, there should be no difficulty in finding that number of good rowers among those students who have no football aspirations or ability. At any rate the experiment is worth trying and we shall not be content until it has been tried.

What even the preparatory schools are doing in the line of rowing is shown by the following article from the Boston Evening Transcript of Feb. 9:

Private school oarsmen will be seen in eight-oared shells the coming season with Stone School, Noble & Greenough and Roxbury Latin to compete in the Schoolboy Rowing Association regatta on the Charles River Basin. The date for the race between these three eights will be May 24 or 25, depending on the weather. The action of shifting from four-oared to eight-oared shells was decided last evening in the Union Boat Club's clubhouse at a meeting of the S. R. A. Dr. J. B. Hawes, Union Boat Club, captain and president of the association, was chairman of the meeting, which elected Eliot Farley secretary. Dr. Hawes, Mr. Farley, Dr. Elliott Cutler, Dr. G. B. Magrath and Dr. J. B. Ayer, Jr., last year's club captain and S. R. A. president, were reelected to the executive board, with power to act on any matters that were not taken up at yesterday's meeting.

Charles W. Stone of Stone School; Charles F. Batchelder, Noble & Green-

ough captain-elect; George Noyes, 1916 Roxbury Latin leader, and Jack Hitchcock of Volkmann represented the members of the association. Volkmann tendered its resignation on the ground that it could not support both rowing and baseball, but the resignation was not accepted. Volkmann will remain in the association, although not competing this season. The members of the association urged strongly that Country Day School of Newton be invited to enter a crew and an invitation has been forwarded to Headmaster S. K. Kerns by Secretary Farley.

Contrary to custom, the members of the S. R. A. will be permitted to row each day. Heretofore rowing has been confined to three days a week, but the shift to eights will make it possible for the coach to direct the work of two eights at the same time and daily workouts were sanctioned. Unless plans are shifted, Roxbury will have 2.30 P. M. as its time for reporting. Noble will be

out at 3.30 and Stone at 4.30. A launch will be secured for the coach, for it is impossible for anyone in a single to keep abreast of an eight. William Haines, who is to coach Harvard crews, will visit the private school headquarters at the Union boathouse on the Basin two or three times during the week, devoting Saturday morning entirely to the schoolboys. He will oversee the work, but most of the coaching will be done by James Smith.

More opportunities for competition than ever will be afforded by the new plan, for each school will be allowed to book races with Exeter, Groton or Springfield, which schools have eights, and with Middlesex, Pomfret, Browne & Nichols and other schools having fours. The S. R. A. decided to allow each school to row four-oared races if they desire, which means that Noble & Greenough will send a four to Pomfret (Conn.) School for a race May 13. Roxbury went down to the Nutmeg State last year and is eager

to make another trip. Captain Noyes intends to ask Pomfret for a race May 7, a week before the Noble-Pomfret water duel.

Stone has made its race with Cascadilla School of Ithaca, N. Y., an objective for several seasons, but nothing has been done regarding the 1916 meeting. Harvard's invitation regatta probably will be held May 20, with the Harvard-Cornell varsity and freshman races as features. The Cascadilla crew will accompany the Cornell squad to Boston in mid-May if another race with Stone is arranged. It is planned to select an all-S. R. A. eight to oppose a B. I. R. A. crew in the Harvard regatta, but this crew would be chosen from Noble and Roxbury oarsmen, and possibly Country Day, provided Stone books Cascadilla. Coach Haines was of the opinion that a few days would suffice to weld an all-S. R. A. crew, but an inter-association race on such an early date may not appeal to the public school oarsmen.

HENRY ISAAC COE

Death of the Last Survivor of the Class of 1846

Rev. Henry Isaac Coe, the last survivor of his class, died at Rolla, Mo., Jan. 19, 1916, and was buried at Indianapolis. In 1911 he sent to the Keeper of Graduate Records the following story of his life:

I, Henry Isaac Coe, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, April 6th, 1826. My father Dr. Isaac Coe, who was the founder of Sabbath schools in Indianapolis, was born July 25th, 1782, near Dover, New Jersey, and died at my home in Galena, Illinois, August 30th, 1855, aged seventy-three. The maiden name of my mother was Rebecca Cook, who was born at Mendham, New Jersey, Jan. 18th, 1782, and died at Indianapolis, December 5th, 1843, aged sixty-one. Her father was Major Cook of the army

of the Revolution that won our independence, who, having been captured by the British, was so starved in their prison ships at Wallabout, Brooklyn, New York, that when released his teeth could be counted through his closed lips.

In, I think, 1840, when about fourteen, I united with the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, of which my father had been a ruling elder from its organization. I prepared for college at the Marion County Seminary at Indianapolis, then a private school taught by James S. Kemper, who afterwards became a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and after many years of able and useful service died at Dayton, Ohio, where he had been pastor of one of our churches. Mr. Kemper was so fine a

teacher that he prepared me to enter in September 1844 the Junior class of Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, in which the standard of scholarship was then as high as in any institution in the United States. While there I was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. In September 1846 I graduated at that University with a degree of B. A. and the valedictory or first honor in a class of over forty. In 1849 I received from my Alma Mater the degree of M. A. After graduating I spent a year at home recruiting my somewhat impaired health, and in September 1847 entered Princeton Theological Seminary, where I spent two full seminary years and was licensed at Trenton, New Jersey, by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in March 1849.

I returned to Princeton in September 1849, but wishing better opportunity to familiarize myself with practical ministerial work than was then afforded at Princeton, with a classmate, Rev. Isaac L. Lyon, soon went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to study with Dr. Nathan L. Rice, then pastor of the Central Church of that city. Dr. Rice was then the most noted theological debater in our Church, and one of the clearest and most effective preachers of the pure gospel with which it has ever been blest. Not long after we left Cincinnati Dr. Rice became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, then Professor of Theology in what is now the McCormick Seminary at Chicago, and afterwards pastor of the Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street Church of New York City.

I returned to Princeton in the spring of 1850 and satisfactorily passed the final seminary examination with my class but did not graduate because there was then a rule of the seminary forbidding the graduation of any student who had been absent as long as I had in the third year. From Princeton I went to Andover Theological Seminary, where I spent about three months of the spring and summer of 1850, and then returned to my home.

In September 1850 I was ordained by the Presbytery of Indianapolis and then spent more than a year in missionary work at my own cost in the region about Indianapolis. I preached almost daily in churches, schoolhouses and private dwellings, that I might acquire facility in speaking without notes, which, owing to my defective sight, I have never used in the pulpit. In December 1852 I became pastor of the South Church of Galena, Illinois, and held that pastorate until September 1855, when I accepted an invitation from the just then organized General Assembly's Committee of Church Extension, located at St. Louis, to become its first secretary. The Assembly soon made the committee one of the Boards of the Church, which it continued to be until at the reunion of 1870 it, with the similar organization of the New School Branch, became the present Board of Church Erection, located at New York.

I continued to be secretary of the Board of Church Extension until March 1869, when, my health having become seriously impaired, I was advised by my physician to seek some employment that would keep me much on horseback in the open air. I therefore accepted a position with a land company and have ever since been in the service of such companies, by which I eventually recovered my health. During all this time I have done all the ministerial work I could, preaching in destitute places or supplying vacant or feeble churches mainly at my own cost. Among the churches in the city of St. Louis which I have for longer or shorter periods supplied are the North Church, the Glasgow Avenue now merged with the Central Church, the Lee Avenue and the McCausland Avenue Churches, and outside St. Louis the Rolla, Salem and Cuba Churches, the last of which I supplied one Sabbath a month for more than seven years.

May 6th, 1851, I married Miss Laura A. Fletcher of Providence, Rhode Island, who was my faithful, loving and helpful

partner until taken from me by death June 6th, 1855, leaving me two children, Miss Mary Alma Coe, one of the secretaries of the Associated Charities of Boston, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Laura E. Stevens of Lynchburg, Virginia. May 17th, 1858, I married Miss Elizabeth H. Miller of Natchez, Mississippi, who was for more than half a century my faithful, loving and helpful partner until removed by death December 23, 1908. By her I had two children, Henry F. Coe, who died at Manhatta, Kansas, while a student of the Agricultural College, January 15th, 1879, and Mrs. Jane Coe Brant, of Rolla, Missouri. December 9th, 1907, the Presbytery of St.

Louis, of which I have been a member for more than fifty-six years, at my request honorably retired me from the active work of the ministry on account of age and physical disabilities, with unsought and unexpected expressions of high appreciation of what it described as "the long and faithful service you have rendered to the Church."

Owing to my defective sight and press of other work I have never written anything for publication, except the annual reports of the Board of Church Extension while I was its Secretary and the editorials for its space in the Home and Foreign Record and a few newspaper articles.

SECOND PART OF "HENRY IV"

An Unfamiliar Shakespeare Play to be Given in Providence

In connection with Brown University's observance of the Shakespeare tercentenary, the Harvard chapter of Delta Upsilon will present the Second Part of "Henry IV" in Providence on March 20. This performance, which will be seen in the Providence Opera House, will be given under the auspices of the University.

In selecting plays for its past revivals, now eighteen in number, the Harvard chapter has generally limited itself to Elizabethan comedies, rarely presented, although the last two productions dated from the Restoration period. Only one of Shakespeare's works had previously been chosen, "The Comedy of Errors," in 1913. Having in mind the tercentenary of the great playwright's death in 1916, the chapter has chosen to revive this year a masterpiece among Shakespeare's chronicle-histories, which unfortunately has hitherto been neglected in America.

The Second Part of "King Henry IV" is practically unknown to the American stage, for its last presentation in this

country was at the New Theatre in New York in 1822. The only previous production in the United States, substantially as Shakespeare wrote it, was in Philadelphia in 1804. In recent years the play has been most successfully revived in Germany, Austria, and England. Most notable have been the productions of this tragedy-comedy at the Deutsche Theatre in Berlin under the direction of Max Reinhardt.

Lack of dramatic qualities is by no means responsible for the comparative neglect of this play in America. "In the Second Part of 'Henry IV,'" says Professor William A. Neilson of Harvard, "not only does Falstaff continue to display his wit with all but unabated vigor, but in the scene of his rejection we are presented with one of the most moving situations in the historical plays, and one of the most fascinating problems in the interpretation of Shakespeare. Prince Hal is here exhibited in the transition between the wild prince of the First Part and the heroic king of 'Henry V,' and the representation of such con-

versions or developments of character is a crucial test of the psychological insight as well as the dramatic skill of a playwright.

"The delineation of King Henry IV, himself, too, begun in the picture of the efficient and self-reliant baron of 'Richard II,' continued in the harassed but still masterful King of the First Part, is brought to a conclusion in the pathetic father, unsatisfied with the attainment of his external ambitions, disturbed in conscience, and distrustful of the son to whom he must now hand over the crown that had cost him so much. The paradox of kingship, the contrast of pomp and power with merely human sensibility, is nowhere more poignantly expressed than here. Add the humor and brilliance of the tavern scenes, and the eloquence of the verse in many of the political speeches, and we begin to realize what is lost in ignoring the claims of a drama which the theatre has so long permitted to drop out of sight."

The Club has been most fortunate in securing Mr. Richard Ordynski to take general charge of the production and to act as head coach. Dr. Ordynski is a Pole and was for several years a teacher in the Polish college at Cracow. During that time he also wrote dramatic criticism, and he finally gave up his professorship to devote himself to the art of the stage. For a while he was an actor; then he studied the theatre in all parts of Europe; and for five years he was associated in Berlin with Max Reinhardt. During that time a notable production of the Second Part of "Henry IV" was made as well as of the other chronicle histories of Shakespeare. Before coming to this country Dr. Ordynski was Director of the Modern Theatre in Warsaw. In America he has so far been best represented by his notable production of "Sumurun." He is now stage director

for Mr. James K. Hackett. Mr. Everett Glass has been engaged as assistant coach.

Although the Delta Upsilon cast usually includes only undergraduates, this year a number of graduates, especially those who have proved conspicuously successful in past plays, have been enlisted for some of the leading parts. A graduate play committee has also been formed to act as advisors to the undergraduate managers, and the hearty co-operation and support of the graduates has made possible a more ambitious production than could be attempted otherwise. Rehearsals were started soon after the Christmas recess, and even before that time those connected with the management of the play were hard at work. The settings for the production will not be elaborate to put the play on the stage in the simple and vivid modern German manner.

In addition to the backing of Brown University, the support of several other influential organizations has been secured. The Drama Committee of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston is helping to conduct a special matinee performance for educational purposes. The New York performances will be given under the auspices of the D. U. Club of New York and the committee in charge of the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration. The official backing of the honorary committee appointed by the Mayor of the City of New York has also been obtained.

The giving of two performances in New York on March 18 is an innovation this year and shows the unusual extent of the club's activity. The play will also be given at Worcester on March 15 and at Northampton on March 17 in addition to the Boston performances which this year will be four in number at the Castle Square Theatre on March 13 and 14.

THE BROWN LOYALTY FUND

The first Annual Report of the trustees of the Brown Alumni Loyalty Fund announces receipts during the year of \$9,352.88 from 441 contributors, about one in ten of the alumni. A new campaign for a large list of contributors is now beginning, with annual receipts of \$15,000 as the goal. Five members of the Corporation promise annual contributions aggregating \$9,000, beginning with the present year, the income to be devoted to increasing the salaries of professors.

The income for the first year amounted to \$9,352.88. Of this amount \$5,000 was paid to the University, \$616.63 went for expenses, \$2,051.11 to the Capital Fund Account, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,685.14. A new campaign will begin immediately, with class agents appointed by the trustees, who will undertake to present the matter in a more personal way to each of their classmates.

The first suggestion of an alumni fund involving regular annual contributions was made at one of the early meetings of the Advisory Board nearly ten years ago, but, to avoid conflict with the successful effort then under way to add two million dollars to the endowment fund of the University, definite action was postponed. At the meeting of the Board in March, 1913, however, a committee was appointed to propose a plan of organization. The report of this committee was accepted at the meeting in March, 1914, and approved by the Associated Alumni in June.

Three circular letters, sent to all the

alumni, started the contributions, and in March, 1915, three trustees of the Fund were elected and the management of the Fund was given over to them.

The Board of Trustees, whose number will be increased to seven, is composed of George F. Bean, '81, Chairman, of Boston, Edward O. Stanley, '76, of East Orange, New Jersey, Byron S. Watson, '97, Treasurer, of Providence, Professor Albert K. Potter, *ex officio*, and three additional Trustees who will be elected in March. Rowland H. McLaughlin, '15, is Secretary to the Loyalty Fund. This Board of Trustees, elected by the Advisory Board of the Associated Alumni, is entrusted with the management of the Fund. In addition to securing contributions to the Fund, it is their duty to apportion the annual income, part as a free gift to the University and part for investment in the Capital Fund, which is practically a part of the permanent endowment of the University.

The Loyalty Fund differs from all other funds of the University, in that it is organized and controlled by the alumni. The gifts to the University from the Loyalty Fund are not confined to specific purposes; the Trustees may suggest but do not dictate their use.

The largest gift from a single class during the past year was \$1,557.00 from the class of '78; the class of '59 contributed \$1,491.35 and the class of '81 contributed \$1,087.00. The 34 contributors in the 1912 class represent the largest number of contributors from a single class.

JUNIOR PROM

The Junior Promenade committee is as follows: J. Wight of Lakewood, N. J. (chairman), E. M. Pearce of Providence, (secretary), R. T. Dennison of Moosup, Conn., (treasurer), and W. K. Sprague of North East, Pa.; R. W.

Hamilton of Providence; C. H. Day of Waltham, Mass.; A. H. Wilkinson of New London, Conn.; F. V. Willard of Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Wätjen of Warren, R. I.; J. S. Powers of Providence; R. Brown of Morgan Park, Ill., and E. A. Woodmansee of Providence.

THE FLAG OF BELGIUM

The following lines were given with great effect at the Brown dinner in Boston by the translator, Charles H. Forbes, '90, A. M., professor of Latin at Phillips Andover Academy :

Red for blood of soldiers,
 Black, yellow, and red,
Black for tears of mothers,
 Black, yellow, and red,
Yellow for the blazing light
Where the battle meets our sight.

To the colors, children !
'Tis the country's anxious call ;
Round the colors rally then,
Those shall live, who for her fall !

Red for heroes' purple,
 Black, yellow, and red,
Black for veil of widows,
 Black, yellow, and red,
Yellow for Homeric pride,
And the triumph where they died.

To the colors, children !
'Tis the country's needy cry ;
Flaunting folds ne'er flew so high,
Ne'er such beauty greeted eye !

Red for flaming frenzy,
 Black, yellow, and red,
Black for mourning ashes,
 Black, yellow, and red,
Yellow for the soul's new dawn,
Golden pride that scorned to fawn !

To the colors, children !
'Tis the grateful country's call :
Grandeur waves the banner tall
Since its folds have shrunk so small ;
Braver floats with ev'ry breath,
Since it dared the blasts of death !

PRESENT STATUS OF FRATERNITY

“RUSHING”

Dean Randall at the Worcester Brown Dinner

Is the college better off with or without the fraternities? is a question which many college men, frequently fraternity men, are constantly asking. Grave criticisms are heard on every hand. Fraternities are spoken of as undemocratic, un-American, clannish, causing the students to separate into cliques. It is claimed that they encourage selfishness, snobbishness and vanity, that they encourage loyalty to the fraternity at the expense of loyalty to the college.

That fraternities under certain conditions may leave a decidedly undesirable influence upon undergraduate life no one will doubt, but is it possible to bring the fraternities into such relation to the educational machinery of the college as to use them advantageously in connection with our efforts toward the broader education of young men?

We can never expect anything desirable from fraternity life so long as the fraternities are jealous and suspicious of one another and are torn asunder by political wrangles, so long as individual fraternities seek advancement through the sacrifices and losses of others and forget their relation and obligation to the fraternity life as a whole, and particularly to the college itself.

Fraternity life will never be ideal so long as men are pledged in preparatory schools and during their first weeks of the college course, when the students should be free to make a good start at their new work and to enter into the broader life of the college. We can never expect fraternities to play an important part so long as incoming men are not made to realize that good character and scholarship are the first requisites for membership, and so long as they are given false notions of their own worth and place in undergraduate life.

It was recognition of these facts that led the students of Brown a year ago to enter upon a career of reform. The first step was an attempt to improve political conditions, which resulted in an overthrow of old-time objectionable practices and a restoration of good feeling and mutual trust. The second step was an effort to improve the rules concerning rushing and pledging Freshmen.

Twenty fraternities agreed to do no pledging until the first Monday after Thanksgiving and to initiate no man until he had passed in 12 semester hours. In order to strengthen their position the fraternities asked the faculty to pass a rule forbidding initiation until the 12-hour requirement had been satisfied, which the faculty did.

We have reason to believe that each fraternity lived up to the agreement. No men were pledged until the time appointed and no men were initiated until the reports of standing for the first semester were handed in. For the first five weeks there was practically no rushing. Then some of the larger fraternities became anxious and started rushing. The fraternities agreed then to suspend all forms of rushing involving the expenditure of money and to hold no communication with the Freshmen on the days just previous to the pledging.

The splendid response that the fraternities made to the appeal to suspend rushing proved what some doubted, that it was possible to control rushing. After pledging, every fraternity man became a willing agent in an effort to keep the Freshmen at their tasks, since more than one failure prohibited initiation. As a result the scholastic standing of the Freshman class at the end of the first semester was far above that of previous years.

While the application of the new rules concerning the rushing and pledging has revealed some undesirable features which are being corrected, we feel sure that we have laid the foundation of a plan which, with certain modifications, is bound to meet our needs. We hope,

another year, to control the amount of time devoted to rushing and to make other necessary changes in the plan formulated a year ago. In this way we believe we can make fraternity life at Brown a helpful influence in the social and intellectual life of the college.

WASHINGTON MEETING

By W. Clayton Carpenter, '06

The annual meeting and dinner was held at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., on the evening of Feb. 2, 1916.

The business meeting preceding the dinner was of more than usual interest owing to the report of the Executive Committee upon two matters referred to it at the last annual meeting, (1) a scheme for holding lunches at stated intervals during the year; and (2) a subscription to a lump sum which it is proposed to subscribe to the Brown Loyalty Fund in the name of the Brown University Club of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

The report of the Executive Committee on the first matter showed that the club had held two lunches during the past year, one in June, 1915, in honor of Dr. W. W. Keen, and the second at the end of the year in connection with the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, when sixteen Brown men, and present and past members of the Brown faculty, who were attending the Congress, were entertained at the University Club.

In reporting the second matter the executive committee stated that the proposition suggested by it had been the fruit of the consideration of a suggestion of Mr. Leland at the annual meeting in 1915. Mr. Leland was of the opinion that the local alumni should do something other than simply meet once a year to show their interest in the university. Whether the evidence of such an interest should be a financial contribution or some other scheme he did not

offer to decide. The executive committee suggested that this year it might take the form of a voluntary contribution to be sent in a lump sum to the loyalty fund, it being understood that those already making regular contributions would not be expected to duplicate their donations. As a result of favorable action upon the suggestion of the committee between \$60 and \$70 was collected.

At the election of officers the following were chosen for the coming year: President, A. D. Call, '96. Vice President, E. C. Burnett, '90. Secretary-Treasurer, W. C. Carpenter, '06. Executive Committee, W. A. Slade, '98, D. C. Chace, '00, C. A. Nolan, '11.

A committee of three, consisting of M. W. Lyon, '97, H. K. Porter, '60, and W. C. Burwell, '85, was appointed to draw up resolutions expressing the regret of the association at the loss of General Sternburg, honorary alumnus of Brown, and formerly surgeon-general of the United States. General Sternburg was last with us at the lunch in honor of Dr. Keen.

The association then adjourned to the dining room, where Dean Randall, Hon. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, and Dr. James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, were guests of the evening. Dean Randall delivered a witty and interesting address on the recent changes in the administration of undergraduate activities.

and touched also upon the aspirations of the college to play its part in the new fields which seem to be opening up to America as a result of the great war.

Hon. P. P. Claxton spoke inspiringly of the opportunities of the 500,000 college men in this country to help to place America foremost among nations. He called particular attention to the somewhat one-sided development of the country at the present time in that it is a leader in material things, but rather less prominent in the fields of art, literature and philosophy. He urged the college men of the country to balance the spiritual and the material if America is to maintain a leading place among nations.

Dr. Scott, who was very prominently identified with the recent Pan-American Scientific Congress by reason both of his position as the active head of the Carnegie Endowment and as the real initiator and founder of the American Institute of International Law, recently organized, spoke upon the difference between the

two conceptions of the state, the western idea of the state as a creature of the people for whose benefit and protection it exists, and the European idea of the divine origin of the state. Drawing an analogy between the rights of states and the rights of individuals as set forth in our Declaration of Independence, he sought to show that the western conception furnished a basis for the recognition of such rights, and the consequent basis for a system of international law which would lead to a permanent peace, because it would be founded on justice.

The following alumni were present: A. D. Call, '96, E. C. Burnett, '90, W. C. Carpenter, '06, H. M. Barry, '94, W. C. Burwell, '85, E. W. Weikert, '06, C. A. Nolan, '11, F. E. Partington, '79, M. W. Lyon, '97, Josiah Bauer, hon., '14, H. K. Porter, '60, W. A. Wilbur, '88, J. B. Porter, '90, H. E. Day, '93, R. L. Brown, '03, C. P. Smith, '02, J. A. Crane, '05, A. M. Crane, '69, L. C. Taylor, '13, C. A. Green, '08, W. A. Slade, '98.

PROFESSOR G. LOWES DICKINSON AT BROWN

Professor G. Lowes Dickinson of King's College, Cambridge, spoke on the evening of Feb. 21 at Brown under the auspices of the Rhode Island Branch of the League to Enforce Peace, on the subject of "International Reconstruction after the War." President Faunce was elected President of the State Branch.

The distinguished guest, whose writings are well known to many Brown men, said in part:

"My object in visiting America is to lecture in the universities on proposals which have been put forward in various countries for international reconstruction after the war with a view to diminishing the risk of war in the future. My visit has thus no connection with any propaganda for bringing to an end the present war.

"The idea which has been advocated

and discussed for some years among those interested in the subject is that of a compulsory 'cooling off' period before nations shall have recourse to hostilities, during which period an honest endeavor shall be made to settle the matters in dispute by arbitration or conciliation.

"The proposal I advocate is that a number of nations, including, at least, the majority of the great powers, should enter into a joint treaty on these lines, and the important novelty in the proposal is that they should agree to use their forces, economic and, if necessary, military against a nation that breaks the agreement. The present war was possible because it was rushed. If there had been time, I believe public opinion would not have tolerated a European War.

"Is the plan practicable? To ask that

is to ask whether or no the catastrophe of war has aroused the nations to a radical determination to avoid a repetition of it. There is every reason to believe that this is the case. The fact that every available man of military age in the countries at war is in the ranks, the enormous waste of life and of wealth, the unprecedented magnitude of the disaster, is likely to have produced a tremendous reaction against war in the belligerent countries. It will be felt that the question is that of the ruin or salvation of European civilization, and the nations will be ready to follow the lead of a bold and imaginative statesmanship.

"It is America that is in the best position to lead in this matter. The idea of the compulsory 'cooling off' period has been embodied in the program of the American League to Enforce Peace, of which Mr. Taft is President, and the future of the idea is likely to depend largely on the measure of support it can obtain in this country. Whether American citizens will think it wise and right to depart so far from their traditional policy of isolation from European troubles as to be willing to enter into such a League, a foreigner cannot presume to judge. But it is clear that in fact no nation in the modern world can continue in isolation, and if this country feels that it must arm, it may be able to perform a unique service to civilization by using its armaments not for aggression nor even merely for defense, but to guarantee and safeguard the peace of the world. If America were able to take the lead in this matter, I believe that at any rate the Western powers of Europe would follow, and that a union might be formed strong enough to rule out if not all war, at any rate wars of aggression sprung upon a reluctant and unprepared world."

The Washington's Birthday exercises of the University, which have come to be a recognized annual fixture, were held in Sayles Hall at 11 a. m., President Faunce presiding. Governor R. Livingston Beeck-

man and many city and State officials were present.

The main address was given by Professor Dickinson, who spoke on "The Freedom of the Seas." Professor Dickinson said in part:

"In times of peace the seas are free, and the naval supremacy of Great Britain does not interfere with that freedom. In times of war and strife, however, international law permits a belligerent to capture and confiscate the ships and cargo of the enemy and also to seize all contraband goods carried in neutral ships.

"The phrase 'Freedom of the Seas' generally signifies that the ships and cargoes, other than the contraband of the belligerents, shall be immune to capture. If such were the law and if, as such, it were strictly observed, it would mean that great maritime powers in command of the sea would be deprived of their principal weapon, the economic boycott; while on the other hand, the military powers possessing strength on land would be as strong as before.

"It is not surprising, therefore, that Great Britain is unwilling to relinquish her sea power without being assured that some of the other strong nations would proportionally give up their land power: and it has been proposed by many, among them Sir Edward Grey at The Hague conference in 1907, that if concessions as to warfare at sea are made these should be accompanied by similar concessions as to strictly so-called military warfare.

"It may be doubted, however, whether the law of war, either by land or by sea, will ever be observed, unless there is a combination of States to enforce its observance. But it would be easier and far better to organize a league to prevent aggressive warfare altogether. Such a league would require to use the weapon of the economic boycott or blockade. In other words, a league of this kind ought not to accept the principle of the 'Freedom of the Seas' in the mere sense of immunity of private property to capture."

THE SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY

A series of events in commemoration of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death is being arranged by the Department of English of Brown University. There is a possibility of cooperation between the University and the city in some portion of the celebration. Most of the events are open to the public.

The celebration will be formally opened on the evening of March 20, with the performance of the Second Part of Shakespeare's Henry Fourth at the Providence Opera House.

On April 12 Professor Albert K. Potter of the English Department will deliver a public lecture at Sayles Hall on "The Stage and Shakespeare." Professor George W. Benedict is offering an Extension Course of ten lectures on "Three Centuries of Shakespeare," in which the changing views of Shakespeare's work in the different ages following his death will be presented.

Perhaps the most notable event of the series will be the lecture by Professor George E. Woodberry on April 26, the anniversary of Shakespeare's baptism. The address will be given in Sayles Hall. In connection with the ad-

dress Mr. Marsden J. Perry will give a reception to Professor Woodberry and to visiting scholars and to others at his home on Power street, where his unique collection of Shakespeareana will be exhibited. From April 28 to May 5 portions of the Perry collection will be on public view at the John Carter Brown Library. On the evening of April 28 Mr. George P. Winship will deliver an address at the library on the special features of the collection. The John Hay Library has also prepared an exhibit, consisting of the famous illustrations to the Baydell edition of Shakespeare of 1802. It will be on view throughout the semester.

Professor Thomas Crosby will conclude the celebration with a reading of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," in Sayles Hall, May 4.

Efforts are being made to add to the programme a lecture by John Masefield, the English poet, who is now speaking in this country. It is probable that the Players will give a Shakespearean performance in the spring, and that local organizations may join in the observances.

TRIAL DEBATERS

The third series of elimination trials for the Brown Varsity debating teams were held Feb. 15, in the Brown Union. The 14 candidates who were retained on the debating squad following the previous competition before the semester recess were paired off with one another and discussed many different phases of the subject: "Resolved, That the cities of New England of over 100,000 population with the exception of Boston, should adopt some plan of city manager government." This question is the one to be used in the triangular debates in March between Brown, Dartmouth and Williams.

After listening to the individual dual debates, the judges decided to retain the

following 12 men on the squad: First team, R. T. Clapp, '19; C. S. Hill, '16; F. J. O'Brien, '16. Second Team, F. W. Perkins, '19; W. H. Reese, '17; E. T. Wilson, '16. Third team, A. J. Levy, '18; R. R. Hughes, '17; J. Rosenberg, '16. Fourth team, W. E. Saunders, '16; E. I. Christy, '16; B. D. Feinberg, '17.

These men will be divided into four squads, A, B, C, and D: A and B being first-string affirmative and negative candidates, and C and D being the second-string candidates. Between these teams trial debates will be held in the near future, and at that time the two Varsity teams will be chosen.

CHICAGO BRUNONIANS

By John T. Walker, Jr., '13

The annual dinner of the Chicago Alumni Association was held on January 31, 1916, at the Hotel La Salle.

We had as our guests President Faunce, Mr. Henry Rathbone of Yale and Mr. Andrew J. Vlachos. Following the dinner Mr. Rathbone gave us a very interesting and stirring talk on preparedness, from the military point of view. President Faunce followed with a general summary of the year's work at the University.

Mr. Vlachos, a native of Greece who served in the Balkan War of 1913, presented an impassioned and extremely interesting talk on Greece's attitude toward the present European War, and sketched briefly some of his experiences when he fought for Greece three years ago.

Mr. Vlachos is practicing law in Chicago, has become keenly interested in Brown and follows the activities and successes of all Brown men with great interest. He is preparing an article on Brown University which he plans to send to some of the Greek periodicals.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Rev. Arthur Rogers, '86; Vice President, Elmer T. Stevens, '04; Secretary-Treasurer, John T. Walker, Jr., '13. Executive Committee, Chairman, Noble B. Judah, Jr., '04; Donald L. Morrill, '80; Ches-

ter A. Cook, '91; Daniel J. Harrigan, '09; Earle F. Bliss, '11.

Following the report of the Secretary and Treasurer, which was duly accepted, the Secretary outlined the work which had been done during the past year.

On April 28, 1915, we held an informal dinner and smoker at St. Hubert's Old English Grill, at which thirty-five of the alumni were present. On May 21, 1915, we held an informal dinner and smoker, at which we entertained a number of sub-Freshmen; twenty-one of the alumni were present. On December 23, 1915, we held a dinner at the University Club of Chicago, in honor of the football team, which stopped off here on its way to Pasadena to play the University of Washington football team. Thirty of the alumni were present and we had twenty-five guests.

By holding these frequent meetings throughout the year we have found that renewed interest has been shown in our alumni association, and we plan to hold such meetings even more frequently during the coming year. For the benefit of those alumni associations that do not hold frequent meetings, we would suggest that they try this scheme as a means of creating interest. It has worked wonders with us, and there is no reason why it should not do the same for others.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The regular meeting of the Advisory and Executive Committee was held in the President's office, on Friday, Feb. 11. Present the President, Messrs. Chace, Sweetland, Sharpe, Collins, Lapham, E. F. Greene and Mason. In the absence of Mr. Woods, Mr. Sharpe was elected secretary pro tem. All the members of the committee spoke of the absence of Mr. Stephen O. Edwards and his long and valuable service to the University.

The report of the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings was read and placed on file. It was voted that Professor William MacDonald be granted leave of absence on Sabbatic year during the year 1916-17.

The greater part of the session was devoted to discussion of various aspects of economy and efficiency in University administration.

At five P. M. the meeting adjourned.

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ADVISORY BOARD

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Francis Lawton, '69, New York.
Robert P. Brown, '71, Providence.
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The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot under-
take to return manuscripts sent to it for publica-
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postage.

BROWN DINNERS

The chairman of the committee under
whose direction the recent Brown dinner
was held in New York has sent to the
Alumni Monthly a letter from a Brown
man in that city, who complains be-
cause the price of dinner tickets this year
was increased to five dollars.

The writer of the letter says:

"I am not unable to pay the price of this year's
dinner, but I think there are many who ought
not to do so. In some cases effort, in many
mere chance, has determined the line of finan-
cial ability. This line, however, by no means
marks the bounds of loyalty or limits the heart-
throbs that come with the talks of college days.
It is for these reasons only that I shall not at-
tend this year's dinner, for I believe I am ex-
pressing the opinions of very many alumni.
What these gatherings mean to me you all know
and it is with deep regret that I contemplate it."

The feeling of this alumnus is natural.
He believes in democracy and particu-
larly in Brown democracy. So do we all.
At the same time there have been oc-

casions when Brown dinners were
given in circumstances that shed little
dignity or credit upon the name of
Brown. It is recalled that some years
ago, in a prominent city, the annual re-
union was held in a third-grade restau-
rant and that one distinguished son of
Brown, upon entering the room, made
the forceful remark:

"If you think this kind of dinner is
going to do Brown any good in this city,
you are mistaken."

There is something to be said on both
sides, but we feel that the annual dinner
in New York, at least, partakes of the
nature of a university function and that
nothing in connection with it should be
allowed to derogate from the reputation
of the University. We were not present
at the dinner this year but are told that
it was exceedingly well served and that
the physical environment was all that
could have been asked. It seems as if
almost any Brown man might be
ready to pay five dollars once a year for
the privilege of meeting his fellow-alumni
under such conditions.

This is only our individual judgment
in the matter, and we would be the last
to say that any effective obstacle should
be put in the way of getting out a large
attendance at all such reunions. If it
can be demonstrated that this year's
price at New York was too large for the
ability of any considerable number of
Brown graduates, we should like to
know it.

A matter of larger importance is the
suggestion made by President Wesley E.
Monk of the Boston Brown Alumni As-
sociation, that next winter instead of
holding a large number of Brown reun-
ions in different cities of New England,
there be one grand gathering at Boston.
This plan was adopted by Dartmouth
and Amherst this winter. Dartmouth
assembled 800 men for its meeting and
Amherst, in spite of its smaller alumni
body, accepted the challenge, and a few
nights later had nearly 1,000 men at its
Boston dinner. Shortly afterward the

Brown dinner in Boston was held and drew between 250 and 300 graduates.

There have been many pleasant Brown dinners in New England this winter, but none of them, except the one at Boston, has drawn more than a score or two of men. Why not try the experiment, in 1916-17, of concentrating all our energies on a single dinner at Boston, making an effort to secure the attendance of graduates not from New England alone, but from the neighboring states as well?

At the Amherst dinner one alumnus was present from St. Paul. The experiment might not prove satisfactory, but it is worth trying and the Alumni Monthly heartily seconds the suggestion of President Monk.

We are betraying no confidence, we believe, when we say that President Faunce is cordially in favor of trying the experiment next winter.

A thousand Brown men at Boston in 1917!

COMING EVENTS

March 7. College Night: Junior-Freshman Dance.

March 7-8. Annual Meeting of the Advisory Board of the Alumni Association of Brown University.

March 8. Visiting Day.

March 9. Annmary Brown Memorial Lecture: Address by Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University on "Architecture of Florence."

March 14. College Night: St. Patrick's Vaudeville Night.

March 15. First Charles K. Colver Lecture: Address by President Frank J. Goodnow of the Johns Hopkins University, on "The American Theory of Private Rights."

March 21. College Night: Annual Musical Clubs' Night—Ladies' Night.

March 22. Second Charles K. Colver Lecture: Address by President Frank J. Goodnow of the Johns Hopkins University, on "The American Theory of Government."

March 28. College Night: Address by Samuel Gompers.

March 31-April 1. Meetings of Brown University Teachers' Association.

April 25. College Night: Senior-Sophomore Dance (Date tentative).

May 2. College Night: Annual Musicales, under the direction of Mr. Gene W. Ware, '05—Ladies' Night.

SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY

March 20. Presentation of the Sec-

ond Part of Shakespeare's Henry IV by the Harvard Chapter of Delta Upsilon.

April 12. Illustrated Lecture by Prof. Albert K. Potter.

April 26. Lecture by Prof. George E. Woodberry on "Shakespeare."

April 28 to May 5. Exhibition of the Marsden J. Perry Collection of Shakespeare's Works, John Carter Brown Library.

May 4. Shakespearean Reading by Prof. Thomas Crosby.

GYMNASTIC SCHEDULE

March 4. Amherst at Providence.

March 11. Mass. Inst. Tech. at Providence.

March 18. Harvard at Providence.

March 22. Freshman Gym. Contest at Providence.

March 25. Dartmouth at Hanover.

March 29. College Gym. Contest at Providence.

WRESTLING SCHEDULE

March 4. Invitation Meet at Cambridge.

March 10. College Championship at Providence.

TENNIS SCHEDULE

April 26. R. I. State at Providence.

April 29. Wesleyan at Providence.

May 3. Columbia at New York.

May 6. Trinity at Providence.

May 8. Dartmouth at Providence.

May 10. M. I. T. at Providence.
 May 13. Holy Cross at Worcester.
 May 15. University of Michigan at Providence.
 May 20. Williams at Williamstown.
 May 22. M. I. T. at Boston.
 May 24. Holy Cross at Providence.

TRACK SCHEDULE

March 4. I. C. A. A. Meet at New York.
 March 11. Novice and Handicap Meet at Providence.
 March 18. Interfraternity Relay Race at Providence.
 April 22. Interclass Meet at Providence.
 April 29. Amherst at Providence.
 May 6. Columbia at New York.
 May 19. N. E. I. A. A.
 May 20. N. E. I. A. A.
 May 26. I. C. A. A.
 May 27. I. C. A. A.
 May 30. Interscholastic Meet at Providence.

SCHEDULE OF SECOND NINE

Wednesday, April 19. Moses Brown School at Moses Brown grounds.

Saturday, April 22, Dean Academy at Franklin.

Wednesday, April 26, Technical High at Brown.

Saturday, April 29, Open.

Wednesday, May 3, St. George's School at Newport.

Saturday, May 6, Open.

Wednesday, May 10, Huntington School at Brown.

Saturday, May 13, Open.

Wednesday, May 17, Morris Heights at Brown.

Saturday, May 20, Harvard second at Brown.

Wednesday, May 24, East Greenwich Academy at East Greenwich.

Saturday, May 27, Open.

Wednesday, May 31, Open.

Thursday, June 1, Worcester Academy at Brown.

SWIMMING SCHEDULE

March 3. Mass. Inst. Tech. at Providence.

March 25. Inter-Class Meet at Providence.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE IN BROWN UNIVERSITY

HOME WORK IN INDUSTRY

Miss Louise Cornell, secretary of the Label Committee of the National Consumers' League, spoke before the students of the Women's College Feb. 25 on the subject of "Home Work in Industry." Miss Cornell said in part:

"We have of late been hearing much about people in industry, and we have wondered what conditions they have to work under. Laws have been made for the protection of women and children, and after they have been passed we have thought that we no longer needed to worry. What we have not realized is that home work is everywhere being done in evasion of these laws. In Massachusetts, one out of every two workers on clothing works at home, receiving an

average wage of eight cents an hour. We have not enough facts for the whole country to be able to judge fairly. We do know, however, that there are 153,000 workers in clothing factories throughout the United States, and that in New York city alone there are 18,000 home workers in industry. How are we to know under what conditions this work is being done? Inspection of the homes is often suggested, but it is almost impossible to do this satisfactorily. At present, various states are trying to pass laws against certain kinds of home industry, and this seems to be one of the most satisfactory methods of improving conditions.

"The great trouble with us all is that we feel, in these modern days, that it is

he machine which is responsible for the work turned out, and we forget the worker behind it. A little sympathy in this matter goes a long way. And so I want to ask you, the next time you put on a dress, to think once or twice of the woman or girl who made it."

DRAMATICS

The Freshmen of the Komian Dramatic Society of the Women's College presented Feb. 23 Lady Gregory's "Spreading the News." The cast was as follows:

Bartley Fallon, Magel Wilder of Thornton, R. I.
Mrs. Fallon, Winifred Olendorf of Raynham Centre, Mass.

Jack Smith, Esther Brintezenhoff of Reading, Pa.
Shawn Early, Hazel Bliss of Providence
Tim Casey, Laurice Flagg of Littleton, Mass.
James Ryan, Ruth Sword of Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Tarpey, Edith Goff of Pawtucket
Mrs. Tully, Gladys Crapo of Taunton, Mass.
A Policeman, Gertrude Hedberg of Waterbury, Conn.

A Removable Magistrate, Asya Katz of Boston, Mass.

The play was coached by Miss Anne Terry, 1918, of Springfield, Mass. The Property Mistress was Miss Bessie Higgins of Providence, the Costume Mistress Miss Martha de Meritte Gage of Providence, the Business Manager Miss Elsa Metzger of Providence.

SALON FRANCAIS

The Salon Français of the Women's College held its regular bi-weekly meeting in Pembroke Hall, Feb. 18. At the business session which was held first, and conducted by Miss Mary Butler, 1916,

of Pawtucket, it was decided that each member of the class should "adopt" a French soldier with whom to correspond.

The remainder of the hour was occupied by the presentation of a short French play, under the direction of Miss Mary E. Carroll, 1919, of New Bedford, Mass. The play given was "Le Fils Punez," and the caste was as follows:

Suzanne,	Madrid Collette, 1919
M. Mulot,	Elizabeth E. Hammett, 1919
M. Chantepoule,	Ruth Chester, 1919
M. Punez,	Beatrice Rayment, 1918

At the conclusion of the play, refreshments were served.

WOMEN JUNIORS AT LUNCH

An unusually pleasant luncheon was given by the Junior class of the Women's College at the Westminster Tea Room Saturday afternoon, Feb. 19. The tables were decorated with pink place-cards and favors in pink, the class color. At the conclusion of the meal a short speech was made by Dean King, the guest of honor.

The luncheon was an innovation, being held in place of the class suppers usually served at Pembroke Hall throughout the year. Practically the whole class was able to attend, and all those present expressed their appreciation of a thorough good time.

The committee which arranged for the luncheon consisted of Miss Marjorie Cotton, chairman; Miss Annie Averill, Miss Kathryn Lundy, Miss Florence Rhodes, Miss Marjorie Robertson, Miss Elizabeth Root and Miss Bertha Prentiss.

A BROWN SECRETARY OF STATE

From the Waterbury American

A letter which Secretary Olney wrote in December, 1896, commenting on a resolution before Congress acknowledging—by act of Congress—the independence of the republic of Cuba, has been recalled and reprinted by the Boston Herald. It has so plain a bearing on the disposition of Congress to take part in delicate dip-

lomatic relations, now in such active manifestation, as to be extraordinarily interesting. Secretary Olney said:

"There are likely to be serious misapprehensions regarding such a resolution, both in this country and abroad, and as such apprehensions may have injurious results of a grave character, it is, per-

haps, my duty to point out that the resolution, if passed by the Senate, can probably be regarded only as an expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who voted for it in the Senate and if passed by the House of Representatives, can only be regarded as another expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the House.

"The power to recognize the so-called republic of Cuba as an independent state rests exclusively with the executive.

"A resolution on the subject by the Senate or by the House, by both bodies or by one, whether concurrent or joint, is inoperative as legislation, and is important only as advice of great weight voluntarily tendered to the executive regarding the manner in which he shall exercise his constitutional functions.

"The operation and effect of the proposed resolution, therefore, even if passed by both houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote, are perfectly plain. It may

raise expectations in some quarters which can never be realized. It may inflame popular passions, both in this country and elsewhere; may thus put in peril the lives and property of American citizens who are resident and traveling abroad, and will certainly obstruct and defeat the best efforts of this Government to afford such citizens due protection.

"But except in these ways, and unless the advice embodied in the resolution shall lead the executive to revise conclusions already reached and officially declared, the resolution will be without effect, and will leave unaltered the attitude of this Government toward the two contending parties in Cuba."

Congress did not go so far then as to override the administration. It is quieting down now, at least temporarily. We wonder where would be found in President Wilson's Cabinet the man to treat this matter with the impressive authority with which Secretary Olney spoke.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

THE COLVER LECTURES

President Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University has accepted the invitation to deliver the first lectures on the Colver foundation at Brown University. He will give two addresses, speaking on March 15 upon "The American Theory of Private Rights," and on March 22 upon "The American Theory of Government." These lectures and those in subsequent years will alike be open to the public.

The lectureship is provided by the Charles E. Colver fund of \$10,000 presented to the University last year by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse L. Rosenberger of Chicago in memory of Mrs. Rosenberger's father, Charles E. Colver of the class of 1842. "The purpose of the gift," says President Faunce, "is to bring to the University each year one or more lecturers whose coming will be of educational significance to the University and the

city. There is no restriction as to the number of lectures or the subject to be discussed." It is the first gift to the University for the permanent endowment of public lectures.

The special aim of the Colver Lectureship Committee is to select such lecturers and such subjects that "the lectures will be positive contributions to human knowledge." It was also desired that in the opening year of the Lectureship the lecturers should deal with some subject of public interest, rather than with technical or literary matters. Because of the continuance of the world war, discussion of governmental problems seemed particularly appropriate. It is expected that the lectures will be published annually, perhaps in some such series as the Romanes lectures.

President Goodnow is peculiarly fitted to open the series with lectures on public questions because of his special stud-

ies and his experience as legal adviser to the Chinese Republic. He is author of many authoritative legal and governmental works, among which are included "Political and Administrative Problems," "City Government in the United States," and "Principles of the Administrative Law of the United States," and has edited "Selected Cases of the Law of Taxation," "Selected Cases on Government and Administration," "Selected Cases on Law of Officers," and "Social Reform and the Constitution."

MR. COLBY AT BROWN

Everett Colby, '97, the New Jersey Progressive leader and a Trustee of the University, speaking before the students of Brown on the evening of Feb. 29, on the "Issues of the Coming Presidential Campaign," attacked "the fallacies of the pacifists," and declared for the ultimate adoption of a system of compul-

sory military service like that of Switzerland.

As a second issue he urged that the United States should repudiate its traditional policy of remaining aloof from the affairs of European states and enter upon a vigorous foreign policy to enforce obedience to international law whenever and wherever violated. As a signatory to the Hague Convention of 1899, the duty of our Government when the neutrality of Belgium was violated was clear.

"When the German Minister at Brussels notified the Belgian foreign office on the 2nd day of August, 1914, that his Government would feel keen regret if Belgium should regard as an act of hostility against herself the fact that the enemies of Germany obliged her on her part to violate Belgian territory, the Government of the United States should have notified the German Government that upon the violation of Belgian neutrality it would immediately sever diplomatic relations and deny postal facilities to her mail and that the economic and armed forces of the United States would be moved against her with determination and vigor in defense of the Empire of the Law. And it is my honest opinion that if that course had been pursued England and the neutral Governments would have followed our example, the war would have been averted and the Declaration of Paris and the Hague Conventions made effective instruments for the preservation of peace for all time to come.

"What the Government actually did was not only to remain silent when Belgium was outraged, but, after the Lusitania was destroyed, carry on a diplomatic correspondence with Germany couched in the phraseology of courtesy, respect and friendship to which only Governments that live in honor are entitled. What judgment the American people will render upon this phase of the Wilson administration I do not attempt to prophesy."



G. LOWES DICKINSON

Distinguished English Professor who Lectured at Brown Feb. 21-22

WOONSOCKET REUNION

Dean Randall, speaking before the Sons of Brown at Woonsocket on the evening of Feb. 28, declared that the university rules regulating athletics and fraternity membership had worked so successfully that of the total number of undergraduate men students, 765, only 22 had been sent away at the mid-year because of low standing.

"And not one of these was an athlete," remarked the Dean. "This was in no sense due to a more lenient method of marking or to any favors shown to athletes. We have every reason to believe that the professors have been even more severe in their marking than heretofore."

The annual reunion and dinner, held at Haley's Inn, marked the 21st birthday of the organization. President Howard K. Jackson, '09, of Boston, was master of ceremonies, while the speakers, in addition to Dean Randall, were Professor Thomas Crosby, Jr., who read George Bernard Shaw's play, "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets;" John Francis Greene, associate professor at Brown, who spoke on "Some Brunonian Vistas," illustrating his remarks with stereopticon views, and Professor George Grafton Wilson, '86, instructor in international law at Harvard, whose subject was "International Law and the World Crisis."

Officers were elected as follows: President, Howard S. Young, '08; Vice President, Wesley S. Morse, '06; Secretary, Frederic E. Whitaker, '88; Treasurer, Wendell A. Mowry, '93; Executive Committee, Judge J. Earle Browne, '01; Charles A. Hull, '99, and Dr. Fred A. Coughlin, '04; Nominating Committee, G. W. Rickard, William A. Robinson and Everett L. Walling. During the evening selections were given by the Brown quartette.

Professor Wilson affirmed that, despite current opinion, international law has been better observed in the present war than in any struggle in world history. He declared that all the nations have

been anxious to stand right with the world, and have put forth propagandas upholding their various actions.

He complimented France as living up to the letter of the law better than any other country engaged in the conflict. He said that the United States, like every country, "must stand like the teacher in the little red schoolhouse—with a stick ready to enforce the rules." To this end he urged national preparedness on the part of this country.

CRUMBLING DEMOCRACY?

Mr. George Coleman, who started Ford Hall in Boston, which has served as a model for Forums in many other cities, was the speaker at the College Forum at the Women's College the other day. He spoke on the subject, "Is our Democracy Crumbling?" The evidences of this he found in the disorganized forces which have never been assimilated into the state, ready, if once a spark were to light upon them, to burst into a conflagration destructive to the present order. In the religious field we have the large numbers of those connected with no churches, with no definite philosophy of life; in the economic world, the large number of workmen and the small number of capitalists, among whom the wealth is so distributed that the capitalists, constituting one tenth of the population, possess nine tenths of the property. A third dangerous unassimilated element is composed of the immigrants, unaccustomed to our ideas and customs, left to adjust themselves to the new and often disappointing conditions which meet them in the new world. In regard to the immigrants, Mr. Coleman thought our attitude toward them unfair, for we look upon them as people not at all akin to ourselves; while in reality we are all a species of immigrant, if we but trace our ancestry back a few generations. In the political field also we have the force of Socialism, gaining yearly in strength, threatening to disorganize the whole present system of government and

society. "Democracy," said Mr. Coleman, "presupposes homogeneity of race, class, and creed. We have no common meeting place where homogeneity can have an opportunity to develop. In politics, we are hopelessly divided into parties; in the churches into sects; in society we live in stations far removed from one another. There is no place where all earnest people can get together. This deficiency is met by the Forum, which is now being established in a number of cities. It is an institution necessary for the development of a homogeneity as a basis for our democracy as it passes through one of the most critical periods in history, the passing from an era of competition into an era of cooperation."

NEW YORK ALUMNI

The forty-eighth annual dinner of the alumni of the city of New York and vicinity under the auspices of the Brown University Club in New York was held at Delmonico's, New York city, on Thursday night, February 3.

There were present one hundred and sixty-four alumni and guests. William R. Dorman, of the class of 1892, President of the Brown University Club in New York and Trustee of the University, presided. The speakers were President W. H. P. Faunce, Hon. Elon R. Brown, of the class of 1878, New York State Senator, and William D. Murphy and James C. Colgate, of New York city. Messages were read from ex-President E. Benjamin Andrews and others.

The class of 1898 was awarded a cup for the largest attendance. About twenty-five members of this class sat at the large round table of honor, directly in front of the presiding officer. The class of 1895 also had a splendid attendance.

Edgar L. Marston, Gardner Colby, Everett Colby, William R. Dorman, Charles S. Stedman and Samuel H. Ordway represented the corporation. Dr. Wilfred H. Munro, Dean Randall, Pro-

fessor A. K. Potter and H. G. Clark, of the Faculty, were also present.

The dinner was one of the most successful ever given by the New York alumni. Its success was largely due to the enthusiasm of Walter C. Wyckoff, of the class of 1895, the chairman of the committee in charge of the dinner, who was assisted by Frederick R. Gleason, 1911, secretary of the club, Alfred B. Hunter, 1899, and Samuel H. Ordway, 1880. Charles A. Lundell, 1906, led the songs and ran the string band.

CINCINNATI DINNER

Judge Samuel W. Smith, '80, gave on the evening of Feb. 18 at the Queen City Club a delightful dinner in honor of his class-mate President Faunce, who had been renewing old acquaintances in Cincinnati and making new ones. Those contributing to the success of the occasion, and (to quote a Cincinnati paper) with wit and oratory welcoming the distinguished stranger to their city gates were:

A. J. Conroy, Judge John A. Caldwell, Rev. Harry T. Crane, Frank Cook, Charles J. Christie, Randall J. Condon, Thomas J. Cogan, Dr. Charles William Dabney, Frank Dinsmore, ex-Senator Joseph B. Foraker, John W. Flach, Joseph Garretson, George H. Gilbert, Professor J. R. Garbutt, Dean Joseph E. Harry, Dr. Christian R. Holmes, Rev. Jesse Halsey, ex-Governor Judson Harmon, Rev. John F. Herget, Harry W. Kinney, Professor John Uri Lloyd, W. F. Leath, Thomas J. Logan, Professor C. M. Merry, Dr. John W. Murphy, Lawrence Maxwell, Dr. Roger S. Morris, Peter J. McCarty, Archbishop Henry Moeller, Judge Miller Outcalt, Walter Dabney Phillips, Professor William H. Pabodie, Hon. George Puchta, Irving Pettengill, Frank Rostock, Dean William P. Rogers, Professor G. Sykes, Judge Frederick S. Spiegel, Professor Edward F. Smith, John D. Sage, John K. Starkweather, Howard Saxby, Dr. Louis Schwab, Dr. William Jordan Taylor and W. F. Wiley.

WHERE PROVIDENCE BOYS GO TO COLLEGE

The following Freshmen are registered from Providence this year at the colleges and universities named:

Brown

Frederick R. Allen	John J. Hall
John C. Andrews	Alexander T. Hindmarsh
Howard B. Arnold	Douglas A. Holyoke *
Morris Bazar	Standish Howland
Bernard Beren	Charles H. Huggins, Jr
Lawrence B. Bixby	Lawrence F. Hurley
Thomas F. Black, Jr	Albert W. Johnson
Zenas R. Bliss *	Joseph C. Johnston
Pelham W. Bogert	Edward R. Kent
William E. Boyle	David Ladd
Harrison A. Brown	Henri Landati
Elpidio Bucci	Arthur J. Levy
Stanley W. Burlingame	George S. McCormick
Caesar T. Cambio	John H. MacDonald
Richard E. E. Campbell	Daniel A. MacPherson
Emilio Capelli	George S. Magee
Roger T. Clapp	Pasquale Maiello
Donald H. Clauss	Stanley H. Mason
Jacob Cohen	William Moss
Hugh J. Connelly	Robert W. Parkinson
Henry M. Dutton	William E. Parmenter
Frank E. Eck	Russell M. Peters
William H. Edwards	Wallace F. Randall
Oliver W. R. Erickson	Arthur E. Redfern
Perry E. Faunce	Daniel Robinson
Rudolph J. C. Fisher	Louis Schmidt
Charles M. Fort	Solomon Tannenbaum
Sidney A. Fox	Samuel Temkin
William McL. Fraser.	Frederick W. Thomas
Oliver A. Fuller	Alton S. Thoren
Rufus C. Fuller	Charles L. Vaughan
Vincent A. Gallagher	Edward P. Ventrone
Mark A. Goldrich, Jr	George T. Welch
Herbert W. Greenhalgh	Courtney P. Young

* Edgewood

Princeton

Hamilton M. Dickinson Roderick F. Makepeace
Stephen H. Jencks

Harvard

Charles W. Lippitt, Jr

Yale

Philip Allen, Jr Norman A. MacColl

Trinity

Edward Schortmann

Dartmouth

Maxwell C. Huntoon Robert H. Smith

Williams

Norman B. Smith * Richmond Viall

* Edgewood

There are no Providence Freshmen at Tufts or Wesleyan.

The catalogues of Amherst, Columbia and Rhode Island State are not yet out.

NOTES OF THE MONTH

The class of 1885 will hold its annual midwinter reunion at the Hope Club, Providence, on the evening of March 4.

Professor and Mrs. William C. Poland are spending the winter at Villa Dora, Mount Dora, Florida.

GEOGRAPHICAL STATISTICS

The current University Catalogue shows that Brown is drawing students from a wider field than in the past. Forty-one per cent. of the 256 men in the Freshman class come from Rhode Island, as against 49 per cent. in 1914-15. Massachusetts contributes 23 per cent., and the six New England States 73 per cent., as against 80 per cent. a year ago. Five other states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, contribute 20 per cent., a 5 per cent. increase.

The composition of the undergraduate

men's college as a whole remains preponderatingly of local students. Fifty-four per cent. of the student body live within 25 miles of the University, and only 34 per cent. more than fifty miles away. The Women's College is more distinctly a local institution, drawing 78 per cent. of its students from within the 25-mile radius. Of the 150 students in the Graduate Department exactly two-thirds are Rhode Islanders, and 29 different colleges are represented among the 55 who did not graduate from Brown.

THE LETTER BOX

TWO MORE BROWN VETERANS

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

To the list of "Brown Men in the Civil War," not mentioned in Dr. Burrage's book or in his recent article in the *Brown Alumni Monthly*, should be added the names of two non-graduates who entered college with the class of 1870: James Brown Thornton Chase,

Captain Co. D, 104th U. S. Cal. Inf.; William Wallace Haskell, Com. Sgt. 98th N. Y. Vols.

I think Prentiss Mellen Woodman, '70, was also for a time in the army. He can "answer for himself."

Yours truly,

Wilfred H. Munro, '70

Providence, Jan. 18.

THE DINNER AT BOSTON

By Charles R. Stark, Jr., '07

The Sons of Brown and Vicinity held their 43rd annual dinner at the Boston City Club on Wednesday, Feb. 9, elected Charles Evans Hughes as President of the United States and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, enthusiastically endorsed preparedness and cheered everybody and everything to the echo.

It was a notable gathering of alumni. Over 250 sat down at the tables and long before the banquet was fairly under way it was apparent to anyone in the big club house that the Brown Bear was on a rampage, a rampage that sang, cheered, applauded and laughed its way clear through to the end of the evening.

The fun began before 6 o'clock. Alumni from Boston, Newton, Cohasset, Providence and many other points gathered in the assembly room on the ninth floor of the club amid a grand chattering, hand-shaking and other modes of expressing their joy at seeing one another again.

Business was barred for the evening except the business of going back—no matter how many years to the time when the particular grad was a student—and living the old days over again. Before the grand march to the dining room, five floors below, began it was certain that the affair was to be a success.

Finally the classes lined up, two by two, and paraded out into the hall, where the committee demonstrated that little

obstacles could not hinder the Sons of Brown from carrying matters through as they should be carried. The parade was marched on to the elevators and dropped down five stories with such precision that it continued its way into the dining room as though that had been on the same floor with the assembly room.

Once seated at the tables the racket and jollity which had prevailed up-stairs was increased a hundredfold. Charlie Towne and his "little old hymns" were on deck as usual and the speakers were greeted with musical effusions of various kinds. That for Norman S. Taber, who proved to be as fluent a speaker as he is speedy a runner, was a fair sample and was as follows:

(Tune "Put On Your Old Gray Bonnet.")

"Behold our best Brown racer,
On the dusty Rhodes a chaser,
Overtaking Education—by degrees!
Oh the Cap-and-Gown is cunning,
But we'd rather see you running
In your good, old B. V. D.'s!"

The speaking was good, far more than ordinarily good. President Wesley E. Monk launched matters by proposing a monster reunion in Boston next year of all the alumni of New England and President Faunce continued by bringing the greeting of the college and also referring, indirectly, to the preparedness movement sweeping the country.

David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador

to Germany, was the speaker of the evening and he swept all before him when he declared that democracy and imperialism were the only two methods whereby peace could be reestablished in the world and declared that of the two democracy was the only one that would bring about a lasting peace.

"We know that one of the greatest dangers that we have to face is an effort to amalgamate imperialism and democracy. If we aim at empire it is suicide to stick to democracy. If we aim at democracy we must renounce empire. I am speaking only as an American to Americans. There is an inherent opposition between imperialism and democracy.

"I know very well that in the present condition of mankind this is difficult to realize, for a third factor enters in. What is to be done when that condition enters in as it has in Mexico? The effort to suppress it may be regarded as an expansion of imperialism and as destined to extend territory.

"Can democracy endure this test? Can we frame an international policy that we can defend before the bar of reason? We must avoid anything that would cause criticism of our democracy, but we cannot abandon any people over whom our aegis has been spread to internal anarchy and destruction.

"It is to this test that we have come. Is democracy worth what it will cost to defend it? Are we willing to pay the price, to dedicate all our powers to the ideals toward which we have pointed? If America is to be saved it will not be by imperialism, but by the feeling that any-

one who strikes at the life and possessions of any citizen strikes at the foundation of all of us, our Government. If ever there is to be a parliament of man it will not be through imperialism, but through democracy, and we will be called upon to establish it."

Prof. Charles H. Forbes, '90, of Andover followed Ambassador Hill and drew applause when he declared that Justice Hughes was the ideal man either for President of the United States or for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Prof. Dallas Lore Sharpe, '95, of Boston University and Norman S. Taber, '13, were the other speakers.

A double quartet from the University Glee Club led the singing, the following composing the squad: A. E. Corp, Dr. H. G. Calder, E. B. Dane, Frederick W. Tillinghast, Roscoe M. Dexter, Abbott Phillips, Livingston Ham and George L. Miner.

Previous to the dinner the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Dr. Fred T. Field, '00; Vice Presidents, John D. Edgell, '74, John M. English, '70, Edmund Wood, '76, Arthur B. Corthell, '81, Hermon C. Bumpus, '84, John Daboll, '84, Elmer E. Silver, '85, C. H. Forbes, '90, Seth H. Chase, '93, Secretary, Raymond E. Tift, '07; Assistant Secretary, Paul O. Curtis, '15; Treasurer, William T. Pearson, '06; Executive Committee, Amos L. Taylor, '01, Abbott B. Rice, '84; Dallas L. Sharpe, '95, J. C. Robbins, '97, Kenneth L. Nash, '12; Delegates to Alumni Advisory Council, Ralph B. Harris, '97, Albert L. Scott, '00.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Corporation

Franklin Eli Brooks, '83, former member of Congress and trustee of Brown, died of pleurisy at St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 7, while on a visit from his home in Denver. He had made a call upon his friends in Providence in January.

He was born at Sturbridge, Mass., Nov. 19, 1860, the son of Eli T. and Anna Elizabeth (Bemis) Brooks. He was fitted for college in the

Sturbridge High School. In college he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Phi. He received the degree of A. M. in 1886. He taught in the Greenwich, Conn., Academy, 1883-4, was principal of the High School, Medway, Mass., 1884-6, and instructor in the Boston Latin School, 1887. After spending two years in Boston University Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1888 and practiced law in Boston until 1892, when he moved to Colorado Springs.

He was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives from the State of Colorado at large, 1903-7.

In 1906 he was appointed a trustee of Brown. For a number of years he was also trustee of the Colorado State Agricultural College.

In addition to being one of the leading lawyers of Colorado, Mr. Brooks was deeply interested in large irrigation projects. About two years ago he took up another residence in Denver besides his home in Colorado Springs.

He was president of the Costilla Estates Developing Company and the San Luis Southern Railway Company. He was a member of the university clubs at Washington, Boston, Denver, and Chicago, of the El Paso Club at Colorado Springs, and the Denver Club of Denver.

He married, June 3, 1891, Sara Brainerd Coolidge, Wellesley '85.

His son, Franklin C. Brooks, is a Sophomore at Brown and a member of the Delta Phi fraternity. He is survived also by four other children and his wife.

Faculty

Champlin Burrage, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, read a paper before the Philological Club of the Faculty, Jan. 14, on "Nazareth and the Nazarenes: a study of the beginnings of Christianity based upon philological evidence."

Professor Archibald has contributed to recent Bulletins of the American Mathematical Society reviews relating to "Mathematical Quotation Books" and Napier's Descriptio et Constructio."

Prof. Delabarre delivered a lecture before the Rhode Island Historical Society, Feb. 15, entitled "Dighton Rock."

Professor Walter Goodnow Everett, who is now in San Francisco, has been appointed delegate from Brown to the University of Washington, on the occasion of the inauguration of Dr. Henry Suzzallo as President on March 20 and 21.

Alumni

1849

We learn from the Michigan Alumnus that "Dr. Angell is hale and hearty, and, while he has been unable during recent months to take his daily walks about the Campus, he still takes a keen interest in current events, and devotes the greater part of each day to reading and study."

1856

Hon. Richard Olney is a Vice President of the League to Enforce Peace.

1858

Within two months after publication William Roscoe Thayer's two-volume biography of John Hay had sold 14,000 copies.

1859

The University Library has received from Dr. Adoniram Brown Judson the following in-

teresting personal documents, which will be carefully preserved in the Archives as official data of his life-record:— Commission as Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy, signed by Abraham Lincoln, Aug. 5, 1861; Commission as Surgeon, U. S. Navy, Feb. 22, 1857; Acceptance of resignation from the Navy, May 11, 1868; Complimentary Letter on resignation, April 2, 1868; Letter of thanks for service in an epidemic, Sept. 6, 1866; Navy Record, as follows, Register of Service, History of Service, List of Engagements, etc.; Diploma, A. M., Brown University, Sept. 7, 1859; Diploma, M. D., Jefferson Medical College, Mar. 10, 1865; Diploma, M. D., ad eundem, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, Feb. 28, 1868; Diploma of admission as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Nov. 13, 1913.

1860

The notice under this class given in our February issue should have read: Thomas W. Bicknell has been elected President for the twelfth consecutive term of the Citizens' Historical Association.

1861

William W. Douglas has been elected Vice President of the Narragansett Electric Light Company of Providence.

1864

William H. Underhill died Feb. 8, at his home in Cambridge, Mass. He was born in Trenton, N. J., Aug. 10, 1838, the son of John and Lydia Underhill. He was fitted for college at the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield. In the midst of his college course he enlisted as a private in Company K, Tenth R. I. Volunteers, serving in Virginia, his period of service being from May 26 to Sept. 1, 1862. He was a student at Rochester Theological Seminary, 1864-6. He married in 1868 Elizabeth S. Huxford. They had two daughters and a son, of whom the last died some years ago.

1867

Henry Crocker was a private in the 9th R. I. Volunteers, serving in 1862. This supplies his record omitted from "Brown University in the Civil War."

Edward Osgood Brown is a Vice President of the League to Enforce Peace.

1870

The Bristol, R. I., Trinity Church Record for January devotes two and a half closely printed pages to a tribute to John Post Reynolds, "Senior Warden, Saint, and Benefactor of this parish."

1874

Rev. Edward W. Babcock, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, Troy, reached the twentieth anniversary of his rectorship Feb. 2. He was ordained a priest in 1880. He was an assistant rector at St. Andrews' Church, Meriden, Conn., 1879-80; rector of the Church of the Ascension at New Haven, Conn., 1880-4; assistant at St. Thomas' Church in New Haven for two succeeding years; assistant to Rev. D. Parker Morgan at the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York City, 1886-90; and then was rector of Calvary Church at Stonington, Conn., 1892-96. He

went to Troy in 1896 to succeed the late Rev. John Ireland Tucker, who had served as rector for fifty years. Rev. Mr. Babcock conducted his first service on the first Sunday of February, the date being that of the Feast of the Purification, which this year fell upon Wednesday, February 2. The officers of the church and members of the guilds tendered a reception to the rector upon that occasion. As rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, he is also Principal and Director of the Mary Warren Free Institute, founded in 1844 by Mary Bouton Warren. The church was developed from a mission established at that time, and it is interesting to note that in its long history of more than seventy years it has had but two rectors.

1875

Benjamin Ide Wheeler is a Vice President of the League to Enforce Peace.

1881

James Albert Lewis, who was a student 1877-79 from Chicago, Ill., is now living in Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y. His postoffice address is Hartsdale, N. Y.

1884 and 1908

Albert A. Baker, having retired from the office of City Solicitor of the city of Providence, and William A. Spicer, Jr., formerly associated with Edwards & Angell, announce that they have entered into a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Baker & Spicer and will occupy the present offices of Mr. Baker at 704 Industrial Trust Company Building, 49 Westminster st., Providence.

1886

George Grafton Wilson is a Vice President of the League to Enforce Peace.

1887

Rev. Richard M. Sherman is now rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, White Plains, N. Y.

H. P. Quick, who for the past ten years has been mechanical engineer for the (F. S.) Pearson Engineering Corporation, New York Engineers, and purchasing agent for many foreign and domestic public utility companies, is now in business for himself, having an office at 165 Broadway, N. Y., 29th floor. For the past seven months he has had charge of the valuation of the equipment of some forty anthracite collieries, mines and shops in Pennsylvania belonging to one of the largest coal companies operating there. In 1914 he spent over three months in South America and Europe inspecting hydro electric plants, stations and railway equipments, which he had designed and purchased. He has also spent considerable time in Mexico, where also his work is located. He is prepared to handle South American as well as domestic propositions of all kinds.

1890

H. R. Palmer spoke on "War and Journalism" before the Men's League of the 2d Congregational Church of Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 28.

1891

Edwin A. Barrows has been elected President of the Narragansett Electric Light Company of Providence.

1892

Rev. Augustus P. Record, pastor of the Church of the Unity, Springfield, Mass., spoke before the Unitarian Club of Providence, Jan. 31, on "The Church as a Social Force."

1893

Professor Arthur Train Belknap, head of the English Department of Franklin College, Franklin, Ind., has been elected acting dean of the college to succeed M. E. Crowell for the remainder of the school year. Professor Belknap held several Baptist pastorates before going to Franklin in 1907. He has spoken frequently at meetings of the State Teachers' Association and in 1914 was president of the reading and elocution section.

1894

Rev. Francis Chace Bliss died Dec. 6, of pneumonia at New England, N. D. He was born in Newport, Aug. 25, 1872, the son of John James and Eliza (Liscom) Bliss. He was fitted for college at the Rogers High School. He was a member of Beta Theta Pi. He received the degree of B. D. from Yale in 1898, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry in the same year. He was pastor at Plymouth, Wis., 1898-01; Amery, Wis., 1901-03; Velva, N. D., 1905-06; Minot, N. D., 1906-07; Deering, N. D., 1907-08; Benedict, N. D., 1908-10; Drake and Anamoose, N. D., 1910-12; Rockford, Iowa, 1912 and after. He married, July 22, 1903, Eunice V. Hanson. They had four children, one of whom died in infancy.

1896

Will Austin Robinson died at his home in East Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 16, after a lingering illness. He was born in East Gloucester, March 8, 1874, the son of David Ingersoll and Helen Amanda (Smith) Robinson. He was a descendant of Abraham Robinson, one of the early settlers on Cape Ann. His father is a former mayor of the city and is now the treasurer of Essex County. The son was fitted for college at the Gloucester High School. In college he was a member of Zeta Psi. He took graduate work for a year and received the degree of A. M. in 1897. In 1900 he was appointed instructor in Greek, German and Latin in the Cornwall Heights School (now the Stone School) at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. He resigned this position in 1912 on account of ill health, but resumed his work for a few months in 1914. He was devoted to music, and later was organist and choir director of the Chapel Street Church, Gloucester. He gave a series of lectures on the History of Piano-forte Music, and composed several pieces, the last being a "Cradle Song," composed during his recent illness at the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, and also a member of the Atlantic Temple of Honor of Gloucester, of which he was the presiding officer at the time of resuming his teaching at Cornwall. He was also a member of the Grand Temple of Massachusetts, and an honorary member of the Supreme Council. He is survived by his father and two sisters.

William C. Bliss, chairman of the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission, speaking be-

fore the United Spanish War Veterans Feb. 15, declared himself as strongly favoring compulsory military service for every able-bodied man between the ages of 16 and 21 years, for certain periods each year, as a means of establishing a military force as one of the many features necessary for preparedness.

1899

The Brooklyn Daily Times for Jan. 19 said editorially: Almost fifteen hundred persons daily patronized the events on the calendar of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences last month, or five hundred more every day than a year earlier. This is the most eloquent tribute that could be paid the administration of Charles D. Atkins as director. The election of one life member and 282 associate members during the month is merely cumulative evidence of Dr. Atkins' efficiency. Dr. Atkins has broadened the scope of the Institute's activity beyond the professional lines hitherto adhered to, and this democratic policy has been justified by the results. The Atkins idea is to make at least one membership in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences essential in every family in the borough. By bringing great musicians, orators, and publicists to the Academy under arrangements that permitted every member to hear them at a nominal rate, Dr. Atkins made membership attractive in the extreme. He cut a great deal of dead of dead wood out of the lecture courses; he let down the bars to first-class entertainments; he arranged special courses for the young people and even gave the children consideration in the season's program. This is the sort of thing that compels success and the Brooklyn Times extends to the Brooklyn Institute and Dr. Atkins congratulations on the progress recorded in the right direction during the year.

1900

Herman Melvin Blaisdell died at his home in Detroit, Minnesota, Dec. 26, after an illness from acute nephritis, which had confined him to his bed for only seven days. He was born in Sutton, N. H., June 24, 1876, the son of John and Josephine Blaisdell. He was graduated from Simonds Free High School, Warren, N. H., in 1896. Soon after graduating from Brown he went to Minneapolis to enter the employ of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., and lived there until eleven years ago, when he moved to Detroit to become manager of the flour mill owned by the Blaisdell Milling Co. of Minneapolis. He had a pleasing personality and a genial disposition and became a successful business man. In February, 1911, he married Miss Emma Vetter, who survives him, as does also one brother, Albert M. Blaisdell, '99, of Minneapolis. The Detroit Record says of him: "Detroit has lost one of her best-beloved citizens and this paper joins with scores of other friends in extending to the bereaved wife the sincerest of sympathy, and assuring her that the genuine worth of her husband, and the void now created, is fully appreciated by the people of this city and community."

Leonard M. Patton, 26 Valley road, Milton, Mass., is secretary of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club.

1901

Edwin Farnham Greene of Newton Centre, Mass., has been chosen president of the board of trustees of Wellesley College, to succeed Bishop William Lawrence.

Ernest E. Hapgood is alderman-at-large of the city of Newton, Mass., and is chairman of the committee of schools as well as a member of the committee on franchises.

1904

Rev. Irving Judson Beckwith, Ph.D., has assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Cohoes, N. Y. This is his third pastorate. He is a native of McDonough County. He prepared at Oxford Academy, from which he was graduated in 1900, and then entered Brown, where he won membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He was graduated from Rochester Theological Seminary in 1907, and was ordained at the Oxford Baptist Church the same year. In 1912 the Seminary conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. After a six years' course with the Potomac University the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him, magna cum laude, in 1913. In 1907 he accepted a charge in Dayton, Ohio, where he was assistant pastor of the First Baptist Church and pastor of the Dayton View Church. In 1911 he went to Gouverneur in St. Lawrence County, where he served as pastor until he resigned recently to accept the Cohoes pastorate. In Gouverneur, the membership of his church increased nearly one hundred in his five years' ministry. He devoted much time to religious work outside his church, was prominent in the affairs of the St. Lawrence County Sunday School Association and the County Ministerial Association, and was particularly successful in his work among the boys of the village. In his new field in Cohoes the First Baptist Church already has a membership of nearly six hundred.

1905

Hayward Butler's standing address is "Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth av., New York city." His temporary address changes every month. He was in Memphis until Feb. 15; the previous five months he was in Paterson, N. J., N. Y. city, Pittsburgh, Pa., Huntington, W. Va., and Washington, D. C.

"Iron Joe" Coulter has sold out his automobile business in Pittsburgh, Pa., and is about to engage in the same line in Hartford, Conn., where he may be addressed at 355 Barbour st.

1906

Born, Jan. 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Homer E. Hunt, at Swanton, Vt., a son, Harold Homer.

Gene Ware made his appearance as a pianist at a recital in Churchill House, Providence, Feb. 15 and was warmly received.

1907

D. Van Nostrand Company of New York has issued Laboratory Manual of Alternating Currents by Lloyd C. Eddy, M. E., Ph.B., assistant professor of Electrical Engineering, Norwich University.

1909

Married, Dec. 27, in the private apartments

of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Pardee, at the Manila Hotel, Miss Helen Lee of Trenton, New Jersey, and Lieutenant John W. Mayhew of the Philippines constabulary. The wedding was the culmination of a romance which had its inception on board the liner Shinyo Maru, on her recent voyage from San Francisco to Manila, on which the bride and groom were passengers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George W. Wright, of the Presbyterian Church. The bride was given away by Mr. Pardee. The maid of honor was Miss Pardee of New York, a school-mate of the bride. Lieutenant Charles A. Shamotoulski, of the constabulary, acted as best man. After the ceremony, a dinner party was given at the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Pardee. Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew will reside at Dansalan, Lanao, Mindanao, Lieutenant Mayhew's station.

Newton G. Chase, '09, and Eliot H. Falk, '15, formerly with Bigelow & Co., have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Chase & Falk, to deal in investment securities, with offices at 60 Wall st., New York city.

Howard A. Swallow, '00, and Robert R. Bookwalter have formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Swallow & Bookwalter with offices at 202-204 First National Bank Building, Danville, Ill.

1910

The address of Kenneth Field Albee is Central av., Weston, Mass., P. O. Box 32. He received the degree of M. D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1914.

1912

Mr. and Mrs. Fremont Gordon, Jr., of Lynn, announce the birth of a son, Jan. 27.

1914

H. P. Reynolds is with Swift and Co. His address is 1600 Emerson st., Denver, Colo.

Alumnae

1894

Mary E. Woolley is a Vice President of the League to Enforce Peace.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS

William A. Viall, '84, has been elected president, Dr. Charles V. Chapin, '76, vice-president, and Herbert C. Wells, '05, treasurer of the Rhode Island Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

THE BOOK SHELF

By Harry Lyman Koopman

JOHNSON AND YORK ON PLANTS AND TIDE-LEVELS

The recently issued publication of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, entitled "The relation of plants to tide-levels," with Professor Harlan H. York as junior author, is a valuable contribution to the science of botanical ecology. It is the result of eight summers' work on the plants of the inner harbor (an area of about 110 acres) at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, "to determine and record the distribution of the plants occurring in this harbor in relation to external factors." Judging from the published results it would appear that the purpose of the investigations, as quoted above, has been admirably achieved. The publication may well serve as a model for further studies of this type in other localities.

The relation of plants to tide-levels; a study of the factors affecting the distribution of marine plants. By Duncan S. Johnson and Harlan H. York. Washington, 1915. 162 pages, 24 plates, figures and tables in the text. (Carnegie Institution Publication, 206.)

COX'S SIEGFRIED

Professor Cox, '97, has continued his interesting series of retold hero-stories with the one the world knows from the Song of the Nibelungs, and from the Icelandic Saga, upon which William Morris based his Sigurd the Volsung. The

audience that Professor Cox addresses is the adventure-loving youth of America, by whom, we are sure, the book will be welcomed. His medium is neither the four-line stanza of the Nibelungenlied nor the continuous rhymed couplets of Morris, but a very simple prose of a slightly archaic flavor. The modern world with its overfed, undernourished emotions needs the strong, simple fare of these heroic tales. Let every proud Brunonian parent of a twelve-year old boy or girl buy a copy for home consumption.

Siegfried; translated and adapted from the Middle High German by John Harrington Cox, A. M., Professor of English Philology in West Virginia University. Illustrations by Frederick W. Raymond. Chicago, Row, Peterson and Co., 1915. 193 pages. Colored illustrations.

ADAPTATION

The development of the doctrine of adaptation as a theory of social progress forms the subject of a new book entitled "Social Adaptation" by Lucius Moody Bristol, recently at Brown, now assistant professor of Sociology in West Virginia University.

The author considers for the social group questions familiar concerning individual existence, the why, whence, how and whither. He traces for social evolution the concept of *Adaptation*, as a theory of social progress.

The volume includes a preface by Thomas Nixon Carver of Washington.

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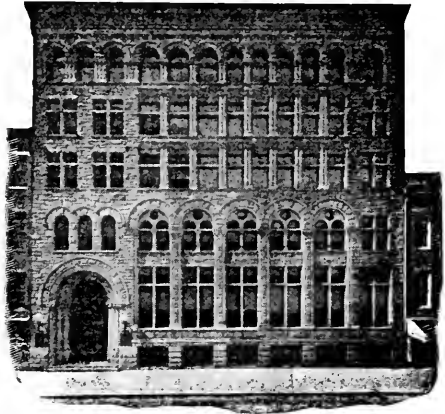
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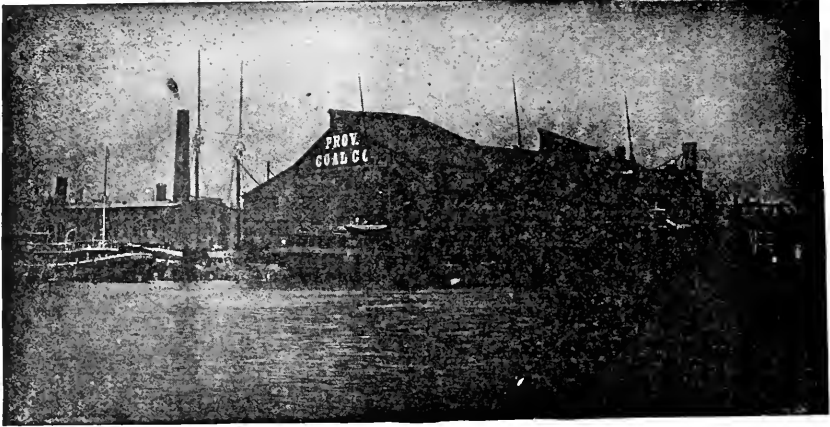
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