

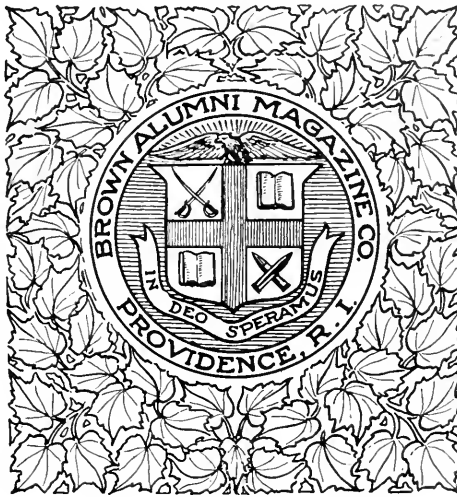
BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

★ 1918 - 1919 ★

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VOL. XIX
NO. 3



OCTOBER
1918

WAR CHANGES COLLEGE LIFE BROWN ADOPTS A PROGRAMME OF "AGGRESSIVE ADAPTATION"

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PROVIDENCE, R. I., OCTOBER, 1918

No. 3

THE WAR-TIME COLLEGE

Brown has begun the new collegiate year made-over by the war. The Government is in practical control of it and of some 400 other institutions of the higher learning.

Young men eighteen years of age and older, who registered under the new Man-Power Law on September 12 and who were either already in college or had planned to go this fall, were urged by the War Department to enter just as if the legislation had not been passed, and accordingly there are nearly or quite 500 undergraduate men at Brown at the present time.

When the Government wants these young men for active service in the field they will be called. Meanwhile, Government officials want them to get all the schooling possible before the date of their call for active service. How long they will be permitted to remain is problematical, but the Government is anxious that they lose no time unnecessarily from their studies.

Graduates of high schools, who are prepared to enter college, have been permitted to apply to any college or university which has signified its willingness to become a part of the new co-operative educational system. They have been asked to pay their own expenses until the new system becomes effective (about October 1), but all students who pass the physical and other required examinations will be inducted into military service and their tuition and subsistence paid, and they will receive the pay of privates in the army, \$30 a month.

Equipment already is available for approximately 100,000 young men, who will become members of the Students' Army Training Corps. Equipment for an additional 50,000 will be provided later.

The first three months of the course, from October 1 until the end of December, will be largely in the nature of a

try-out for men already in college or about to enter.

As men are transferred from the initial training courses, promising material already in camps will be selected to take their places in colleges and universities. Every young man who is prepared for further schooling, either collegiate or vocational, will ultimately find his way into school at the expense of the War Department.

The probability is that young men now in the engineer, medical and other technical reserve corps will be permitted to continue their studies. At least for the present they will not be disturbed. Some phases of this problem remain to be worked out.

When the student-soldiers have received the specified period of intensive training, they will be selected as noted above and assigned to military duty in one of the following ways:

1—Transferred to a central officers' training camp.

2—Transferred to a non-commissioned officers' training school.

3—Assigned to the school where they are enrolled for further intensive work in a specified line for a limited time.

4—Assigned to the vocational training section of the corps for technical training of military value.

5—Transferred to a cantonment for duty with troops as a private.

At the time of the Monthly's going to press, there was still a good deal of uncertainty regarding the details of the new war-time arrangements at Brown, but by another month these should be pretty thoroughly settled. The university authorities have reported to Washington that there are at present accommodations on the campus for 600 men, and it is expected that this number will be enrolled by the first of January. It

may be, indeed, that accommodations will eventually be found for 700; the chapter houses, for instance, could provide quarters for a large number.

The entire first floor of the Brown Union has been turned over for the uses of a dining hall, with accommodations for 600 men. When the Union was established, the dining accommodations were in the basement, but a few years ago they were transferred to the large reading room at the east end of the main floor. Now the trophy room and lounging room are added to the east room for dining purposes.

The Government will withdraw from the university certain groups of students at three-month intervals, though it is understood that those who show peculiar proficiency in such studies as mathematics, chemistry and engineering may be permitted to continue on to graduation. The best of those withdrawn will go to officers' training camps. Others of lesser demonstrated ability will be sent elsewhere.

Thus on or about the first of January, April and June there will be a considerable numerical withdrawal from the campus, but the idea is to keep the number of male students at Brown at 600. To this end new detachments will be sent by the Government every three months. They will be graduates of high schools or other preparatory institutions, and if they are not qualified for entrance under the regular university requirements, they will be enrolled as special students.

At the present writing it looks as if the new Freshman class would be about as large as usual.

Students will take required studies almost exclusively. They will be allowed, however, one non-war study, such as

Greek or Latin. History, for the first time on record at Brown, will be a required Freshman study. The Government directs, moreover, that there shall be a course on the aims of the war.

The university finds itself face to face with the necessity of making large expenditures beyond its usual practice. In some departments its teaching staff must be doubled to meet the Government's wants. New equipment also must be provided. The money it will receive from Washington for the maintenance and instruction of members of the Students' Army Training Corps will, therefore, not suffice. The Government will pay for the board and rooming of the Corps and also their tuition fees at the usual rate of \$175 a year. But the university must look to its friends for a substantial additional sum to meet the new needs of the time. The amount to be asked by the Committee on War Fund, lately appointed for the emergency, has not yet been made public, but we have no shadow of doubt that Brown's necessities will be amply and promptly met. The committee so far as announced consists of Walter C. Wyckoff, chairman; Edward F. Greene and Paul C. DeWolf. Other members will be announced later.

So far as can be seen at this time, the fraternities will still be able to maintain their active organization and take in new members. The athletic outlook is doubtful, but Coach Robinson expects a university football team. The athletic emphasis will naturally be laid on military gymnastics under Dr. Marvel.

At the Women's College there will be some new courses to meet new conditions, but in the main the old curriculum will be maintained.

There is a notable absence of building in the city. Three notable structures nearing completion are the city's fire alarm station north of the Union railroad station, the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company building, and the building of the Providence Telephone Company. The latter, at the corner of Wash-

ington and Greene streets, a handsome eight-story structure of red brick and white marble, is the work of Clarke ('80) and Howe, Architects.

The opposing candidates for United States Senator in November will be Senator LeBaron B. Colt, Republican, and George F. O'Shaunessy, Democrat.

BROWN'S ALTERED COURSES

(The changes herein described have since proved of invaluable advantage in adapting the university to the war-time needs of the United States Government)

Brown University, at least for the duration of the war, will be an all-the-year institution hereafter, with a substantially altered curriculum.

The change embodies the conviction of the faculty that the old order of instruction should be greatly altered to make the university more useful to the country in this time of unprecedented national stress. Last year an "opportunistic" policy prevailed at Brown. There was a general realization that classroom and workshop courses should be adapted to war conditions, and this adaptation was begun in a tentative and desultory way, but the general desire for a farther reaching and more systematic readjustment led, at the last faculty meeting of the academic year in May, to the appointment of a committee of twelve, not merely to suggest a definite new system, but with actual power to put such a system into effect for the duration of the war, subject to the approval of the Board of Fellows.

The committee reported its findings and recommendations in July to the Fellows, who promptly approved them, and the new order became operative at the opening of the college in September.

The committee was made up of the committee on curriculum of which Professor A. D. Mead is chairman, and the committee on military training, with Professor J. Q. Dealey at its head. The committee in its report declares that it started its work without any hampering regard for tradition, though it made full use of the existing academic mechanism. Each department of the university was consulted and pledged its coöperation. The committee determined, as one radical departure from old methods, to make Brown an all-the-year-round college, with three terms of sixteen weeks each, in order to render it possible for a student to complete his college course in three years, and in most instances before he reaches the draft age.

The committee also determined that

the Freshman year should be "a period in which the student will take a course largely prescribed, but planned to insure an early acquaintance with correct methods of doing college work, to open the eyes of the students to new interests, and to help him decide upon his course of study in the subsequent college years," a period "in which the capabilities, interests and limitations of the student will be considered with a view to his adaptability for prospective work in college and afterwards."

Provision is made for the student to choose, toward the end of his Freshman year, any one of the six courses leading to the degree of A. B. or Ph. B., which course he will follow, except by special permission, during the remainder of his time in college. The courses will be ranged by groups on the principle of "concentration" which has worked satisfactorily in the present schedule of studies for the Ph. B. degree. The concentration plan will be so arranged that the groups of studies will be related to the prospective career of the student after college rather than to university departments. The purpose of this is, in the language of the committee, "to insure some degree of mastery in a definite group of subjects," which purpose is held to be "not incompatible with broad education."

Military and naval courses and physical training will be emphasized and encouraged. Brown is one of the few American universities to establish a department of naval instruction, and it has already a department of military instruction fully organized. It has been represented by a delegation of undergraduates at the joint Yale-Brown summer naval school in Madison, Conn., and by another delegation at Plattsburg.

In carrying out the various features of the new system, the committee has put itself on record in favor of a "policy of aggressive adaptation" as opposed to one of "passive retrenchment." It believes

that the university must increase rather than decrease its service to the community and the republic in the present crisis. It says:

"The university should not merely exist through the war, but should be maintained at the utmost pitch of efficiency. Capable and industrious students can serve their country best by completing their college courses and the faculty by continuing to teach. New teachers and assistants should be obtained where necessary to maintain the proper standard of instruction.

"Our university should itself recognize the high patriotic value of training men and women for competent leadership in definite directions, and for the maintenance of intelligent public opinion. The additional funds necessary should be secured. A request should be sent out carrying our clear conviction that Brown is in the game and playing her part; and that she with other American colleges, is not a pensioner but a great and unique source of strength."

The new plan applies to all undergraduate men who are candidates for the A. B. and Ph. B. degrees, the courses leading to the engineering degrees having been revised only a short time ago and being at present on a basis found entirely harmonious with the rearrangement of the others.

Such changes as are to take place at the Women's College will be announced shortly.

Efforts will be made in all the university departments to meet the needs of students with special reference to the war. Thus, in the department of geology stress will be laid on map drawing and the study of climatic conditions. In the study of European history, a considerable portion of the year will be devoted to the interpretation of the present world struggle and the diplomacy connected with it. In economics the United States Government's railroad and labor policies

will be stressed. In the department of mathematics, for the first time so far as known at any institution of learning, there will be a course in general mathematics which will aim to give the student a new conception of mathematics as an orderly whole and enable him to apply to the practical problems of everyday life whatever branch of the subject is most adaptable to the case in hand. The student will be taught to read graphs, solve problems in engineering and statistical work, and the like.

In the department of social science emphasis will be put on the various war-time philanthropies, such as the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., rehabilitation work and work in camp. Courses in argumentation and logic will be directed to war problems. The department of biology will discuss matters of camp sanitation and hygiene. The engineering department will give courses in military and naval engineering and in wireless telegraphy.

There will be French and German war courses, with study of military terms and the literature covering the present situation, including official documents.

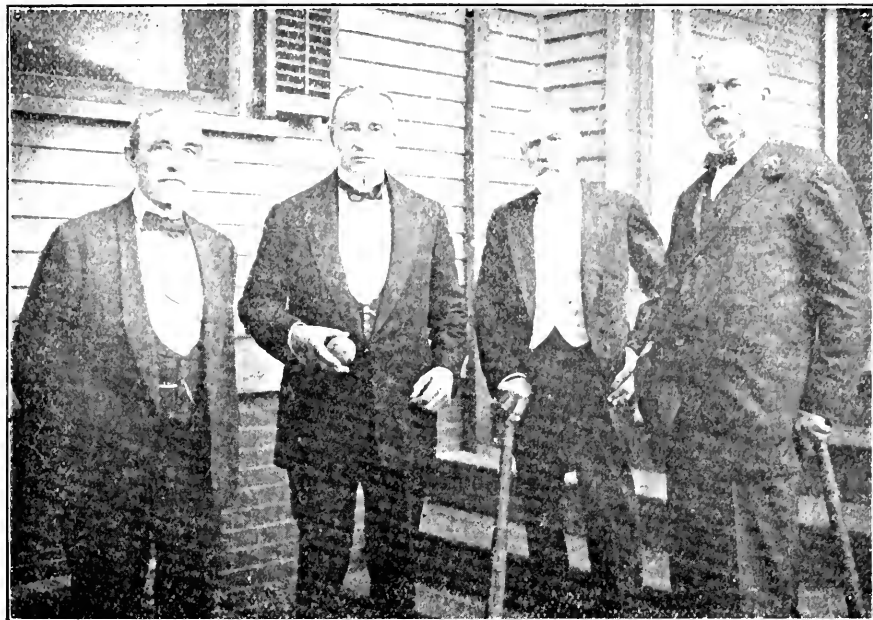
The endeavor of the committee has been, first, "to strengthen the relation of classroom instruction to life," and, second, to provide, by the regrouping of courses, "that the student shall have a liberal measure of training along some one line together with a broad and general cultural background." The concentration groups are not planned to take a man's entire time, but only from a third to a half of it.

The new grouping, it is pointed out, conforms largely to the student's future occupation. Already many Brown alumni have assumed positions of large importance by reason of the special training received in college, and the fruits of the new system, it is expected, will be seen in a larger contribution of efficient graduates to meet the larger public need.

A FIFTIETH BASEBALL ANNIVERSARY

By Wilfred Hyrol Munro, L. H. D., '70

Professor of European History, Emeritus



MEMBERS OF THE 1870 BASEBALL NINE

From left to right: Charles H. Bowker, J. B. F. Herreshoff, Wilfred H. Munro, Charles Hitchcock

On the 17th of June four of the five living members of the Champion Baseball Nine of the Class of 1870 met to dine with their captain at his home in Providence. It was an occasion unique in the history of Brown University and in the annals of baseball. They met to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their greatest victory.

On the evening of June 17, 1868, the very foundations of College Hill were rocking; the Sophomore Nine had just defeated the Champion Nine of New England, and student enthusiasm knew no bounds. The Lowell Nine of Boston, planning a victorious tour through southern New England, had arranged a last conquest in the shape of the Brown University Nine. Owing to an unforeseen circumstance its plans miscarried. That unforeseen circumstance was the Nine of '70.

In those early baseball days much attention was paid to the development of the class teams. Intercollegiate football was unknown and the baseball season began in the fall. The Class of 1870 numbered sixty-five in its Sophomore year and easily dominated the college, there being but one hundred and eighty-six men all told in the institution. Having defeated almost everything that came its way in the fall, the Nine secured a hall "down town" in which they practised during the winter. As soon as the frost left the ground they began work on the campus. "Those were good old days." The Middle Campus was the ball field, the home plate being on a line with the doors of Manning Hall and the Chemical Laboratory. An admiring crowd of enthusiasts watched the daily practice. I question whether better team work has ever been developed in the University.

There were no substitutes and each individual was thoroughly coached for his position. The Nine became an unusually perfect machine. It was eager for contests, but, alas, antagonists were lacking. Our fame had gone out through all the land and our challenges to other institutions were respectfully declined. The Harvard Sophomores plaintively refused to be butchered to make a Brown holiday, frankly confessing that they could put up no team to stand against us. As the Lowell game drew near we saw our opportunity. Seven of the Nine, including the Pitcher and Catcher, were members of the "Varsity." Our Captain therefore suggested to the "Varsity" Captain (in those days etiquette demanded that the "V. C." should be a Senior) that he and the other man might well develop functional ailments and allow the Sophomore Nine to uphold the honor of Brown. The Lowell Captain, a friend of our Pitcher and Catcher, having also Bristol ancestors to his credit, as his name, James De Wolf Lovett, implies, good naturedly consented to the arrangement. Little did he realize what he was doing. The insertion of the two unaccustomed men would have spoiled our perfect team work. The college generally applauded the change, although it was not entirely hopeful as to its outcome.

Enclosed grounds had not been dreamed of in Providence and our matches were played on the Dexter Training Ground. On its smooth surface the balls travelled far, and home runs were not infrequent. We went thither by horse cars. How we came back depended somewhat upon the result of the match. The pitching in the "sixties" and "seventies" was real pitching, not throwing as in the present time. In the case of men like Lovett and Herreshoff (the latter's seventeen-inch biceps was the marvel and boast of the college), it was as swift as the thrown ball. This is proved by the fact that their catchers used to throw out as many men trying to steal second as are caught nowadays. But it was awfully hard on the catcher's hands. The pitcher's box was six feet nearer the home plate than it is now, and

gloves and masks and breastplates were unknown. To-day the panoplied catcher knows just where the balls are coming. Then not one swift pitcher in ten had reasonable control of his deliveries, and the Lord only knew where his balls would go. (I recall one game where the bases were filled and the catcher, "under the bat," was indulging in beatific visions of a triple play. Alas! the next ball flew at least ten feet over his head and three runs were scored before he could get the ball back into play.) The old time games lasted for hours; if the pitcher was doing his best, balls were not called upon him. The rule that made each ball either a ball or strike shortened the contests fully one-half and eliminated unskillful pitchers.

Our game was the first in Providence to be reported by innings. The Lowells were whitewashed in their first attempt at bat. The first Brown man up made a good clean hit to centre. Perhaps the hit was made at the psychological moment. Anyway, it heartened the Nine and we made four runs in that inning. At the end of the eighth the score stood: Lowells 19, Brown 18. It fell to the writer's happy lot to score the winning run. He well remembers the strong handclasp with which Professor Lincoln, bareheaded—his hat had been flung somewhere into space—greeted him. Pandemonium broke loose. Strong men everywhere fell on each other's shoulders and wept, etc., etc. The final score was 22 to 19 in favor of Brown; for no game ended until three men were out. Then followed a triumphal procession towards College Hill. At its head was the Captain, carried upon the shoulders of two of the tallest Juniors. (One of these, Dixon, afterwards became United States Senator; the other, Shankland, has been for more than a generation one of the leading members of the California bar.) It was an easy load they carried, for their burden felt light as air. His ride was the longest ever made in such fashion by a Brown athlete, for it lasted until the procession reached Wright's soda fountain, where the Boston Store now stands. There all halted for needed refreshment. No wonder the college went wild that night; no wonder that the pulses of men

of seventy (and '70) leap when they recall the memories of that victory. It was good, clean ball we played in those days; sport for sport's sake. No one dreamed of a non-college bred professional coach. Every man did his best and played as a gentleman should. A player would have been dropped at once from the Nine for using the dishonorable tricks not infrequently employed on professional diamonds.

And what of the after life of the members of the Nine? Henry T. Taylor (3d) died of typhoid fever (then an annual college scourge) before the close of his Junior year. He was one of the best scholars in the class. There were eight survivors when we celebrated our forty-fifth anniversary and they had "made good" in a remarkable way. Three had honorary degrees; all were men of influence in the communities where they dwelt. Five are still living. Matteson (L) died in 1915; he had been a chemist in Chicago, an assayer among the mines of Colorado. Frank B. Grant (S), a manufacturer, died in Providence less than a year ago. Richard S. Colwell, D. D. (M), Professor of Greek for more than forty years in Denison University, died in March last. He had refused to accept the Presidency of Denison. As he was always "Dick" to us in our student days, so he was "Dick" to the students in Granville. There was only one "Dick" to Denison men, and what an ocean of love in that word! Yes, not only love, but respect and admiration and adoration! There has never been on that Faculty a man who was more universally respected, whose hold on the student body was stronger and more enduring than his.

Of the five still left Reverend Elisha F. Fales (1st) of Philadelphia was not able to be present at the dinner. Since 1900 he has been in charge of the Home Department of the Pennsylvania Sunday School Association. Charles H. Bowker (2d) of Worcester has been for years one of the strong men in the office of the American Steel Wire Company. Dr. Charles Hitchcock (R) of New York is a physician with a large practice in that metropolis and at Narragansett Pier,

which for more than a generation he has made his summer home. John Brown Francis Herreshoff (P), a Bristol boy, and with the writer the battery of the Bristol Baseball Nine when the University was not in session, is a chemist of international reputation. He was honored by his Alma Mater with the degree of doctor of science, and holds the Perkins Medal awarded by the American Chemical Society for original work in industrial chemistry.

The letter which follows is from the Captain of the Lowell Nine, Mr. James De Wolf Lovett of Boston:

200 Devonshire St.,
Boston, June 14, 1918.

My Dear Wilfred:

Being unable, as I have explained to you, to be present with the rest of the Boys, to help celebrate the day on which we soaked the Champion Lowells, fifty years ago, I desire, through you, to extend to them all, separately and collectively, by very cordial greetings and congratulations, the latter not solely because of the victory, but chiefly because of the fact that so many of the Old Guard of the '68 Brown Baseball Team have survived the perils and dangers of those far distant battles of youth; have "made good" so well and so brilliantly in their various chosen life works, and, incidentally, been enabled to enjoy ten good, square meals at your expense, with no wounds other than possibly (or rather probably) a few glorious telescoped finger joints, of which most of us, I suspect, are rather proud than otherwise.

Here's hoping you and they may enjoy many more of these good, reminiscent reunions and, at each, again see yourselves as you were in the prime of your youth and strength.

Although I am not able to be with you on *this* fiftieth anniversary, perhaps I can arrange matters so that on the *next* one—but time enough to go into details when we get to within, say, fifteen years of it. I am fairly safe, however, in saying I hope it will turn out a fine day.

In retrospection, I often think of our game on the Dexter Training Ground and chuckle at the way the Lowells were fooled. After trimming all opponents on

our tour, including Yale, we were feeling pretty cocky when we tackled the Brown Bear.

Boston friends were on hand with the Big Noise; much gunpowder had been salted down for the evening's jubilation and the red fire was waiting the eager match. Just before the game a terse, playful telegram was received from headquarters reading, "Give 'em hell"—to which (after the funeral services) some one replied, "Decided to keep it," against which touching instance of brotherly love and self-sacrifice, which up to that time were things unheard of in baseball, nothing could be said.

I hope you occasionally still feel, as I do, with 74 years to my credit, a thrill of pleasure as the memory comes back of the soul satisfying way (providing no bones were dislocated) in which the immaculately white ball used to nestle into your hands in the "warming up" process before a match game. The only other thing that beat it was when the trusty bat, with mighty swing, met the ball squarely on the nose (but which, alas, so often met nothing but one ear) with that short, sharp crack like a rifle shot for a clean, safe hit.

I tell you, son, "them was the happy days," days when the heaviest burdens our young, willing shoulders were called upon to bear were the fear of striking out, mufing a fly in that "tremendously important" match impending or of being *kept in after school*, perhaps the worst of all.

The blessed blindness of youth to the many unknown hazards lying in wait for us on the long road ahead!

We old "Forty Niners," so to speak, certainly had the cream of the National game—no money, it is true, but our fill (well, perhaps never *quite* that) of just clean sport for sport's sake.

An old Harvard Boy, once on the Varsity ball team, wrote me a few years ago, speaking of the old Harvard-Lowell games, "Although we both insisted on all of our legitimate rights, we kept the field practically with our arms across each other's shoulders." Surely a far cry from the spirit shown in the game today.

I think that, with but one exception, every member of your 1868 team was living at the time of your last gathering, a most remarkable record, and I am sorry that the last five years have reduced the number of survivors to five. The Lowell nine of that year still musters six living members.

Tell Frank Herreshoff that I was sorry not to see him in Bristol the last of May. I should like (or sometimes *think* I should) to make a bluff at batting a few of his well remembered "smokers" just for Auld Lang Syne, but after hearing, the other day, from his brother Nat that his arm is still just as hard and big as ever (to which some one added, "And he's just as bashful as ever about showing it"), I should stipulate that he pitched from second base, reserving the further privilege of backing him down to center field if I thought necessary.

I have a somewhat hazy remembrance of Elisha Fales at 1st, owing to but two or three short and painful visits I paid him. Charlie Bowker at 2d, however, somehow not getting on my visiting list that day, I saw only from afar, worse luck. I fear I did not trouble Charlie Hitchcock at right to any great extent, however sinister my intentions may have been. As for you two sinners, Munro and Herreshoff, why something terrible and sudden did not happen to you is one of those things no fellow can find out, and it only shows how futile is suppressed language.

Well, old man, I did not intend to inflict all this upon your patience, but you know (or *will* when you get old enough) how garrulous a *really* old fellow gets when rambling about among the fragrant flowers of his youth, so, as Kipling says, "respect the aged," overlook it and if you have a group picture taken and give it to the newspapers, send me a copy.

Again thanking you for your very kind and complimentary invitation to be one of you on this unique occasion and with best wishes for you and your guests,

I am yours very sincerely,

"Jimmie" Lovett.

FOR THE NAVAL UNIT

Because of the unexpected and large expansion of both the Mercantile Marine and the Navy of the United States, there is at present a marked shortage of certain navigational instruments and appliances. Particularly for instructional purposes is it difficult to obtain such articles. The curriculum of the Naval Unit at Brown University will include both practical and theoretical navigation and it is therefore essential that there should be provided for efficient instruction in such direction a considerable number of nautical instruments. One of the best means of arousing the interest of those pursuing the naval course at Brown would be through the medium of obtaining the nucleus of a future Nautical Museum. Such appliances would be of great value, particularly if there could be obtained some instruments that were used one hundred years ago, for the historical associations connected with such articles would promote the purpose contemplated. There will also be required instruments that have been developed in the intervening period. The University would, therefore, be appreciative of the receipt of old-fashioned octants or pig-yokes, chip-logs, fourteen and twenty-eight second sand glasses, modern compasses, patent logs, sextants, etc. All such articles received by the Naval Unit will be suitably marked with the donor's name and will be used for instructional purposes. There is but little doubt that there are stored away in some of the old sea-chests contained in many Rhode Island homes, or that there may even be found in the lofts of quite a number of the houses in this State, somewhat impaired nautical instruments that are practically of little value to their owners, but which could be repaired and made very valuable for educational purposes. It is often the case that by showing the progress of develop-

ment of instruments of precision their use and purpose can be clearly manifested, and therefore at this time there can be rendered a distinct service to Brown University and even to the Navy Department, by a careful search for such appliances.

As the history of Rhode Island is very closely associated with the history of the American Navy, it is hoped that, in addition to the instruments of historical value, there may be secured a complete equipment of compasses, chronometers, and of the other somewhat expensive instruments required for instruction along navigation lines. Particularly is it desired that such articles may be received through the generosity of some of the numerous families whose ancestors were associated with important naval events. The special attention of the people of this State is invited to the fact that a well-rounded and complete equipment of nautical instruments which would show the progress of development of such appliances would be a very contributing factor in promoting the efficiency of the Unit. No instruments can be of too old-fashioned pattern or too much impaired by use to serve some special educational purpose, for with the mechanical equipment possessed by the University, every impaired article received could undoubtedly be restored to a condition where it would serve some special purpose. The success of the Naval Unit at Brown will, to a very marked extent, depend upon the interest taken in its work not only by the alumni of the University, but by the people of Rhode Island. Those who have old nautical instruments in their possession should realize that, under existing conditions, it is not possible to procure such articles by purchase.

By the will of Capt. George Bucklin the Rhode Island Boy Scouts receive an endowment of approximately \$300,000. Half of this may be used to provide the organization with a building.

The price of gas in Providence has been increased from \$1.00 to \$1.30 a thousand feet. The city has protested to the State Supreme Court against the increase.

THE Y. M. C. A. ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

By Guy B. Colburn, 1904

Mr. Colburn is a Member of the Y. M. C. A. Staff in Italy

The work of the Y. M. C. A. among the various allied armies always has the same general aim. It seeks to strengthen the morale of the soldier by affording him a chance for personal development. It cultivates socialibility, broadens the individual's outlook and tries to keep him in touch with the things of life that are most worth while. But the activities of the workers vary greatly in the different armies, according to the opportunity offered and the men available. In the American camps there is provided at cost a great variety of good things to eat and of articles necessary for comfort. Here a highly developed system of concerts and picture shows is possible, outdoor athletics is perfected, and the religious services are largely attended. Often four or six secretaries are assigned to a single hut, and many women are sharing the work. In the French army each "Foyer" is conducted by two directors, a Frenchman and an American, who are assisted by details from the ranks. The building, usually a wooden barrack about a hundred feet long, is used principally for reading, writing and music; the canteen is relatively unimportant; entertainments by local talent found in the camp are of a lively character and highly successful.

Italian troops are provided with club houses by their own military organizations; usually some large village is commandeered for the purpose. The army operates its own huts, accepting for specified points the material offered by the Y. M. C. A. and the direction by the American secretaries of the program of activities for these huts and for the adjoining athletic fields. It has not been easy to find a large number of men qualified for the Italian field, and so far there are not enough American directors to care adequately for the work. One man is put in charge of a district of six or

seven huts for which he furnishes materials and arranges programs.

Here, as in all armies of today, the moving pictures are a favorite means of recreation. The Italians, always lovers of the open air, are eager to use the athletic material; any pleasant evening in the field adjoining a hut one may see not only the old Italian games of *bocce* and *tambuerelli*, but soccer football, which is well known in the country, and new American importations like volley ball, handball and the beginnings of baseball. Physical directors, at the invitation of the army authorities, are giving demonstrations in the different regiments of various games and relay races in which every man of a large group does his share of the exercise. This work is also carried into the hospitals and homes for convalescent soldiers.

Writing paper is sometimes very hard to get, and the only thing that makes it possible for the soldier to send messages to the folks at home is the distribution of paper and envelopes by American secretaries, both in the huts and at many points among the batteries and in the trenches. The musical instruments provided in the huts are appreciated and well played. Regiments come and go, but wherever there are Italian soldiers there is musical talent. In the larger huts farther away from the front—some almost palatial—splendid orchestras are organized and vocal artists create wild enthusiasm. While French soldiers, in getting up an entertainment, tend to put on farces and comic songs, the Italians, though not excluding folk songs in dialect, show a preference for good instrumental performances and the singing of arias from well known operas. As the work in Italy is often located in school houses or town theatres, by improving these buildings and embellishing them with decorations emblematic of the

friendship between Italy and the United States, it is able to leave a permanent memorial of its presence among the people. Throughout the army a great many soldiers are found who have been in America and are eager to talk with the secretaries about life in various American cities and about our participation in

the war. The announcement of the coming of American soldiers to the Italian front was hailed with great enthusiasm on all sides, and wherever the Sammies arrive along the Piave or in the Trentino they will get a right hand of cordial welcome.

A LETTER FROM FRANCE

President Faunce has received the following letter from a Brown man in France. It is too personal to be published other than anonymously, too fine to remain unpublished:

"Your Easter letter to all Brown men in the Service has just reached me,—here in the Norman country of France. I simply cannot tell you how it brightened me and cheered me up, and indeed strengthened me.

"I had just come back to 'rest' from a period at the front. It had been my first experience with the real bitterness of war and I was tired and weary and soiled and, somehow, lonely. Your letter was like a slap of encouragement on the back,—full of cheer and hope. Sir, that letter you sent out to those of us who came from the old College on the Hill was splendid! It went right to my heart. Brown had seemed so far off, almost a dream. I had met no Brown men, had thought she had forgotten; but then I saw I was mistaken. I reread your letter several times, and in the Norman twilight, as I sat in my billet and listened to the chimes from the church in the valley, I could see again, after many a long, weary month, old U. H. in the twilight, the trees we love so well, the gates, and dream once more the dreams

of youth and the old, wonderful days at Brown.

"Your letter touched me as it helped me. Some day perhaps I may be able to tell you how it feels to pick your way up to the front over a shelled region, what it is like to go through mustard gas, and how we avoid trench mortar shells and exposed positions. I can tell you how I have lain on my back in the shelter of the trenches, glasses to my eyes, and watched the combats in the air between aeroplanes,—a most magnificent but cruel sight. I can tell you of the beautiful towns and cities and wonderful country laid bare and desolate, blasted by the Huns.

But, first of all, I can tell you of the splendid spirit of the French, the sturdiness of the English and the enthusiasm and courage and determination of our own people—the Americans. I was associated for a while with a Scotch Highland Regiment: one grows to love as well as admire them.

"This will be my first absence from Commencement. You cannot realize how much I shall miss it. This will probably reach you at about the time the faithful shall have gathered and made their way toward the Old Baptist Meeting House. Say a prayer for us and stricken France. But, remember,—we are going to win and soon."

EARLY HEBREW HISTORY

Dr. Edgar S. Brightman, A. B. '06, A. M. '08, has just published a volume which reflects credit both upon his Alma Mater, where he began the study of Hebrew, and upon Wesleyan University, of whose Faculty he is now a member.

It is an interesting fact to note in this connection that five Brown alumni are now teaching at the sister institution in Connecticut.

Various scholars in this country and Europe have published the narratives of

early Hebrew history with a view to presenting their composite structure, but it is doubtful whether any of these publications offer the results of literary analysis in such usable form for the classroom or the general reader as Professor Brightman's volume. The book has grown out of the need felt by its author in his own teaching and is sure to prove a valuable source-book for college and theological seminary classes engaged in the historical study of the Old Testament. It will be in such use at Brown during the next semester.

A concise and intelligible general introduction makes clear the remarkable consensus of scholarship attained by the corrective and cumulative efforts of the investigators of many lands since the French physician, Astruc, published, in 1753, his fruitful *Conjectures sur les mémoires originaux dont il paroît que Moÿse s'est servi pour composer le livre de la Genèse*. Each of the three principal documents obtained by the literary analysis of the first six books of the Bible is printed separately as a connected narrative, preceded by a special historical and literary introduction that clearly

presents its origin, aim, and distinctive characteristics. Critical notes at the bottom of each page of Biblical text indicate any important differences of opinion among scholars and call attention to significant details in the documents.

All our study today of the social, political, literary, or religious development of ancient Israel must take into account the great stages of progress revealed in the successive documents of which the books from Genesis to Joshua were composed. Any volume that presents these documents in the best form for the use of students is a real boon.

Professor Brightman shows everywhere the closest acquaintance with the great mass of critical discussion and also exhibits that ability to weigh justly and to form clear, sane judgments without which erudition is of small value.

The work closes with a well selected bibliography and full index of Biblical passages. The publishers have performed their task adequately, producing a substantial, well printed volume, comfortable to handle, and in good form for ready reference.

Henry T. Fowler.

THE MESSAGE OF THE STARS

(In Honor of the Service Flag.)

With eager hearts and anxious eyes
 The magi in far distant years
 Would scan the placid evening skies,
 Torn 'twixt fond hopes and foolish
 fears,
 To read strange secrets in the stars,
 And catch sweet "music of the
 spheres".
 Ah! not so foolish-fond are we
 Who gaze upon our stars today,
 And by a wiser wizardry
 Interpret what they have to say
 Of courage high and purpose pure
 And Fate's mysterious Yea and Nay.
 They tell of glorious things to be,
 As far and wide their music rings,—
 The triumph of Democracy,
 The doom of Kaisers and of Kings,

The story of a world-made free
 And glad with all that Freedom brings.
 They sound alas! some notes of woe
 For brave hearts stricken far away;
 But not one craven deed they show.
 Not one weak faltering in the fray.—
 Yes, with such portents all aglow
 The stars gleam in our flag today.
 And as we scan them, we shall be
 Lifted above dull commonplace,
 Inspired with finer loyalty,
 Endued with greater strength and
 grace.
 O stars of noblest augury,
 How great the glories that you trace!
 —Vernon P. Squires, '89, in the Grand
 Forks, N. Dak., Herald.

AGGRESSIVE ADAPTATION

The Advisory and Executive Committee of Brown University has voted to open a vigorous campaign for funds to support the policy of aggressive adaptation to war needs which has been adopted by the University. This policy involves provisions for enabling students promptly to concentrate their academic work toward the definite vocational needs of the nation while they are pursuing the military courses advocated by the government, and also a closer co-ordination of admission requirements to the courses of study in public schools. The Trustee Committee enthusiastically endorsed this progressive policy in the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The University, mindful of its opportunity to render great and

peculiar service to the country has, through its constituted authorities, deliberately decided to devote every effort and resource to the purpose of adapting itself aggressively to the Nation's service in the war and in the readjustment to follow the conclusion of peace; and

"WHEREAS, To this end its work has been reorganized with the necessary consequence of greatly increased expenditure, now, therefore, it is

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three men be appointed—to be called the 'War Fund Committee'—who shall have power to add to their number and to appoint sub-committees, whose duty it shall be * * * to secure by subscription the funds needed to meet such increased cost."

A BROWN HOOD IN CHINA

Rev. Joseph Taylor, '98, to whom the degree of D. D. was given by Brown this year, writes to President Faunce from the West China Union University at Chengtu Sze, under date of June 8, the following self-explanatory letter which we are permitted to reprint:

"Your kind letter, in which you announce the intention of the Board of Fellows to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon me at the Commencement of the University, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth of May, reached me on the sixth of June. The letter came through in good time, in spite of the unsettled state of China and especially of this province. Although it arrived a few days after your Commencement, it was none the less heartily welcome and brought Mrs. Taylor and myself unbounded pleasure.

"May I thank you and, through you, the Board of Fellows of the University for this great honor conferred on me. It is indeed a great surprise to receive this recognition at the hands of my Alma Mater. When I received the bachelor's degree twenty years ago, I felt that I had reached one of the happiest days of my life; but this further evidence of the confidence of the University in me and the

work I am endeavoring to do gives both happiness and joy. Brown University taught me to think independently and to love and serve democracy; and it has been my aim, here in West China, to spread those principles for which Brown has so long stood and to which she dedicates her strength and resources. Here at the college, and in the university, I am trying to make those principles live and bear fruit.

"Your own kind words to me are an inspiration and came just when the work of the term was resting heavily on me. They put new courage into me; for I know that both you and Brown University believe in the kind of work we are endeavoring to do for China.

"May I ask you to speak to the proper authorities and ask them to send the hood to Mr. E. S. Butler, Box 41, Boston, Mass.? He will see that it is sent to Chengtu by some of our missionaries who are coming out in the autumn. Here at the university we are trying to establish academic customs, and one of them is a procession on Commencement Day similar to the one we have at Brown. It will add to the pleasure you have given me to see a Brown hood in the line."

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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

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

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OCTOBER, 1918

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

THE ALUMNI MONTHLY.

We wish to say a few words about the Alumni Monthly.

It is now in its nineteenth year, not untouched indeed by the rigors of war, but resolved to push on in its fore-ordained work, serving its ever-increasing constituency to the best of its ability and the extent of its resources.

The cost of everything that goes into its production—such as labor, ink and paper—continues to go up, but its price remains, and we hope it will remain, the same, one dollar a year.

Two years ago it suffered a hardship in the serious illness of its Treasurer, its financial guide and mainstay, but we are glad to chronicle his substantial improvement in health and his undiminished de-

votion to the magazine. What Colonel Brown has done for the Alumni Monthly during the last eighteen years—and so for Brown University—deserves the lasting gratitude of all of us. He has given it freely of his time and experience, and without a cent of compensation. As the French say, *au contraire*.

We have put economies into effect in preference to increasing the price of the Monthly. We have regretfully reduced the number of our pages and released our Associate Editor. And more recently our Business Manager, Mr. Henry G. Clark, has entered the Naval Service, thus putting one more handicap upon us.

There are many elements of encouragement in the situation, however. Arrangements have been made, in spite of the current labor shortage, for the expeditious distribution of the magazine. In succession to Mr. Clark we are able to announce with a good deal of satisfaction the appointment of Professor Nathaniel F. Davis, '70, as Business Manager. We may add that, beginning in December, the reading pages of the Monthly will be printed from new type—the handsome Century Expanded face of the Intertype Corporation, chosen expressly for the magazine because of its beauty and clearness. Five years' use of our hand-set type had materially affected its appearance. Henceforth we shall have a new machine-set face every month.

We believe we are now definitely on the up-grade, and all we ask of our subscribers is that they co-operate with us by responding promptly to the bills which Professor Davis will periodically send them. We are upborne by our dollar subscriptions like a Tropical Lake dwelling on its innumerable poles.

President Faunce recently received a check for \$100 from a Brown graduate to be applied to the assistance of students in their illness. The donor says: "When I was at Brown I was forced to spend some time at the Rhode Island hospital. I much appreciate the things Brown did for me, but perhaps more than all else this help which came when I deeply needed it. In the near future I trust to be able to send another check."

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Faculty

Professor John C. Dunning has been representing the University in the new training camp at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Professor Congdon spoke on German propaganda before the East Providence Business Men's Association, September 16.

Alumni

1858

The Hartford Courant says editorially: "A dispatch from Rochester, N. Y., tells of the death of Dr. Joseph H. Gilmore, for more than forty years professor of English in Rochester University and author of the hymn, 'He Leadeth Me.' He had published works in prose, but so far as the written word goes, his fame will depend on this hymn. There may be a difference of opinion as to the value of it, but there can be none regarding the fact that it has worked its way into polite society. Dr. Gilmore wrote it in 1859, but everyday folks met it at about the time they went to the Centennial Exposition, as it made its appearance in the first collection of 'Gospel Hymns' made up by Moody and Sankey. This was in the days of the so-called 'cottage organ,' and one shrinks from imagining the number of these instruments upon which the tune was played to which this hymn was sung. It did not pass with the organs and the 'Gospel Hymns,' but in 1892 it appeared in the hymnal of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and, what was more surprising, it took its old tune along; at least it appears both in the Hutchins and the Tucker editions. Whether it is retained, or will be, in the new Episcopal hymnal, not yet in use, as we understand it, the Courant has no knowledge. The hymn is not infrequently used and Dr. Gilmore in his later years must have felt well satisfied with the success of his verse."

1862

Colonel Christopher Rhodes died on August 10, 1918, at his home, 290 Benefit street, at the age of 78 years. He was born in Providence on September 15, 1840, the son of Christopher Smith and Olive Bicknell (Mauran) Rhodes, and was a grandson of General Christopher Rhodes, a prominent Rhode Island manufacturer. Colonel Rhodes attended the Providence schools, going from the high school to Brown in 1858. He left Brown before graduation to travel in Europe. He went and returned on the ill-fated clipper ship *Maritima*, which was making its maiden trip. The *Maritima* was wrecked near Boston Light on the way home during a terrible storm, November 3, 1861. The disaster caused the loss of 36 lives. Colonel Rhodes enlisted in Company D, Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers, May 25, 1862,

and served a three months enlistment. In May, 1863, he was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal of the United States for the Second District of Rhode Island, an office which he held until the close of the war. He was Deputy Secretary of State from 1869 to 1871, and again from 1873 to 1882, and a member of the staff of Governor Seth Padelford from 1869 to 1873. He served as Deputy Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee from 1884 to 1888. In 1888 he was electoral messenger, taking to Washington Rhode Island's electoral vote for Benjamin Harrison. Colonel Rhodes became affiliated with Rodman Post, No. 12, G. A. R., in 1888. He served as Adjutant from 1888 to 1896, and that year became Junior Vice Commander of the post. The next year he became Senior Vice Commander, and in 1898 Commander. In 1899 he was Adjutant and in 1902 Quartermaster. Colonel Rhodes was a member of the First Light Infantry Veterans' Association and various other organizations. He became a member of the Hope Club in 1874. He joined the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution, as a charter member in 1890 and in 1893 became its Secretary. He also was a member of the Rhode Island Volunteer Veterans' Association and was elected its President in 1910. Other organizations with which he was affiliated are the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence Athenaeum, Rhode Island School of Design, Navy League of the United States, U. S. Geographical Society, Lincoln Farm Association and National Security League. He was a man of warm friendships and will be especially missed by a little circle of intimates.

1864

A recent issue of the Gardner, Mass., News says: "With a modesty that characterizes the sound conservatism, which may safely be said to constitute the cornerstone of every successful banking institution, Gardner Savings Bank observed its 50th anniversary today. Just 50 years ago today, in a second story corner room, in the Old Bank block building, on Pearl street, John D. Edgell, as first treasurer of the bank, stood expectantly behind a desk to welcome the first savings depositor. Coincidentally, Mr. Edgell was cashier of the First National Bank and the quarters of the First National, in that second story corner room, served as a cradle for the infant Savings Bank, which in 50 years' time has grown and expanded to its present state of flourishing maturity. As cashier of the First National Mr. Edgell employed himself with routine duties in that capacity, and as treasurer of the newly organized Savings Bank, just open for business, looked up every time the door opened trying to determine, before the newcomer declared himself, whether he would be called upon as cashier of the Nat-

tional or treasurer of the Savings Bank. And so that first day passed with the affairs of the First National continuing as usual and a few depositors registered for the savings bank. From this small beginning the Gardner Savings Bank has grown to its present proportions with John D. Edgell, the dean of Gardner bankers, as president and still on the job. The first statement issued by the Savings Bank of business done for the first six months shows 139 depositors, and three withdrawals. Total deposits amounted to \$20,588.90. During the first year \$11,275 was loaned out on real estate and \$5,000 on personal loans. The expense for the first year was \$193.15. Today on its 50th anniversary, the bank paid its 100th dividend and during the past half century has paid out \$3,362,424 in interest to its depositors. The present number of depositors is 12,461, the bank assets are more than \$5,000,000 with deposits aggregating \$4,587,000 and the present surplus is \$430,000."

1866

Jefferson Borden died in Fall River, Mass., August 20, 1918. His death followed an illness of six months. He was born June 2, 1844, the son of Jefferson and Susan Easton Borden. He attended the public schools in Fall River, and was graduated from Brown University in 1866. With his brother, Spencer Borden, he took a special course in chemistry and later entered the employ of the American Printing Company, of which his father was then treasurer. He was later treasurer of the Mount Hope Mill, now the Conanicut, which was controlled by the American Printing Company. From there he went to the Aquidneck Mills in Rhode Island as superintendent. The introduction of electricity into business was at this time a big event, and he associated himself with it. Later he embarked in the yachting business in the Yacht Brokerage and Designing Company of Boston, and became very well known in this line. He was the first to design the composition boat of metal and wood which was named the Composite. Another which he designed was the R. D. The best known of his models was the Varda, a famous racing craft. The mill supply business attracted him in later years and he became engaged in this with his son, J. Westall Borden, under the firm name of Jefferson Borden & Son. Four years ago he retired from the business on account of failing health. He was always interested in fire department matters. His wife was Miss Ellen Westall, daughter of Rev. John Westall, who died four years ago. Besides his brother, he leaves two sons, Jefferson Borden, Jr., superintendent of the Fall River Bleachery, and J. Westall Borden of Jefferson Borden & Son, and one daughter, Elizabeth E., wife of Walter I. Nichols.

1873

The address of Daniel Rhodes is now 2801 Albatross street, San Diego, Cal.

Rev. Henry A. Blake has resigned his pas-

torate at the Congregational Church of Colchester, Conn., to accept a call to the First Congregational Church of Winsted, Conn.

1876

Rev. G. DeWitt Dowling visited Providence in August. He is rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Wellsville, N. Y., and, he writes a classmate, "four daughters grace my household—the eldest is 18 and the youngest will be 10 on her next birthday."

1877

The Standard, a Baptist paper of Chicago, prints the following tribute to the late Dr. John R. Gow by Lathan A. Crandall: Because the Baptist denomination is not overstocked with men of the quality of Doctor Gow, and moved by the paucity of references to his passing which have appeared in our denominational papers, the writer craves the privilege of adding to what he has already written for The Standard concerning this good man. The story of his life is quickly told: Born in Waterville, Me., sixty-five years ago; graduated from Brown and Newton; pastor in Fairhaven, Conn., Chicago, Somerville, Mass., Brattleboro, Vt., and Minneapolis. But the story of his life can never be told. He radiated influences that will reach down the years. He set in motion forces that will not die out. He gave to the world all those immeasurable values which reside in a life that, in large measure, reproduces the life of Jesus. It is said that when Mrs. Browning asked Charles Kingsley for the secret of his life, and how it was that he had learned to be so gentle and so true, he answered, "I had a friend." Think of it and you will see how wisely he spoke. All that is best in us of integrity and loyalty and purity and high ideals is due to the contagion of goodness; we have contracted moral habits of thought and action from contact with other lives. And that is why Doctor Gow will be missed so sorely. He was a friend who lived into us who knew him something of his own graciousness of spirit. We would have been ashamed to be mean or coarse or vindictive in his presence. He never posed as an infallible moral bone-setter. He was the last man to claim perfection for himself and never assumed superior piety. But he was a sermon—better than any of us ever preached—on the greatness of goodness. Like Chaucer's good priest, "Christ's lore and his apostles twelve he preached,

But first he followed it himself."

He honored him and loved him for what he was even more than for anything that he did. And his deeds were fine and of great significance. As a pastor he knew how to hearten the discouraged and comfort those of a broken heart. He was a good shepherd, unwearied in his watch-care over the flock. He was a teaching preacher. Patiently and constantly he studied human life and the truth needed by the human soul for its sustenance, and brought to his people such food as only

meditation and prayer enable the preacher to provide. And how his brother pastors loved him! Here in Minneapolis, where he had lived for only five short years, ministers of all denominations speak of him in terms of highest appreciation. Quiet, scholarly by instinct and training, he was no recluse. No man enjoyed human companionship more than he. Courteous, kindly, lover of witty sayings, he entered into our ministerial associations heartily and enjoyed them to the full. Inspiring friend, wise and helpful pastor, fearless and thoughtful preacher!

1880

Dr. Edgar Chapman Gates, for 32 years a practicing physician of this city, died suddenly September 10, 1918, at his home, 1577 Westminster street. He had been in poor health for about a year, suffering from disease of the heart, and last fall was confined to his home from a severe attack. He recovered and had attended his practice up to the night before his death, when he made a professional call about midnight. He was born in Providence, September 18, 1858, and was the son of the late Ellam H. and Elizabeth Chapman Gates. He received his earlier education in the public schools and was graduated from the University grammar school and entered Brown University. Leaving college he studied medicine with Dr. Barrow and Dr. Wilcox, and received his degree of doctor of medicine from the University Medical College of New York in 1881. Dr. Gates began practice with the late Dr. Edwin Sanford of Attleboro and afterwards opened an office in that town, where he remained until 1886, when he came to Providence and opened an office. He was a past officer of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Rhode Island Homeopathic Society and American Institute of Homeopathy. He married in 1881 Alice I. Kennedy, who survives him. He is also survived by a brother, Hobart L. Gates of this city.

1884

Robert Henry Ferguson, A. M., M. D., Sc. D., is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Modern Biological Therapy." It contains 40 pages, and is a discussion of "the relation of the use of serums, vaccines and other biological products to modern therapeutics." It is published by the Medical Department of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, from whom a copy may be obtained on application.

1885

Norman S. Dike, now judge of Kings County in New York City, has been nominated by the Republican party for justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

Walter Hayward of Wickford suffered the loss, in July, of his eldest son, Walter Marchmont Hayward, of the Ordnance Department of the Army, who was accidentally killed by gas in a plant at Midland, Mich., the first man in the medical service to lose his life in this way in the United States.

1887

Theodore Francis Green has declined to permit the use of his name in connection with the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party of Rhode Island.

Rev. Richard Wright of Cambridge has this to say in the War Work Bulletin of the Hartford Seminary Foundation regarding the minister who stays at home: "My work is helping to do that without which the work of the boys in France could not long go on; it is in part gearing up the community machine, putting our shoulder to the wheel at every rise of the hill; applying the axle grease carefully, first scrutinizing this to see that it is grease and not grit; backing the administration for all we are worth; and blacking the local end of it privately when it needs the slipper; encouraging the discouraged; relieving the needy; administering an iron tonic to the faint-hearted; holding up ideals for all without which victory cannot be ours; teaching a patriotism that serves our country as willingly as the soldier dies for it; preaching the salvation of our Lord Jesus and the righteousness of the living God that makes the fulfillment of governmental contracts as, or more honorable than, the acceptance of them; These few things well done or attempted, and the boosting of Red Triangle and Red Cross War Drives; the upholding of Food Conservation; the encouraging of the enrollment of Public Service Labor Reserves, together with an energetic push to National Prohibition; an extra squeeze on the brake of the National War Chariot's patriotic (?) desecration of the Lord's Day; added to the preparation of sermons, the calling upon the sick and the dying, the running of a church and parochial visitation, and a few other odd jobs, have tended to keep my hands out of that which Satan provides for the idle, and to add the spice of joy to the biggest, least understood, and most easily ignored task under heaven—the minister's."

1890

H. R. Palmer addressed the Rotary Club of New London, Conn., Aug. 15, on "The World Made New."

Mrs. Mary Webb, wife of the draft director in Rhode Island, Captain George H. Webb, died in Providence in July. Her husband and a son survive her.

1892

F. M. Smith is a captain in the Quartermaster's Corps, France.

The University of Illinois has published "Langdon's Lincoln Pageant," a war-time tribute to which W. C. Langdon contributes the first portion, which is a pageant in verse and prose and includes an address by Lincoln skillfully made up from his own words. Langdon in this work has added another honorable title to the record of his achievement in this effective class of dramatic writing.

James C. Collins of the firm of Tillinghast

('79) & Collins, attorneys at law in Providence, has gone overseas for Y. M. C. A. work.

1893

C. E. Ide is a captain in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps at Camp Kearney, Cal.

C. A. Selden is a correspondent for the New York Times at 6 Boul. Poissonniere, Paris.

1894

C. S. Cooper is editor of the National Marine Magazine.

G. W. Gardner is a major, M. R. C., in charge of a base hospital at Camp Sevier, S. C.

1895

Dr. Dallas Lore Sharp, professor of English in Boston University, is the author of a pamphlet: "Does it Pay a Man to Work His way Through College?" He answers his own question thus: "Certainly, and it will pay a young woman equally well. You do not go to college primarily to fit yourself to teach, preach, run a social settlement house or a typewriter, or any money-making thing in particular. You often find while in college what things you intend to do in particular; but you go to college for life in general—to learn how to think, study, reason, understand and appreciate, how to tell the real from the sham, the true from the false, how to enjoy a book, how to behave, how to believe, how to be useful—how to be the best possible human being for your own sake first, then for others. And you will not be frustrated in any of this by the effort, and the experience of keeping yourself—of working your way through." Professor Sharp continues his attractive essays in the Atlantic Monthly. The latest ones were printed in October, 1917, and July, 1918.

F. D. Elmer is a special national field commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America.

1896

J. C. Davis is a 1st lieutenant of the 103rd F. A., France. He has been recommended for the distinguished service cross for bravery at Seicheprey, April 20 and 21, 1918.

Malcolm G. Chace, ex-'96 and son of Chancellor Chace, '66, is fuel administrator for Rhode Island.

1897

J. A. Moore is a major in the Quartermaster's Corps, France.

Dr. Gregory D. Walcott, who has spent the past year in China, visited Manila on his way from Shanghai to San Francisco.

1898

H. J. Ballantine is a 1st lieutenant, chaplain, with the 4th Pioneer Infantry at Camp Wadsworth.

F. E. Hopkins is a colonel of field artillery at Camp Custer, Mich.

E. W. Olney is in the Ordnance Reserve Corps at Washington.

1899

Warren Bigelow is a captain of the 160th Depot Brigade at Camp Custer, Mich.

G. B. Utley is executive secretary of the War Service of the American Library Association at Washington.

A son, Charles Albert Dunn, was born on June 9, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dunn.

Gordon Hale, surgeon, U. S. Navy, is serving with the 8th Regiment, U. S. M. C.

1900

A. B. Cole is a captain of the 14th Railway Engineers, France.

H. R. Cross is with the American Red Cross in Italy.

C. K. Stillman is a 1st lieutenant, medical, in the Connecticut State Guard.

Rev. Arthur O. Pritchard is acting minister of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Pomona, Calif., one of the largest churches of the denomination in the southern part of the State.

Waldo G. Leland has a 22-page article in the London Quarterly Review for July on "America's First Year of War."

Harold B. Maryott gave his illustrated lecture on Descriptive Astronomy under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. at Headquarters, Great Lakes, Ill., August 27, Paul Jones Camp, Great Lakes, Ill., September 9, and Camp Custer, near Battle Creek, Michigan, September 10, 11 and 12.

1902

W. B. Currier is a lieutenant-colonel of the 144th Field Artillery.

S. D. Knowles is with the 103rd Field Artillery, France.

1904

J. R. Barry is a lieutenant, U. S. N., on the U. S. S. Pampanga.

G. B. Colburn is a Y. M. C. A. director, 12 rue d'Agnesseau, France.

R. G. Martin is a captain in the Intelligence Department, Washington.

George E. Kelleher has been appointed division superintendent of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, with headquarters at Boston. As division superintendent he will have charge of investigations for the department in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. Mr. Kelleher is a graduate of Brown University and Georgetown Law School. He has been a special agent of the Department of Justice for 10 years, assigned particularly to the anti-trust cases. Since the early part of March he has been acting special agent in charge of the Boston office of the Bureau of Investigation of the department, during which period he has directed, among others, the investigations in the cases of Dr. Karl Muck and Dr. Karl Bertling, now interned. Mr. Kelleher also holds

the designation of Special Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, under United States District Attorney Boynton, for war work.

Noble B. Judah, Jr., who was captain of Battery C, One Hundred and Forty-ninth field artillery, later being promoted to major, has been made lieutenant colonel on the general staff of the American army in France. Lieutenant Colonel Judah went to France as a major, and more recently served as intelligence officer in the Forty-second (Rainbow) division.

Royal N. Jessup, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Rome, N. Y., since 1911, was married to Miss Jane S. Bielly, Syracuse 1910, on April 8, 1916. They have one son, Paul Shelley Jessup, born on April 16, 1917.

1905

C. H. Hull, ex-'05, Yale '05, is a captain of the 68th Field Artillery and is now overseas.

G. F. Keene is a lieutenant, J. G., U. S. N., on the U. S. S. Emeline, S. P. 175.

F. N. Mandeville has been promoted to be a major in the Medical Reserve Corps.

A. H. Gurney, '07, writes from Paris: "Undoubtedly you have already heard of the heroic sacrifice of Carl Dewing Lytle, who has been reported missing since the beginning of the second German drive on Paris. He enlisted as a Y. M. C. A. worker with the Foyers du Soldat last winter. At that time he was principal of the grammar school at North Brookfield, Mass. As soon as he arrived in this country he was assigned to work with the French troops then stationed at Leury. He knew a little French and he had the necessary confidence to use it. Confidence, as you are aware, goes a long way toward helping one with a strange language in a strange land. At Leury, I have learned from the men who were working with him, Lytle straightway won the respect of the French by his cheerfulness, his tact and his sympathy. He worked hard. He was not altogether happy at times, so one of his new-made friends tells me, and there was one occasion when he questioned seriously his leaving home to help do what he could among the men who as fighters in this war have won undying names for themselves. But he held his head up, as we say, and carried on until his work at Leury earned him promotion to a larger and more important foyer at Maizy, in the Aisne region. Here he quickly became popular. His divisional secretary, Mr. C. W. Lawrence of Boston, says that Lytle was not only well liked by the officers and by the soldiers, but was also a great favorite with the children of the village. Whenever he had time he taught the youngsters English, sang with them, played their games and showed them new ones. This was his way of getting recreation. And then the Germans came. In masses they swooped down upon the village, preceding their arrival with a bombardment of gas shells. Lytle's first thought was of the children. He forgot himself. As

the first shells began arriving he went up and down the streets, getting the youngsters together and helping send them out of the village to safety. He was still at work when the German vanguard appeared. Lytle was among the last to leave. He was well out, and on the road to the French lines, when he found that several of his children had been left behind. Without hesitation he turned and went back. He was last seen close to the village. The Germans were coming in on the other side, several houses were on fire and shells were exploding ahead of the advancing enemy. There is hope that he is alive. The Y. M. C. A. is working every line to find out whether or not he is in German hands. Up to this time of writing all effort has been fruitless. Mr. Lawrence still believes that Lytle will be heard from, but he admits that his belief is based on optimism alone. 'Lytle was one of the best representatives of America to come to France,' he told me. 'He had a fine sympathy for the French. He was able to see things from the French viewpoint, and he had a knack of doing the little things in a way that the poilus appreciated. I believe that he was wholly fearless and absolutely unselfish. He might have got away. But the children were his friends; he was willing to give his life to save them. He was indeed a credit to his country, to the Y. M. C. A., to his college. My most earnest hope is that I may soon hear of him from somewhere in Germany.'"

The address of R. C. Walker is changed to Northfield, Minn., from Minneapolis.

1906

H. T. Beckwith is a captain of the 312th Engineers at Camp Pike, Ark.

James Hamilton, Jr., has been promoted to be a captain of Hospital Unit 47 at Camp Fremont, Cal.

W. P. Lennoa is in the diplomatic service in France.

1907

A. H. Gurney is an associate secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in France, 41 rue de Province, Paris.

G. R. Hill is a 1st lieutenant in the air service in France.

R. M. Merritt is a Y. M. C. A. director in France, 12 rue d'Agnesseau, Paris.

1907, 1908 and 1909

On August 17, at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, the U. S. Transport Sheridan had as passengers Lieutenant H. W. Corp, Brown '07, and family, and Captain W. C. West, Brown '08, and family. Both Corp and West had received commissions in the Engineer Corps and were ordered to report at Camp Lee, Virginia, for training for overseas service. Corp has been connected with the railroad in the Philippines as a construction engineer, and West had been acting chief construction engineer for the Bureau of Insular Affairs for the Philippines, both men hav-

ing been in the Philippines since graduation. In Honolulu, Captain West met his classmate, F. A. Edgecomb, formerly of the Lighthouse Service in the Territory of Hawaii and now seeking an opportunity for war service. A. M. Cristy, Brown '09, was also met in Honolulu, where Mr. Cristy is now first deputy city and county attorney for the city and county of Honolulu. The four Brown men and their families were entertained by Captain West in a reunion of college friendships at the Seaside Hotel. After a delightful luncheon, the party enjoyed the surf bathing, the visitors from the Philippines trying out surf board riding at the Waikiki Beach. Edgecomb left on the transport with Corp and West for the States, hoping to get into some sort of war service. Any Brown men and their families passing through Honolulu shouldn't forget to look up Cristy.

1908

D. S. Barry is a captain of U. S. Marines at Quantico, Va.

R. R. Gleason is an ensign, U. S. N., in the submarine service.

C. H. Griffith is a captain at Camp Meade, Md.

S. J. Howe is in the Intelligence Section, Headquarters Co., of the 301st Infantry at Camp Devens, Mass.

E. W. Peckham is in the C. A. C. at Fort Washington, Md.

Ely E. Palmer, American Consul at Madrid, Spain, has been elected Treasurer of the Iberian Chapter of the American Red Cross, which has been formed there for Spain and Portugal. Mrs. Palmer has been made vice-chairman of the auxiliary, the appointments being made by the Ambassador. This information is contained in a letter received by Mrs. T. W. Waterman from her son, Mr. Palmer. The letter also states that a book, "From Mexico to India," of which Mrs. Palmer is the author, has been donated to the Red Cross auxiliary to aid in providing revenue for its support.

1909

J. W. Mayhew is a captain of infantry.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Shaw of Webster, Mass., announce the birth of a daughter, Marian Louise, June 22, 1918.

Donald L. Stone, who has been chief press censor for the A. E. F., in Paris for the past year, has received a commission as captain in the National Army. His address is 10 Rue St. Anne, Paris, care of Press Division, A. E. F.

1910

D. S. Babcock is a captain of Battery C, 2nd Battalion, France.

A. B. Bennett is a captain of the 11th C. A. C. at Fort San Jacinto, Texas.

N. E. Holt is a captain of ordnance, Chemical Plant 4, at Washington.

L. N. McKenzie is in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

E. M. Morris is a 1st lieutenant in the Medical R. C. at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

S. D. Paddock is a chief petty officer, U. S. N. R. F., at Newport, R. I.

A. N. Peterson is in the 41st Co., 154th Depot Brigade, at Camp Meade, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Taber of Lakeville, Conn., announce the birth of a second daughter, Virginia, on June 21, 1918.

Stephen D. Paddock, U. S. N. R. F., Brown 1910, and Harvard Law 1913, was promoted, July 1, 1918, to chief petty officer. He is stationed at Providence as aid for information. He enlisted April 20, 1918, and went on active duty as yeoman, 3d class, May 27, 1918.

1911

L. L. Cranshaw is a captain in the Quartermaster's Corps at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

W. I. Hastie is a Y. M. C. A. secretary in France, 12 rue d'Agnesseau, Paris.

J. C. Larkin is a chief electrician, U. S. N., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y.

E. J. Rankin is a sergeant in ordnance, France, A. P. O. 717.

J. W. Seaton is a captain in the 303rd Field Artillery, Camp Devens, Mass.

S. M. Skelding is in the 437th Engineering Detachment, Washington.

Rev. Herbert B. Francis, pastor of the Arlington, R. I., Baptist Church for five and one-half years, has resigned to become pastor of the Federated Baptist and Congregational Churches of Hudson, Mass. The two churches were federated because every Protestant clergyman in the city is now engaged in some form of war service.

First Lieutenant M. Howarth writes: "My address is Co. K, 342d Infantry, Camp Grant, Ill. 'We don't know where we're going, but we're on our way.' Keep the Alumni Monthly following after me." On July 12, 1918, Lieutenant Howarth was married to Miss Amey S. Bucklin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Bucklin of 1303 Glenlake ave., Chicago, and a graduate of the Chicago Art Institute, 1915.

1912

H. C. Burr is a 2nd lieutenant in the Signal Corps.

L. V. Crocker is in the 22nd Co. of Infantry, 6th Battalion, 151st Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass.

W. S. Deming is in the National Army at Camp Upton, N. Y.

O. R. Ferry is a 1st Lieutenant, receiving his commission at San Juan, Porto Rico.

J. D. Guillemette is in the Radio School at College Park, Md.

R. P. Hawes is in Psychological Co. 1 at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

V. D. Howard is a sergeant in the 2nd Co., 101st Supply Train, France.

R. G. Hurlin is in the Statistical Branch of the General Staff, Washington.

G. W. Langdon, Jr., 1st lieutenant of the

102nd Field Artillery, France, was ordered home as an instructor in May, 1918.

W. C. Nelson is a 1st lieutenant of the Sanitary Corps at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

M. H. Pingree is an ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

J. W. A. Smith, at last reports, was in the R. O. T. C. at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

J. T. W. Interich, formerly of the "Springfield Republican," is now on the editorial staff of the "Stars and Stripes" in France.

Hebert Knight Dennis, Ph. B., Brown 1912, A. M., Princeton 1914, and A. M., Harvard 1915, received the degree of doctor of philosophy in economics at Harvard University on June 20, 1918. He has been for two years assistant in sociology at the University of Illinois, and has accepted for 1918-1919 a position as lecturer in social ethics at Rice Institute, Houston, Texas. The title of his thesis was "The French Canadians: A Study in Group Traits, with Special Reference to the French Canadians of New England."

1913

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Fisk Nichols announce the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth Louise Nichols, Brown A. M., 1916, to Charles Harlan Abbott, 1913, on Tuesday, July 2, 1918, at Belchertown, Mass.

F. E. Cooper is a captain of ordnance, Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

W. L. Dealey is in Psychological Co. 1 at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

K. S. Hall is a lieutenant of the 158th Aero Squadron, France. He was one of the survivors of the Tuscania.

R. M. Harris is an assistant secretary, Y. M. C. A., at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport.

L. C. High is at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

A. W. Howe, Jr., is an Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

O. M. Kratz is a Y. M. C. A. secretary.

William L. Dealey is a sergeant on the Psychological Examining Board at Camp Meade, Md.

First Lieutenant Raymond Carpenter Colwell, S. C., U. S. A., and Miss Mattie Holmes Barrows, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ozro C. Barrows, were married at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, New York City, on August 20, 1918. Lieutenant Colwell has been stationed at Camp Grant, Ill., several months and is now overseas. Mrs. Colwell is well known as an illustrator.

1914

Hermione L. Dealey, who received the degree of doctor of philosophy last May, has accepted an appointment as assistant professor of educational psychology at the University of Minnesota for the coming year. She was efficiency expert this summer for the unit of the Woman Land Army stationed at Wellesley College.

Elliott T. Bugbee has been commissioned second lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps.

Reber Johnson is with the American Red Cross in France, 4 rue de l'Elysee, Paris.

F. L. Loucks is in the Ordnance School at Camp Hancock, Ga.

B. H. Marshall is with the 313th Engineers at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

M. C. Mason is in the 151st Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass.

H. R. Nash is in the School of Military Aeronautics at Cornell.

News was received at Uxbridge, Mass., on Aug. 7 of the death of Lieutenant Henry Philip Reynolds in action in France. He was 2nd Lieutenant in Co. G, 103rd Infantry, which was in the thick of the fighting in the Marne salient. He was the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Reynolds, a native of Uxbridge, and 27 years old. He graduated at the Uxbridge high school in 1910 and from Brown with the degree of Ph. B. four years later. Shortly after leaving college he entered the employment of Swift and Co., working at Chicago, Kansas City and Denver. He enlisted in the infantry at Denver, took a course in the officers' training school at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., and won his commission there. He went to France late in the spring of 1918. He was popular in Uxbridge and prominent in high school athletics. In college he played basketball on the Freshman team and was also a member of the football team. His parents and one brother survive him.

1915

William A. Needham has received a commission as lieutenant (junior grade) in the Naval Reserve and been assigned to the Ordnance Inspection Service.

Married, at Norwich, Conn., on August 20, 1918, Cecil M. P. Cross, '15, to Miss Ruth M. Henderson, '15.

C. H. Angell is a 2nd lieutenant of Field Artillery at Camp Jackson, S. C.

A. E. Barnard is a sergeant in the ordnance.

W. E. Beehan is a line ensign, U. S. N. R. F., on the U. S. S. Minnesota of the Atlantic Fleet.

Ralph Blanchard is a 1st lieutenant, 16th C. A. C., Fort Monroe, Va.

R. L. Burnell is a captain, 79th Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.

Frederick Burus is a 2nd lieutenant, 302nd Infantry, Camp Devens, Mass.

W. W. Chandler is in the National Army at Camp Devens, Mass.

B. E. Chapman is a 1st lieutenant in the Medical Corps.

M. J. Crowell is a 1st lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, 26th Engineers, France.

P. A. Feiner is in the School of Military Aeronautics, Cornell.

W. A. Gannon is at the R. O. T. C., Fort Monroe, Va.

L. L. Hall is in the 41st Co., 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Md.

A. A. Sutcliff is a supply officer at Newport, R. I.

E. L. Thornton is a wagoner in Battery E, 55th Artillery, at Fort Standish, Mass.

Grenville Whitney is at the Advance Ordnance Depot No. 1, U. S. P. O. 712, France.

L. M. Wright is a paymaster in the U. S. N. R. F. at Provincetown, Mass.

1916

F. R. Abbott is in the 12th Co., 6th Regiment, U. S. Naval Training Station, Newport.

F. J. Brady is in the Ordnance Supply School at Camp Jackson, S. C.

S. G. Byam is in the Equipment Division of the Signal Corps at Pittsburg, Pa.

A. B. Coop is an engineer of tests in the Ordnance Department at Pittsburg, Pa.

J. M. Couse is in Co. K of the 107th Infantry at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

George B. Cumberland, a member of the Machine Gun Company of the 101st Infantry, has been killed in action in France.

I. T. Gumb is assistant chaplain, with the rank of yeoman, in the U. S. N. R. F. at Pelham Bay Park, N. Y.

P. C. Lyall is in aviation at Dallas, Tex.

M. V. Murphy is in Co. A of the 4th Regiment at Camp Perry, Ill.

A. R. Nichols is in Motor Car Section 301, Camp Hill Block 1-20, of the Quartermaster's Corps at Newport News, Va.

E. T. Tetley, 2nd lieutenant, 47th Infantry, has been killed in action in France.

W. R. Wirtner is in Aero Squadron No. 1 at Camp Worth, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sumner Hayward of Auburndale, Mass., announce the birth on Aug. 8 of a daughter, Marjory Hayward. Mrs. Hayward was before her marriage Miss Marjory Homer of Providence.

1917

Hugh W. MacNair, a member of the American Ambulance Service, has received the French Croix de Guerre, silver star, from the General of his division. The honor was given for "volunteering for dangerous missions and distinguishing himself for coolness on the nights of May 15 and 16." Mr. MacNair landed in France in June, 1917, with several other Brown men in an American ambulance unit. The unit was first under French command, but was later taken over by the American army. At Brown Mr. MacNair belonged to the Zeta Psi fraternity. His home is in Houghton, Mich.

Rowse B. Wilcox has taken a special military course in France and been commissioned second lieutenant.

1918

Elizabeth Dealey spent the summer in social work at Pittsfield, Mass.

1920

John W. Haley has been commissioned as second lieutenant and assigned to work at a replacement camp.

Alumnae

1900

Miss Lucy E. Cyr is a teacher in the public schools of Burlington, Vt. She has recently purchased the Galusha Owen property at Plymouth Park, Martha's Vineyard, and made improvements on it for a summer home.

1906

Grace M. Sherwood, reference librarian of the Rhode Island State Library, has gone to France for Y. M. C. A. work.

1910

Elizabeth M. Boardman is teaching at East Greenwich.

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Grace M. Abbott, Manager

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