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BROWN CAMPUS A BUSY SCENE OF MILITARY AND NAVAL LIFE

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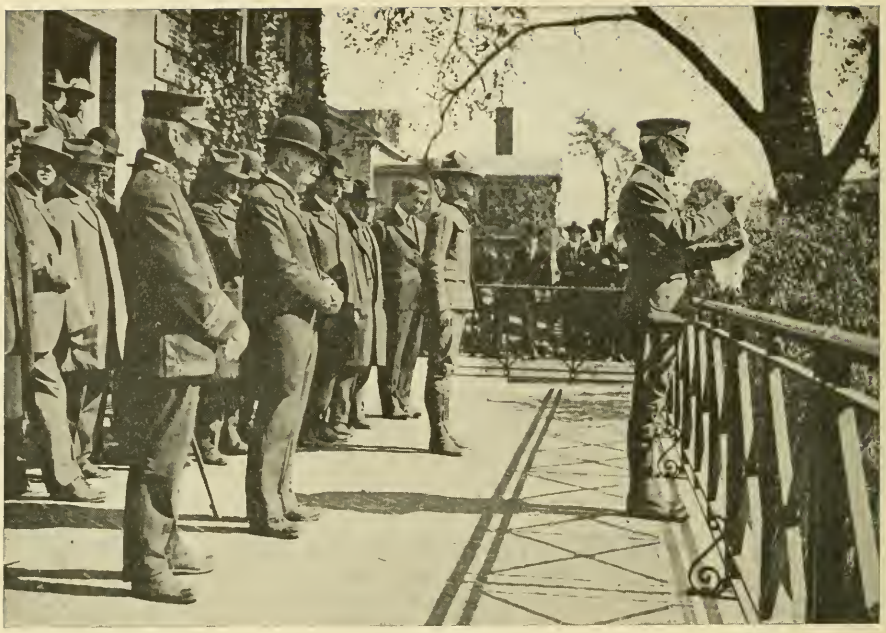


INDUCTING THE S. A. T. C. AND NAVAL UNIT INTO THE NATIONAL SERVICE. CEREMONIES, ON OCTOBER 1, ON THE MIDDLE CAMPUS

Rear Admiral Edwards at left, President Faunce next, and General Abbot at front of platform

UNDERGRADUATES AT THE INDUCTION CEREMONIES, OCTOBER 1

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. XIX PROVIDENCE, R. I., NOVEMBER, 1918 NO. 4

BROWN'S WAR-TIME EMERGENCY

By Walter C. Wyckoff, '95

Chairman War Fund Committee.

Never in the history of Brown University have the alumni had such a splendid opportunity to show their loyalty as now. We always were proud of the old college on the hill, but never quite so proud as we are today, with over 1300 of her sons in the service and nearly 700 more of her undergraduates drilling on the campus, all of them wearing Uncle Sam's uniform and serving in either the Students Army Training Crops or the Naval Unit. If any Brown "grad" wants to get a thrill, let him go to Providence, take a room near the campus and tumble out of bed the next morning in time to see the S. A. T. C. and the Naval Unit line up on the campus for roll call at 6:15 A. M. before daylight. Then let him follow the student soldiers and sailors into their mess at 6:30 in the Brown Union, where he will find the entire main floor filled with tables and benches, occupied by as fine a lot of boys as ever trod the campus. As he comes out of the Union he will see, in the dim light, members of the faculty crossing the campus to the lecture rooms, where recitations begin now at 7:15 instead of two hours later. So the daily routine begins and there is no let up till "taps" at 10 P. M.

Brown has answered the call of the Government 100% strong. There are no slackers among either the faculty or the students. Efficiency is the watchword and the college authorities propose, with the loyal support of the alumni, to make the Brown of the war and reconstruction period worthy of the best traditions of her past.

Some of us are chafing that we cannot be shoulder to shoulder with the boys "over there" or even on the campus; perhaps resentful at the fate that brought us into the world just a few years too soon. But if we can't fight, we can give our Alma Mater our enthusiastic and loyal support, when she appeals to us, as a mother to her sons, in the hour of her greatest need. Never was there such an opportunity given to men to serve their college and, at the same time, their country.

You ask, perhaps, what are Brown's needs in the present crisis? First of all, Brown is giving her all to the Government. Her faculty, campus, buildings and equipment were all formally dedicated to the Government's service on October 1st last. None of us would have her do less than this. But she must do more, if she is to fulfill her mission.

The Government has asked her to provide vastly greater equipment for the chemical and biological laboratories; new instruments for the various mechanical departments; the old courses of study have been revised to meet war conditions and to fit students to meet the problems of the reconstruction period; the college will be in session all the year with three terms of 16 weeks each; new professors have been engaged, a bonus must be provided for the faculty in order that they may be enabled to meet ordinary living expenses and part of the expenses incidental to the Naval Unit and the S. A. T. C. must be met by the college itself, entirely apart from the allowance made to it by the Government.

The budget of the University on a war basis for 1918-1919 shows that estimated expenditures will exceed estimated receipts by $150,000. The amount stated has been determined after careful revision of the estimates of all departments and the elimination of all non-essentials.

To provide against this deficit, the War Fund Committee has been appointed by the Corporation to raise this sum, which has been designated the War Emergency Fund.

In the present crisis Brown needs the interest and support of every loyal son. She cannot look for support elsewhere. In presenting in this War Issue of the Monthly the story of Brown in the war, the War Fund Committee does so, with full assurance that Brown will take a larger part in the lives and hearts of Brown men everywhere than ever before. This is not an appeal for funds, but when the appeal does come, shall we not, as Brown men, show our loyalty by going "over the top" with subscriptions 100% strong, as the Brown boys have done "over there" and as the faculty and students are doing on College Hill? Let's see to it that no other college in the country has a better war record than "Old Brown."

THE NEW BROWN

By Thomas B. Appleget, '17

In 1775, just on the eve of the Revolution, Brown's first President wrote: "Though the Din of Arms, and the Horrors of a civil War, should invade our hitherto peaceful Habitation; yet even these are preferable to a mean and base Submission to arbitrary Power, and lawless Rapine. Institutions of Learning will doubtless partake in the common Calamities of our Country, as Arms have ever proved unfriendly to the more refined and liberal Arts and Sciences; yet we are resolved to continue College Orders here as usual." To-day that same spirit, more ardent for the passing of the years, broods over College Hill. But, in 1918, arms have not proven "unfriendly" to the arts and sciences; the two are coordinated and work together for a common purpose. The story of Brown's full entry into the war is the story of the greatest change that has come to Brown since her founding.

On October 1, 1918, in the presence of the Faculty and the officers of the Brown Student Army Training Corps and Naval Unit, practically every physically fit student of the University was inducted into the active service of the nation. With the formal enlistment of her students, the University pledged herself to the fullest service. Every officer, every building, every bit of equipment is working almost directly for the successful prosecution of the war in the most complete accord with the wise governmental policy which has made of the colleges great reservoirs of man-power for the nation's needs.

The visiting alumnus, out of touch with the changes in his Alma Mater, will find Brown a succession of surprises. If, after his visit, he does not leave with a new pride in his college and a new admiration for her work, he is fit neither for a Brown alumnus nor a citizen of America. But he will find Brown different.

However, let us walk our hypothetical alumnus up College Hill and stop him at the Van Wickle Gates. If, as at present, Brown is still under strict quarantine, he will meet his first surprise. An alumnus, very rightly, feels that Brown is his domain. A very firm young gentleman, either in khaki or naval blue, will very seriously and firmly disagree with him as he attempts to pass under the Van Wickle Gates. This young gentleman recognizes nothing but an authorized pass, and it will fare badly with any visitor who thinks otherwise. Probably it is found necessary to summon the corporal of the guard, who directs the visitor to the Administration Building, where he secures a pass. With this credential, the sentry finally admits him to the campus. Our alumnus will meet very few civilians inside the campus. He will see hundreds of young Americans in khaki and many more in naval blue, the same rollicking fellows that he remembers in his undergraduate days, but with a certain difference. No college men could work as hard as Brown men

ADMIRAL EDWARDS ACCEPTING NAVAL UNIT FLAGS

Capt. George H. Webb, '90, who presented the flags, stands facing the Admiral

are working to-day without new ideals and new goals. The consciousness of all this seems to show: jaws are firmer; shoulders are straighter. The student soldiers and sailors are working for very definite and immediate ends, which they laconically express as "Berlin."

The visiting alumnus will find that Rhode Island Hall is now "Headquarters" and is very adequately occupied by the officers of the Brown S. A. T. C., all of them officers of the Regular Army detailed to Brown by the Government. In front of the classic pillars of Manning Hall one discovers a naval landing cannon and two machine guns, pointed ominously toward the John Hay Library. Just back of this impressive display of naval armament, on the doors of Manning, one reads, rather incongruously, the inscription: "Museum of Classical Archeology." The Museum of Classical Archeology is now "Naval Headquarters."

The Brown Union is now one of several things, according to the purposes of the visitor. Three times a day it is most undoubtedly and vociferously a mess hall. The three large rooms on the ground floor are used for this purpose, accommodating about six hundred men at once. Then, again, it is the Y. M. C. A. "hut," where Brown men can secure the familiar red triangle stationery and write home to their family of the horrors of war. These horrors, so far, are confined to quarantine, kitchen police and guard duty. Then, too, when the mess call seems too slow in the blowing, the Brown Union becomes the army canteen, where Mac, the barber, as popular as ever, dispenses refreshments dear to the military heart. In general, the Union is also what it is always—the place where Brown men go in their leisure moments. There is, however, this difference—spare moments are less frequent and therefore more enjoyed. An orchestra, or a "jazz" band, or the new glee club performs between 6:45 and 7:15 every evening in the Union. On Saturday evenings there

is a somewhat longer "sing" or concert. The Union is a very busy place.

Hope College, and University, Maxcy, and Caswell Halls are barracks for the army and naval units. The men are supplied with army cots and blankets, three or four are in each room and strict barrack rules are observed. The Lyman Gymnasium is now the guard house—headquarters for the guard detail and a place of confinement for erring soldiers. Very fortunately, the building has been little used for this latter purpose. Men who are training for eventual officers' commissions are not apt to cause much trouble by infringement of rules.

Social organizations, unless useful to the military authorities, are discouraged or forbidden. Fraternities, therefore, have been temporarily abolished. Men are finding new incentives to friendship in the manly democracy of military life. The *Brunonian* and the *Liber* have also ceased publication of necessity. The *Herald,* now an ardent imitator of the *Stars and Stripes,* is being issued twice a week. However, in the Y. M. C. A. "Hut" in Rockefeller Hall, one will find most of the activities that are characteristic of its kind in any camp in the country. Music is especially encouraged in all forms—a term which is being interpreted very broadly, by the way—and the Union rocks to the lusty refrains of "Over There" or some of the splendid Brown songs. Athletics in the old 'Varsity sense are gone. Athletics, as far as they mean healthy bodies and clear minds for many men, are popular as they never were before. Most of the students find recreation and health in out-door activity on Lincoln Field between 3:30 and 5 every afternoon. A very husky service eleven is being whipped into shape and will play teams from other camps and colleges. Track and gymnastics also find their place in the new régime.

So much for the surface changes that have come to Brown University. The deeper and less obvious changes and forces are none the less revolutionary and creditable. And yet, after all, none of the changes are really revolutionary. The new Brown is the result of a very wise and a very far sweeping adaptation to the nation's new call for usefulness. Few colleges have had the vision with which Brown was led; few colleges have met the emergency with greater poise or quicker action. It is no small task to retain many of the features and advantages of the old college and to add the new military and naval courses without serious confusion and waste. But this Brown has done.

The new Brown is composed of the academic body under the Faculty and the Administration, and the Military and Naval Units under their respective officers. An Army Committee, composed of Colonel Charles W. Abbot, Jr., and members of the Brown Faculty, have general supervision of the military work as it affects the University. A Navy Committee, composed of Rear Admiral John R. Edwards and members of the Brown Faculty, functions in the same way for the naval work. A Joint Curriculum Committee has for its duty the adjustment of the curriculum to the new changes. An Emergency Council considers large questions of policy. An Administrative Council carries out the actual details of these policies. Professor James Quayle Dealey, as joint chairman of both the Army and Navy, is greatly responsible for the admirable fashion in which this new organization has succeeded. In consequence, a national inspector was able to say to President Faunce on October 22 that Brown was probably further advanced in its new work than any other New England college.

The curriculum is largely dictated by the War and Navy Departments. Courses are divided into two groups—military and naval courses, allied courses bearing more or less directly on the same problems, and free electives. The first two groups are endorsed by the Government; the last group of free electives, necessarily somewhat reduced, is open to students of the Naval or Army Units who find time for extra studies or to civilian students who are debarred for various reasons from the military or naval courses. Because students will go into active service after periods of study varying from three months, or even

NAVAL UNIT ON MIDDLE CAMPUS

less, to a year, the studies are almost entirely from the Freshman and Sophomore classes. Professors who are not giving their usual courses are actively co-operating with other departments. The new Department of Naval Science has been put in charge of Professor Frederick Slocum, Brown 1895. Extension of special departments has come through the demands of war: Engineering has greatly increased; Mathematics and Chemistry have tripled in size. Five hundred men are taking the courses on war issues in the Departments of History, Economics and Political Science; one hundred and fifty are enrolled in military law. All this has meant a great increase not only in the size of the Faculty in certain departments, but also in the equipment necessary.

The inducted students of the University, comprising the great majority of the undergraduate body, are enlisted men on active service. Their status is the same as it would be at any of the other military camps of the country, with the exception that they are given opportunity for broader study and are considered more extensively as officer material. They receive thirty dollars a month in pay from the Government and are furnished with food, clothing and tuition from the same source.

The strictest military discipline is observed at all times. The students are marched to and from classes and to the halls for supervised study. Each undergraduate soldier or sailor has forty-two hours of supervised study or recitation and eleven hours of military or naval training during the week. Before Brown enlisted in the war, students considered themselves very busy with fifteen hours of class work each week. It can be readily understood that there is very little loafing on College Hill.

First call is at 6 in the morning, reveille at 6:15. Then, at 6:30, mess call sends some six hundred students to Rockefeller Hall for breakfast. Class work begins at 7:15 and continues until 12:15. As one member of the Brown Faculty very aptly remarked, "Their reveille is our reveille, their taps our taps." Thereupon, he

yawned wearily and, it being almost 10, wandered off to bed. There is another mess call at 12:15, followed by a drill call at 1:20 in the afternoon. Drilling continues until 3:30. Form 3:30 until 5 the college has supervised athletics. At 5 there are more classes. Retreat is at 6:05 and the last mess call at 6:10. Supervised study begins at 7:15 and continues until 9:15. From 9:15 until 10, unless the student has to clean up his equipment or uniform, he is absolutely free to do anything he pleases except to go off the campus. At 10, taps lull a very sleepy college into healthy rest. Saturday afternoons and Sundays are the students' own. At present, the temporary quarantine means that even this time must be spent on the campus. It is probable, however, with the lifting of the quarantine, that further liberty and opportunity for recreation and change will be allowed.

Colonel Charles W. Abbot, Jr., U. S. A., retired, is commandant of the Student Army Training Corps. He is assisted by two medical officers, one quartermaster, and eleven other officers, all detailed by the War Department to Brown. Captain A. D. Borden, who did some valuable work in last year's R. O. T. C., is again directing bayonet practise. The S. A. T. C. consists of 393 inducted men and about 50 others, not yet inducted, who are drilling with the unit.

John Richard Edwards, Rear Admiral, U. S. N. retired, is commandant of the Brown Naval Unit. He is assisted by Lieutenant Brown and Ensign Grafton and about 20 other officers and enlisted men of the Navy. The Naval Unit consists of 149 inducted men, 53 Naval Reservists, who have been detailed to Brown for special instruction, and about 15 other students who have not yet been inducted.

Both units are fully equipped with uniforms and bedding and other materials. The Naval Unit, besides its full complement of rifles, has been supplied with two naval cutters, a landing cannon, and several machine guns. The Army Unit has a brass band of twenty pieces, and the Naval Unit a field band of eight drums and sixteen bugles. On October 12th Captain George H. Webb presented the Naval Unit with a splendid set of flags. Arrangements are also being made to equip the Army Unit similarly.

It is probable that the Government will draw constantly upon the man-power at Brown and, at regular intervals, replace that man-power with new drafts of properly prepared men. Already 34 men have gone to officers' training schools to prepare for commissions. Of this number, 25 were sent into infantry, 5 into heavy artillery and 4 into machine guns. A hundred were expected to go by November first. It is possible that men in the Naval Unit will remain for the present college year. However, practically all the inducted men will be actually in service by June 1, 1919. Brown means to turn out men as fast as the country can use them.

In the Revolution, President Manning could only offer University Hall to America. And yet U. H. did yeoman's service—first as a barracks and then as a hospital for invalided troops. Again University Hall echoes to the sound of the bugle and the tramp of measured steps. The young chap in khaki, who does his sentry go so seriously in front of the Van Wickle Gates, will tell you with a grin, "Yes, sir, this is absolutely the best war that I have ever been in." One wonders, somehow, if old U. H. doesn't agree with him, and reach out, if a building could do such things, and place her hand on his shoulder as he strides back and forth in all his fresh young manhood.

Soon he will be on his way to France and other sentries will pace the walk. But always U. H. will stand on College Hill, with her honorable history and her fine memories, teaching young men to suffer cheerfully and to face death without flinching, as becomes a gentleman of Brown.

THE BROWN NAVAL TRAINING UNIT

By Professor C. H. Currier

Long before the United States Government decided to utilize colleges as training schools for officer material, Brown University had made plans for instruction along naval lines. Thus, at the beginning of the second semester of 1917-1918, the Mathematics Department offered a course in navigation, with Professor T. H. Brown as instructor. A little later a Naval Committee, consisting of Professors Dealey, Richardson, Marvel, Chambers, and T. H. Brown, was appointed by the President to arrange for further naval work. Additional members added in September, 1918, are Professors Kenerson, Slocum, and Currier.

After conference with Lieut. O. D. Munn of the Naval Training Station at Newport, and correspondence with the Navy Department, it was decided to organize a Naval Unit similar to the one at Yale, the only one in existence at the time. The University was fortunate in securing the services of Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, U. S. N., retired, of Bristol to take charge of the new Unit. Admiral Edwards was appointed in June and spent the entire summer in making preparations for the work, securing equipment, etc.

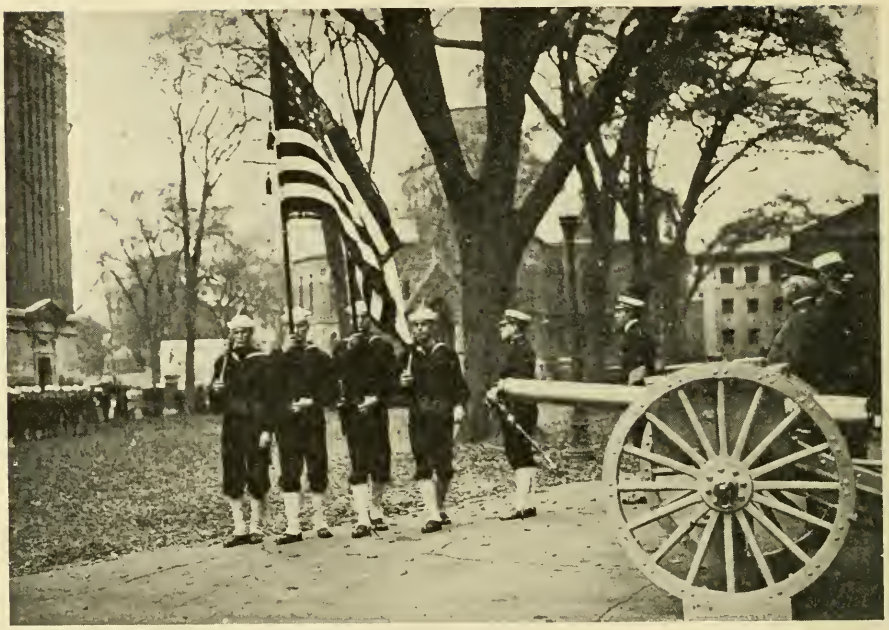
As a result of this preliminary preparation the announcement that the Government was to establish training schools for enlisted men found Brown University ready to do her part. The plans made for the unofficial Naval Unit were readily modified to meet the changed conditions.

In brief, the Navy Department has organized two different kinds of training: (1) in Naval Sections of the S. A. T. C.; (2) in separate Naval Training Units. The first of these methods of organization is to be found at about one hundred institutions. The men in these sections wear naval uniforms but drill with the army corps and are under the supervision of the Commandant of the S. A. T. C. Their academic work consists of courses in mathematics, physics, English, war issues, and similar subjects of a fundamental nature. No distinctly naval instruction is given at these institutions because of unfavorable location, far from navigable waters, or because of lack of equipment or officer personel. The Naval Training Units, which are entirely independent of the S. A. T. C., are under the direct supervision of an officer assigned by the Navy Department. Drill is conducted by petty officers of the Navy and the academic studies may include technical courses in navigation, naval science, etc. Thus the training received by members of a Naval Training Unit is much more adequate than that of members of the Naval Section of the S. A. T. C.

At this writing Brown University is one of only seven institutions to which Naval Units have been assigned. This is a tribute not only to our location and equipment, but to our reputation for thoroughness in instruction.

As the members of the Unit are enlisted men of the United States Navy and must eat and sleep on the campus, it was found necessary to limit the number to 225. The number at present on the rolls is about 210, including 50 Naval Reservists, sent to us for further training. The others have been inducted into the service since October 1, with the exception of 10 men under 18, who are not yet eligible, but have been allowed to join the Unit with the understanding that they pay their own expenses. For enlisted men the Government makes an allowance of $2 a day for tuition and subsistence. Each man is also allowed $100 worth of clothing and paid the salary of his rating, which is in no case less than $32.60 a month.

The headquarters of the Naval Unit and the private offices of Admiral Edwards and Ensign Grafton, the second in command, are on the first floor of Manning Hall. The Museum of Fine Arts, which formerly occupied this space, has been closed and its treasures stored away until "after the war." Hope College and a portion of University Hall have been taken over as barracks for the



NAVAL UNIT SQUAD WITH THE NEW FLAGS, IN FRONT OF MANNING HALL

Naval Unit, and the men eat with the members of the S. A. T. C. in Rockefeller Hall. Special classrooms for Naval Science have been fitted up in Wilson Hall.

A candidate for the Naval Unit must first present his credentials from his preparatory school to the Committee on Admission. If admitted as a candidate for a degree or as a special student, he next presents himself at the headquarters of the Naval Unit. After filling out an application form, he is next given his physical examination. This examination is most thorough, as is shown by the fact that 80 candidates, or about 34 per cent. of all who were examined, were rejected this fall.

If successful in passing the physical examination, the candidate returns to the Registration Committee to arrange his schedule of courses. At this point he must elect either the course for Officer, Line Duties, or for Officer, Engineering Duties. If he is a Freshman and elects to train for a Deck Officer, his academic course consists of Naval Science (three hours), Mathematics and Navigation (five hours), English (three hours), War Issues (three hours), and either French, Spanish or an approved substitute (three hours). For upper classmen the course consists of Naval Science and Mathematics and Navigation as above, with three three-hour courses approved by the Registration Committee. Thus a total of 17 hours is to be spent in the classroom. This is to be supplemented by approximately 28 hours of supervised study. Study is not allowed in the barracks, but takes place at definitely scheduled hours in large halls under the supervision of naval officers and members of the faculty. The so-called academic hours, during which each student must put in 17 hours of recitation and approximately 28 hours of study a week, are from 7:15 a. m. to 12:15 daily, from 5 p. m. to 6 p. m. except on Saturday, and from 7:15 p. m. to 9:15 p. m. except on Saturday. Recitations are in progress during all of these hours with the exception of the evening hours after 8:15 (after 7:15 on Tuesday). The only chapel service of

the week comes on Wednesday at 7:15 p. m. The afternoon hours between 1 and 5 are devoted to drill and recreation, the drill for the Naval Unit occupying 11 hours a week.

The work in Naval Science is in charge of Professor Frederick Slocum, '95, who returns to us this year as Professor of Naval Science. Professor Slocum was instructor in Mathematics from 1895 to 1900 and Assistant Professor of Astronomy at Brown from 1900 to 1909. From 1909 to 1914 he was engaged in research work at Yerkes Observatory, leaving there to accept the directorship of the Van Vleck Observatory at Wesleyan University. Since the outbreak of the war he has been teaching Navigation and Naval Science under the auspices of the United States Shipping Board. He is thoroughly familiar with Naval Science both from the practical and the theoretical point of view, and will make a most valuable addition to our teaching staff.

The course in Mathematics and Navigation is taught by members of the Mathematics Department. During the past summer Professor Richardson taught Navigation in connection with his work at the University of Chicago. Professor Currier spent part of the summer in visiting various Naval Training Schools, where he studied the methods of instruction in use, in addition to lecturing to the men on astronomical subjects. The Navy Department has adopted as the standard course in Navigation the course outlined by a sub-committee appointed by the Mathematical Association of America. This sub-committee consisted of Professors Richardson and Currier of Brown and Poor of Dartmouth.

The University is fortunate in having for use in its courses in Navigation and Naval Science a fairly good equipment of sextants, chronometers, compasses, etc. There is still great need, however, of nautical instruments for use in individual instruction. Such instruments are now difficult to obtain, although the University has, through the generosity of the class of 1878, a special fund of at least $500 to use for this purpose. Brown graduates or other friends of Brown who possess nautical instruments of any kind will genuinely serve the University by presenting such instruments to the Naval Unit or loaning them for the period of the war. The uniforms are furnished by the Government, and the Brown Unit was the first one in the country to be in uniform. A set of flags was presented to the Unit by Captain G. H. Webb on October 12th.

Drills are required of all members of the Unit and are in charge of petty officers detailed for this work. The drills include calisthenics, signaling, manual of arms, school of the company, machine gun and artillery drill and boat drill under oars and sail. The equipment for this work includes four fully equipped cutters, a three-inch gun, six machine guns and rifles. Further equipment has been promised.

It is expected that the course for Officer, Line Duties, will require four terms of twelve weeks. The unit of instruction is now the term of twelve weeks, and it is expected that the University will be in session for forty-eight weeks each year. Some students may however leave earlier. A brief course at a Government training school, like the Naval Academy at Annapolis or Second Naval District Officers' School at Newport, will probably be required of our students before they receive commissions as ensigns. Sea experience is also required. Under the new plan students may enter Brown at the beginning of any term.

The course for Engineering Officers will be covered in eight terms of four weeks. It will be essentially a steam engineering course and the work will be in charge of Professor Kenerson. Students who complete this course will go to Stevens Institute before receiving a commission.

At the present time there is a great demand for engineering officers in connection with service on transports and supply ships. Many of the new ships are being fitted out at the plant of the Lord Construction Company in Providence harbor. It will be possible for our advanced students to visit this plant, watch trial runs, engine tests, etc., and get much valuable information in this way.

GUARDS AT THE COLLEGE GATES

ON PROSPECT STREET

ON GEORGE STREET

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT FAUNCE

At Induction of the Student Army Training Corps October 1, 1918

This quiet middle campus is again made historic. It is the scene of a simple and significant ceremony—the induction into the Army of the United States of nearly four hundred students of Brown University. Fifty years from now some of you will be telling the men, women, and children of another generation that you stood here in the October sunlight; that you took the oath of allegiance to your country, and offered your lives, fortunes, and sacred honor to the purpose of the nation.

But our horizon to-day is far larger than this campus. In four hundred other institutions a hundred and fifty thousand young men of your age and training are lifting their hands in salute to the same flag, and all the colleges of the country are linked in a new bond of common service.

And far beyond all the colleges stretches the setting of this scene. Two days ago I passed through New York City on Sunday afternoon. On the great Avenue of the Allies, not a gasoline-driven vehicle was in sight. A mere request, a mere statement of national need, had shut up every motor car in its garage. But the superb avenue was ablaze with the flags of twenty nations. The banners of Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Servia, the Czech-Slovaks and many other peoples were borne on the breeze; Liberty Loan flags seemed to hang from every coign of vantage; statues and plastic emblems of every kind led the way to the great altar of liberty, and the metropolis

of America was throbbing with the high resolve to play its part in offering the Government not only six billion dollars, but whatever else it may call for.

Wider yet is the horizon. In Washington yesterday President Wilson was blindfolded by one of his aides,—and he can see more blindfolded than the Kaiser and all his minions have been able to see in the last fifty years,—and drew from the urn a single capsule, with the number 322; thus calling thousands of fellow countrymen immediately into service. Where those men are going, you students hope soon to follow.

If we look across the sea, we witness events this week which set our blood tingling and our eyes seeing visions. The mighty Quadruple Alliance, founded on force and fraud and lust of world conquest, at last is beginning to crumble. Bulgaria is out of the war, and Turkey soon must follow. While we have been hammering at the front door, our allies are entering at the rear door in the East. A long, hard struggle is probably still before us, but the beginning of the ending has arrived. We must hope the war will end in a year, and we must prepare as if it were to last ten years.

What does this assembly mean today? Obviously it means that modern war needs men not only of patriotic devotion, but of adequate training; men not only of red blood, but of clear brain; men of power to think swiftly, decide promptly, and lead their fellows courageously. In the American Revolution and the Civil War, this campus was alive with marching students. But then things were very different. A man simply threw down his books in order to take up his rifle; he stopped studying, that he might learn to fight. Today every soldier should be a student, and every military officer must have prolonged training. Today war is based on applied science and on the methods that are wrought out in university laboratories and class-rooms.

Every shell that flies into the ranks of the enemy traces a path whose formula may be determined in college class-rooms. The entire system of gas defense and gas attack depends upon such work as is done in our chemical laboratory; every plane flies under the impact of forces studied by our students of physics; every ship plows the sea under the guidance of men trained in astronomy and navigation; and the output of our munitions factories, and the building of railways at home and abroad, depends absolutely on the work of our engineers. Never before was it so clear that all sound learning leads into active life, and all college studies are phases in equipment for service.

May I say one word to the civilians who are spectators at this ceremony. You may be here because your brothers and sons are here enrolled, or simply because your mind and heart are with us. You have an indispensable part to play in the winning of the war. You can strengthen the morale of the nation. You can clarify its vision; determine its purpose, and hold it relentlessly to its task until the work is done. If you falter or show a feeble purpose, your hesitation will be at once reflected in the armies of the front. Their efficiency cannot rise higher than your resolve. Their morale depends upon your courage and loyalty. The army of five millions, for which we hope, will be but the expression of the will of the ninety-five millions at home.

A certain French poster had great influence upon the French nation a year ago. It represented two poilus sitting in a trench at the front, and chatting over the day's work. Beneath it was printed a little dialogue:

"Will they hold out?"
"Will who hold out?"
"The civilians."

That dialogue ran like wild-fire over all France. Everywhere men were crying, "Will who hold out? The civilians!" What is occurring today in the American colleges, in New York, in Washington, in every city and hamlet, is a pledge that behind the military and naval forces of the Government is the indomitable power and purpose of the entire people.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

By Professor Charles H. Hunkins

The American University Union in Europe was founded that our university men in Europe, and particularly those in France, might have pleasant headquarters while in Paris, and furthermore that our universities might keep in close touch with their men who are in service abroad, and aid them in any possible way. A strong board of governors was chosen, and representatives from universities such as Harvard, Yale, and Princeton were sent to Paris to put the plan into effect. A large and practically new hotel at 8 rue Richelieu was taken as headquarters, and no better choice could have been made; as it is modern in every respect, and very central, being next door to the Theatre Francais. That its facilities are appreciated is proven by the fact that the rooms have been taken almost from the very first—even after the order which prevents privates on furlough from coming to Paris.

One of the early developments was the establishment of college bureaus in the Union, and when the writer left Paris in June, there were six such, namely: The New England, Yale, Princeton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Michigan, and University of Virginia Bureaus. The New England Bureau is the outgrowth of the Harvard Bureau, which very generously invited other New England colleges to share its facilities. Harvard, Brown, Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams and Bowdoin are members of this Bureau, all with equal rights, and expenses in proportion to the work done for each. At first there was some idea of establishing a separate Brown Bureau, but as the estimated expenses per year for the maintenance of such bureau are from $5000 up, it seemed better to become a member of the New England Bureau and thus very materially reduce expenses. Mr. Chalmers Clifton, the former Secretary of the New England Bureau, estimated the expenses of this Bureau for the current year at $15,000. There have been some objections raised against the locating of these separate bureaus in what is practically a large University Club; but their secretaries are the general officers of the Union, and it is thanks to their foresight and untiring efforts that the Union has been a success from the start. Too much credit cannot be given these officers.

The advantages of the Union are both material and moral. While any college man may put up at the Union, graduates of universities and colleges which are members can do so at a somewhat cheaper rate. The minimum rate is sixteen francs a day, which is cheaper than the rates of Paris hotels of equal excellence. In addition there is a community of interests such as we find in our university clubs in this country. It is a center for meeting one's friends, for college dinners, etc., and no American organization in Paris has a more complete file of current American publications. Men are particularly interested to find there their own college publications. All Brown men who go to Paris should register at the Union, even if they don't take a room there, as it is through such registration that friends frequently find one another, and that the college can keep in touch with them. Their names, addresses and branch of service are sent back to Brown, while the New England Bureau is ready to forward to them mail, or anything else which they may need, and which may have to be bought in Paris.

There is a distinctively university air about the Union, clean and helpful. Men in from the trenches, who desire some social life, have the opportunity; for many of the best French and American homes have been thrown open to them. These homes are not open to all Americans without discrimination, but they are to university men whose status is guaranteed by the officers of the Union.

French homes are generally closed to strangers, but Frenchmen are grateful for what Americans are doing, and are trying to make the life of our soldiers in France as pleasant as possible. Invitations to public functions also can frequently be had for the asking.

The Union has steadily developed since its origin. An office has been opened in London, and the Union is recognized as the representative of American university interests in Europe. For some time, it has been felt by many in this country that more of our students who go abroad for post-graduate study should go to France rather than to Germany, because France is a country whose ideals, social and political problems are much like our own. Several movements have been started to this end, and thanks to the efforts of the Union's officers, practically all French educational institutions are now open to our students. It will take a long time to send home all of our soldiers after the war is over, and plans have been made by which it is hoped that many of our university men, who so desire, can continue their studies in French institutions while waiting for transport home. Some one hundred and fifteen colleges are members of the Union, and while it is not a compelling reason that because others belong Brown should, yet it would seem unfortunate that a University of Brown's size and standing should not be a member, and that Brown men should not feel that they have an equal right to its advantages.

Alumni who are asked to support a given object naturally want to know if it is worth while. My answer would be that the American University Union in Europe is decidedly worth while, and as such should be cordially supported.

WAR-TIME REGISTRATION

The Emergency Council of Brown University announced on Sept. 28 that the quota of 375 of the Brown S. A. T. C. had been completed, but that because of numerous rejections for physical disability there was room for 61 more men in the Naval Training Unit. By the 10th of October, however, the unit was full, with many disappointed applicants. Men refused admission to the S. A. T. C. because the quota is full will be given preference next term if they present themselves again for admission.

Of the 229 men given physical examination for admission to the Naval Unit, 65 were rejected and 134 accepted. To this number must be added 30 Naval Reservists from various training stations, making a total of 164 men on Sept. 28. Later the unit was further augmented to 217.

The early examination of applicants for admission to the S. A. T. C. showed the following results: 427 examined, 375 accepted, completing the quota, all of them in Class 1, Division A. Of the remainder, 17 were unconditionally rejected, 10 were assigned to Class 1, Division B, men with remediable diseases, and 25 to Class 1, Division C, for special or limited service.

The University registration on Sept. 28 showed that there were already more undergraduate men than last year. There were 660 men, including 55 Seniors, 115 Juniors, 149 Sophomores, 224 Freshmen and 117 Specials, as against 609 in 1917-18. Later the total number of undergraduate men was increased to 751.

At the Women's College there are 231 students, which, with 14 graduate students, brings the total University enrollment to 1006.

Thirty-four of the best-trained students at Brown, it was announced on Oct. 12, had been selected for intensive training at officers' training camps. Of this number, 25 will train for commissions in the infantry, five in the artillery and four in machine gun battalions. They left recently for their stations.

Those who are assigned to the infantry have been sent to Camp Lee, Va. They are: F. G. Brown, S. A. Burdick, K. M. Woodin, Max Meyer, H. E. Marr, A. E. Gwynne, R. G. Sykes, B. R. Curtis, P. W. Davis, P. E. Faunce, J. Q. Dealey, Jr., B. E. Mitchell, R. A. Lawder, R. C.

Knight, D. R. Pinkham, Bartlett Tyler, M. N. Rusby, C. H. Pinkham, C. E. Cuddeback, E. P. Jackson, A. McDougall, O. G. Oden, W. R. Buerhaus, C. H. Peckham and L. W. Jordan.

Artillery candidates are Paul Herriot, H. H. Whitman, E. J. Lampher, V. F. Adams and Elmer S. King, and they go to Fort Monroe, Va., while the machine gun men, W. H. Edwards, H. Stites, D. E. Wilbur and W. H. Sheldon, go to Camp Hancock in Georgia.

ATHLETICS UNDER DIFFICULTIES

By Professor F. W. Marvel

When it was known that the Government was to establish a Students' Army Training Corps and Naval Training Unit at Brown and that nearly every student would be taking intensive military training under the direction of the War Department, the Athletic Committee passed the following vote:

"Voted that the Brown University Athletic Association give up for the duration of the war all 'Varsity athletic contests and that the association offer to the military and naval authorities having in charge the military and naval units at Brown University the equipment and resources of the association for such athletic activity and development, including the arrangement of intra-mural contests, contests with other institutions or with other military or naval organizations as the military and naval authorities may see fit."

The colleges with whom Brown had arranged football games for this fall also cancelled their schedules and all waited with much interest to learn just what attitude the War Department and the commanding officers would take towards athletics. When it was announced that the War Department favored athletics as a part of the military training and would allow trips away from home during November, so long as they did not interfere with the intensive military and academic training, efforts were made to schedule games. Andrews Field was opened and Coach Robinson, assisted by Archie Hahn, made a call for candidates. This call met with a poor response because the schedule of drill, lectures and recitations left so little time for recreation that it was impossible for the boys to get to the field for practice and return in time for classes and supervised study at 5 p. m. On account of the influenza a strict quarantine was established on October 5th, so none of the students could leave the campus. Immediately all the football equipment was transferred to the gymnasium and the coaches have done their best to continue the practice on Lincoln Field and the middle campus.

There is a great abundance of good material which can be developed into an excellent service team if arrangements can be made by the authorities to give the boys sufficient time for practice.

Saturday, October 19th, the S. A. T. C. and Naval Unit were allowed to march to Andrews Field, where a football game was played between Company A and Company B of the S. A. T. C., the field being closed to all spectators other than students. Saturday, October 26th, a game was played between the S. A. T. C. and the Naval Unit under the same strict quarantine. The Navy won, 6-0.

A schedule has been arranged as follows:

Saturday, Nov. 9—Syracuse, Syracuse.
Saturday, Nov. 16—U. S. Marines, Philadelphia.
Saturday, Nov. 23—Dartmouth, Boston.

It is hoped that nothing will prevent these games being played, with possibly another game to close the season with some strong team in Providence.

On account of the prevailing influenza, the annual meeting of the Corporation of Brown University, which was to have been held on Wednesday, October 16th, has been postponed for four weeks and will be held on the 13th of November.

Mr. Jesse L. Rosenberger of Chicago, the founder of the Colver Lectureship at Brown, is so well pleased with the lectures thus far delivered that he has sent a Liberty bond of $1000 to be added to the original gift of $10,000.

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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NOVEMBER, 1918

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

OUR AFFECTION FOR BROWN

Emotion we often hear ridiculed as puerile or effeminate, yet a mature and experienced psychological outlook will affirm that emotion is the most effectual mental buffer to guard us against the jagged points of everyday life. In other words, to take everything too seriously, to grovel in realities, to depress our thoughts to the ground level of granite-faced facts, means simply a confirmed pessimism and a despair of life's utility. The good things and the saving graces of life find their source and nutrition in Emotion. Patriotism, Religion, Loyalty, Courtesy and the long line of Virtues which ennoble man trace their origin to this agitation of the soul, to this stirring of the imagination, to this cleansing wind, ruffling the stagnant pools of mere existence.

The most remarkable phenomenon of our American educational system is the emotion of loyalty to Alma Mater, which is well-nigh universal. No such condition is observable in other countries where students go from one university to another, visiting perhaps four or five in the course of their training.

Attend the commencement exercises at any one of our considerable colleges, and witness the outburst of wild, vociferous loyalty and of profound devotion to the college which are exhibited by its alumni. Whence this torrent of fealty? It is not alone that we passed four years within these ancient walls of brick, not that we sat at the feet of a learned faculty, not that we romped through our course with our variously endowed classmates; it is these, and, besides them, the inherent demand to have something in life that is of us, and yet above us, to love and to adore, to which we may give our best, to come down from the hazy clouds of the general principles to the sunlight of the specific and individual.

I want to express my admiration of the loyalty of Brown graduates, and my satisfaction that I have been allowed to join with them in the chorus to "Dear Old Brown." An orator on the platform may indulge in affectations on this subject, but my Hallelujah is a well-considered black and white affirmation.

In many respects Brown is a typical American college, democratic and unsectarian, receptive towards all nationalities, and tolerant of free thought and free speech within the limits of a fair attitude towards others.

Now the war has come and the emotion of loyalty has developed into an intense patriotism. Brown has advanced to do the bidding of our beloved country; the curriculum is smashed, the old traditions of ease and delights are thrown away, the ancient order of things is reversed. She has obliterated herself for the cause and has become an armed camp under military discipline. The college bell rings at 6 a. m. and a regiment of boys starts a day of drill and study under Government officers and Government orders.

Charles Lamb said "movement makes mischief with the purse," so these changes make trouble for the treasury, and the college, like the taxpayer, finds

that Patriotism is expensive and looks out over its alumni for their support, which should be as unfailing as of yore. This support has never failed her yet, and will not now in her unselfish devotion to our country and its ideals. I appreciate the burden of loss, taxes and appeals on all sides for contribution both from income and from capital, yet I feel absolutely sure that the emotion of loyalty to our fair intellectual mother will mount higher and higher as her needs increase. The war emergency will not last long, but it is here, and we must put our shoulders to the wheel and advance the car of civilization with our limited strength, and when Brown comes back to her own and becomes once more a seat of learning and not a seat of war, we may gratefully mark the spot where cannon now guard Manning Hall with a tablet stating that in this most wonderful year of modern history Brown University, instead of seeking her own, dedicated her all to Liberty, Fraternity and Equality, and sent her sons across the vast waters to bring freedom to the enslaved and liberty to the nations which have passed through so many dark years of bondage.

Robert P. Brown

COLLEGE-BRED CANDIDATES

A writer in the Boston Evening Transcript says:

"The 'scholar in politics' is no new thing in the Granite State, and it is worthy of note that of the Republican candidates on the State ticket this year every one is a college man. The list includes the two Senatorial candidates, Moses, Dartmouth '90, and Keyes, Harvard '87; the two Congressmen, Watson, New Hampshire State College '86, and Burroughs, Dartmouth '94; and the candidate for Governor, John H. Bartlett, Dartmouth '94. What State matches it?"

In Rhode Island, Senator Colt, who is a candidate for re-election, is a graduate of Yale '68 (honorary A. M., Brown '82); the other Senator, Peter Goelet Gerry, is a graduate of Harvard '01; Mr. O'Shaunessy, who is Senator Colt's opponent in the present campaign, attended De La Salle Institute and was graduated from Columbia Law School; Clark Burdick, Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, studied at Harvard Law School, and his Democratic competitor is Theodore Francis Green, Brown '87; Walter R. Stiness, Republican candidate in the Second District, was at Brown in 1873-4 and received his LL. B. at Boston; and the Republican candidate in the Third District, Representative Kennedy, attended St. Hyacinth's College, Quebec, and was graduated from Holy Cross College and Boston Law School.

TWO FUNDS

The Brown Loyalty Fund has been a great asset to the college for the past four years, and the alumni are justly proud of its record. But why has the Loyalty Fund only about 24 per cent. of the entire body of Brown men, graduates and non-graduates, now numbering about 6500, contributing to it annually? Undoubtedly because heretofore the Loyalty Fund met fully the conditions in times of peace. The contributions through this fund last year of approximately $27,000 met the deficit, kept down by the most rigid economy, and no further appeal to the alumni was essential.

Now with the world war imposing new duties and responsibilities upon all of us, the University is preparing to make a call for a war emergency fund. We have the utmost confidence in the result of its appeal.

We find that we have no copies of the October, 1917, issue of the Alumni Monthly on hand, the edition having been entirely exhausted. We are anxious to get a few copies for binding purposes. Can any of our readers supply them?

NOTES OF THE MONTH

William Roscoe Thayer of Cambridge, Mass., is to give the Charles K. Colver lectures for 1919 at Brown. President Faunce and the Colver lectureship committee, of which Professor H. T. Fowler is chairman, announce that the lectures will be given on Monday evenings, January 6, 13 and 20. The subject is "Democracy, Discipline and Peace." The 1918 lectures, by Professor F. H. Gid-

dings of Columbia, on the subject, "The Responsible State," have recently been published by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

The military authorities at Brown have been requested to nominate men to the maximum number of 107 for vacancies in the special training schools for field artillery and aeronautics. Sixty men are desired for the artillery school and forty-seven for aeronautical training. The latter are to be selected from engineering students, and the artillery men from those who have specialized or shown special proficiency in mathematics. It is not expected that Brown will nominate men for the total number of vacancies, but lists are now being prepared by the departments of instruction for presentation to General Charles W. Abbot, who will make the nominations to the War Department. These men will be the second group to be taken from Brown since the opening of college, thirty-four having gone in mid-October to officers' training camps.

ADVISORY AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The October meeting of the Committee was held in the President's office Friday, October 11th, at 2.30 p. m.

Leave of absence for the current academic year was granted to Professor K. K. Smith to enter Y. M. C. A. work in Athens, Greece, and to Professor Lindsay T. Damon to act as assistant district educational director, supervising the instruction of members of the S. A. T. C. in the various colleges.

Leave of absence for the present was granted to the executive secretary, Thomas B. Appleget, who is in military service.

New teachers were appointed as follows:

Grant F. Hamilton, lecturer in accounting.

Herbert F. Davison, assistant professor of chemistry.

F. N. Thompkins, instructor in electrical engineering.

Arthur E. Barnard, instructor in chemistry.

A. E. Dillingham, instructor in chemistry.

Arthur B. Frizell, instructor in mathematics.

Theodore A. Cornell, instructor in mathematics.

The committee on the Commencement dinner was re-appointed as last year, Professor Everett being chairman.

President Faunce reported 751 undergraduate men enrolled in the University. Of these 414 were enrolled in the S. A. T. C. (34 of these to leave immediately), 217 were enrolled in the Naval Training Unit, and 120 were civilians.

Chancellor Chace presented the report of the committee on the establishment of industrial fellowships in the University. The report was approved and referred to the meeting of the Corporation.

The President explained the new regulations regarding quarantine and the reasons for their adoption.

The report of the Comptroller was received and placed on file.

After discussion of many items of University business, the meeting adjourned at five o'clock.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Faculty

A number of new appointments to the Faculty have been announced by President Faunce: Arthur E. Barnard, Ph. D., Brown '15, has been granted a furlough from the Army and has been detailed as instructor in chemistry at Brown. Grant F. Hamilton, cost inspector, United States Navy, at the Gallaudet Air Craft Corporation Plant in East Greenwich, has been engaged as lecturer in accounting at Brown. Theodore A. Cornell, a graduate of Brown in the class of 1903, has resigned his position in the Providence Technical High School to accept the position of instructor in mathematics in the University.

Professor Koopman contributes to the Nation for Sept. 21 a letter on "A Forgotten Poe Item."

Married, at Columbia, Mo., Sept. 19, Miss Fern Helen Rusk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rusk, to Dr. John Shepley, instructor in art at Brown University.

Alumni

1865

The funeral of First Lieut. Alexander Farnum Lippitt, son of ex-Governor Charles Warren Lippitt, '65, and Mrs. Lippitt of Providence, was held on Oct. 12, from the First Congregational Church. A military detachment detailed from Fort Hill acted as a guard of honor at the service. Lieut. Lippitt's death at a military hospital at Cape May, N. J., on Oct. 6, resulted from wounds received in action at Fere-en-Tardenois on Aug. 1, according to official reports from his command, Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry, a part of the Rainbow Division. On that day he led his men "over the top" and was struck on the left side of the head by a fragment from a shell. He fell unconscious and was taken to a hospital, being invalided home to recover. Although physicians at Cape May believed he would be entirely well within three or four months, his condition suddenly changed for the worse and death resulted from his injuries.

1873

Rev. E. P. Mathewson is the Republican nominee for Representative in the Rhode Island Legislature. He stands for ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment.

The address of William E. Caldwell is now 2400 Pacific ave., San Francisco, Cal.

1880

Rev. George W. Stone's address is Exeter, Nebraska.

The address of W. E. Achibald is now 619 Glenwood st., Springfield, Ill. He is teaching in the history department of the high school.

1881

A detailed biography of Charles C. Mumford, who died last month in Providence, will appear in the next issue of the Monthly.

1883

The only daughter of Prof. J. Irvin Chaffee, Brown '83, and Mrs. Chaffee, of Fordham Heights, New York City, Frances Marvel Chaffee, Vassar '13, was married on Aug. 15, 1917, to Harold H. Plough, Ph. D., Amherst '13. Professor and Mrs. Plough are keeping house at Amherst, where he is professor in the Department of Biology. Professor Chaffee is resident manager of Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick avenue and 188th street, Bronx borough.

1884

Rev. A. E. Scoville, recently Baptist pastor in Adrian, Mich., is going to teach in the theological department of the Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

1888

Arthur P. Johnson is a Democratic candidate for the Rhode Island General Assembly from East Providence.

1889

Archibald Freeman has been given leave of absence for the year by Phillips Academy, Andover, and has entered the service of the Red Cross. He will shortly go overseas. Mr. Freeman has been instructor in history in Phillips Academy since 1892.

Dean Vernon P. Squires of the University of North Dakota contributed to the Standard, Chicago, Oct. 19, an article on "Anglo-American Unity."

Professor Carl C. Plehn of the University of California contributes to the Nation for Sept. 21 an article on "Federal and State War Taxation."

1890

During the absence of the editor of the Phillips Bulletin of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in war service, Professor Charles H. Forbes is acting editor.

1892

Richard Olney, Democratic Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Massachusetts District, is a candidate to succeed himself. The Boston Post speaks of him as "strong and patriotic."

At the centennial of the Auburn Theological Seminary in Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 7-10, 1918, Brown University was represented by William C. Langdon, the pageant master of the occasion.

1893

In All Saints' Memorial Church, Providence, on Sept. 25, Miss Sarah Elizabeth Minchin and Henry Ames Barker were married in the presence of members of the families and intimate friends. Mr. Barker was accompanied by Prof. Thomas Crosby of Brown as best man. Mrs. Barker is to resume her activities with the Players, and as director of drama and pageantry in city recreation centres, a work she successfully inaugurated last year. Mr. and Mrs. Barker will live at 221 Thayer street.

A detailed appreciation (by Rev. P. C. Wright, '95) of Prof. Frank A. Updike of Dartmouth College, who died Sept. 30th, will appear in the next number of the Monthly.

1895

Rev. Dr. John F. Watts, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Northampton, Mass., spent his summer vacation of eight weeks as a superintendent of the Chautauqua Association of Pennsylvania. He conducted Chau-

tauquas in various towns of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, and gave lectures on the subjects, "America First," "New Virtues in America," "The American of Tomorrow," and "The Paths to Permanent Peace."

Charles P. Cottrell of Westerly, Edward P. Jastram, '95, of Providence and Roy Rawlings of Richmond have formed a corporation for the buying, selling and dealing in meal manufacture and in cotton and grain for the retail and wholesale market. The concern will be known as Roy Rawlings, Inc. It will be located in Hope Valley and is capitalized at $50,000.

1896

Dr. Theodore C. Merrill is to sail for France this month, to engage in the overseas service of the Y. M. C. A. He will be attached to the "Foyers du Soldat," which branch of work deals with the French soldiers. In this department the American representative of the Y. M. C. A. is associated and co-operates with two French directors or colleagues. Dr. Merrill's work will be largely educational.

First Lieutenant Richard D. Robinson, 47th Infantry, 4th Division, Regular Army, died on Aug 31 in Base Hospital No. 17, France, as the result of severe wounds received in action, according to a report received through the War Department. Lieutenant Robinson responded to the call of his country by entering the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, where he won a commission as second lieutenant at the completion of his training. His loyalty to the cause of democracy prompted him to seek a position in the American Expeditionary Forces, where he would be certain to see action shortly and, therefore, he applied to be assigned to the regulars. Though the latter are officered invariably by West Point graduates, the record of Lieutenant Robinson while at Plattsburg was so excellent that he was finally accepted and assigned to the 47th Infantry. In actual military service Lieutenant Robinson again duplicated his record at the Officers' Training Camp and soon after reaching France he was promoted to be first lieutenant. While in action on Aug. 9, Lieutenant Robinson was wounded in the leg by a bursting shell. He was removed to the hospital where he died twenty-two days later. Lieutenant Robinson's friends speak in high terms of his courage, bravery and manly Christian character. He was employed by Harris, Forbes & Company, bankers, at 56 William st., Manhattan. He was engaged to be married to Miss Mary Godfrey Barr, youngest daughter of Col and Mrs. Edward Barr, of 109 State st., Brooklyn. Lieutenant Robinson was a Baltimorean, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robinsin of that city. Mr. Robinson, senior, is president of a Baltimore bank. The Lieutenant was 27 years old, and besides his parents leaves a sister, Miss Matha Robinson, who also lives in Baltimore.

Dr. Edward W. Johnson passed away Jan. 27, 1918, after a short illness.

Howard M. Tracey, who is a teacher in Curtis High School, New York city, received the Ph. D. degree from New York University in June. The subject of his thesis was "The Life and Influence of James de Lancey."

1897

Maj. Maurice H. Cook of Providence, as assistant Adjutant of the Department of the Northeast, is to play an important part in the destiny of future selectives to train in camp. He is to have supervision over the advanced training of more than 18,000 New England young men. They will receive their first lessons in military science in the 31 New England colleges selected for this work.

1898

Dr. Thomas J. Burrage, of Portland, Maine, who in November last was appointed a major in the Medical Reserve Corps, and for a while was stationed at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and later at Camp Greene, Charlotteville, N. C., but is now in France as the head of the medical side of Base Hospital 54, has been promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel.

1899

N. F. Bryant, a member of the First Motor Corps of Boston of the Massachusetts State Guard, was sent to Camp Perry, Ohio, as a member of the Massachusetts State rifle team to shoot in the national matches from Sept. 1 to Sept. 21, and also to attend the Small Arms Firing School which the Government conducted for the members of the various State delegations.

Announcement of the promotion of Second Lieutenant Howard B. Andrews, A. S. S. C., assistant officer in charge of the Enlisted Specialists' Training School, to first lieutenant has been made at Camp John Wise, Tex.

1900

James Warren's present address is 636 Hamilton road, Thornburg, Pa.

1901

Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Hoff, of Montclair, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter, Olga Elleda Hoff (Vassar 1911) to Charles Barker Fernald, 1901, on Oct. 5th, at Montclair. Mr. and Mrs. Fernald will make their home at 50 Morningside ave., New York.

Born, March 30, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest T. Paine of Ithaca, N. Y., a son, Caleb.

Carlton J. Patton, ex-1901, has been given leave of absence from his school duties in New York city; has taken the Y. M. C. A. training courses at Springfield, Mass., Silver Bay, Lake George, and Columbia, N. Y.; has gone to Italy, where he will have charge of Y. M. C. A. huts on the Italian front.

1903

Col. Harvey A. Baker has been reappointed United States district attorney for Rhode Island by President Wilson.

1904

After spending five years in Montreal, Canada, A. E. Cameron is returning to the United States and is now in Paulsboro, N. J., with the American Standard Metal Products Corporation, makers of fuses for the United States Ordnance Department. The last two years Mr. Cameron was in Canada he was with the British Munitions Co., Ltd., also manufacturers of fuses.

Born, on June 29, to Harold and Annie (Hinsdale) Joslin, at Raleigh, N. C., a son, J. Devereux.

1905

The address of R. C. Walker is now Northfield, Minn.

1906

John Ferguson, Jr., an attorney at law in Westerly, has been nominated by the Republicans of the First District of that town for the lower branch of the General Assembly. There was a sharply contested three-cornered fight for the nomination, and Mr. Ferguson won on a Federal prohibition platform.

1907

Mr. and Mrs. (Ethel Rowand) Harry Hadley Thurlow, both of 1907, announce the birth of their son, Willard Rowand Thurlow, Sept. 5, 1918.

1908

Consul Ely E. Palmer reports that the American consulate in Madrid, Spain, has secured new quarters on the city's most important business thoroughfare. The new offices will be made modern in every detail, and among other improvements a commercial reading room will be established. The consul requests that catalogues, trade journals and miscellaneous business periodicals be sent to him.

1909

Capt. Dana Taylor Gallup was in the thick of the fighting at Chateau Thierry. He has more recently been in this country.

Lawrence Richmond has been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and assigned to the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, for which assignment he departed in September.

Brown now has three '09 men on her teaching staff: R. F. Chambers in chemistry, C. R. Johnson in Romance languages and Sydney Wilmot in applied mechanics.

Dr. R. H. Whitmarsh has been promoted to a captaincy. He is still stationed at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.

George T. Huxford, superintendent of the Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence, is engaged among other war work on a rush contract for the Emergency Fleet Corporation for 700 h. p. marine engines for the wooden ship program.

Albert Harkness is also engaged on war work with the Builders Iron Foundry.

Moses Crossley is chemist for a large firm manufacturing chemicals in New Jersey. He has been specializing in gases for the American Army.

William Conroy is doing special mission work for the 2nd Naval District, Atlantic Coast.

1910

Robert E. McGough, a private in Company L, Thirteenth Regiment, United States Marine Corps, died Sept. 25, as the result of influenza which developed into pneumonia. It is thought that Private McGough died on shipboard, as word had been received of a company of marines landing in France Sept. 27. Mr. McGough enlisted in the Marine Corps last June and was sent to Paris Island in July. In September he was selected for the Officers' Training School at Quantico, Va. On arrival there he was selected to join the Thirteenth Regiment as an expert marksman, as there was need of that class of men and Mr. McGough had made a record in that line. The Thirteenth Regiment was then preparing for immediate transfer overseas. He was born in this city, Dec. 5, 1887, a son of John Henry and Mary (Lane) McGough. He attended Classical High School and entered Brown in the class of 1910. He left Brown before the graduation of his class and attended Cornell University. When he returned to this city he was associated with Kilvert & White, and later with Newton P. Hutchison & Co. His only surviving relative is his brother, John H. McGough, '05.

Lawrence S. Walker is a second lieutenant, Heavy Coast Artillery.

A. E. Regnier is in the 102nd Machine Gun Battalion in France with the 26th Division.

1911

A son, Douglas Sherman, was born on Aug. 26 to Mr. and Mrs. Warren A. Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cushman Murphy of 272 Hicks st., Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the birth, on Oct. 19, of a son, Amos Chafee Barstow Murphy.

Arthur Palmer, after finishing his hospital work at Bellevue, went to France and has served as a physician under commission as first lieutenant in General Hospital No. 1, British Expeditionary Force.

The address of W. L. Wilmoth is 13 Smithfield ave., North Station, Providence.

H. F. Cawthorne has left the employment of the Brown and Sharpe Mfg. Co. of Providence. His present address is 24 Iliad st., Leominster, Mass.

Morris J. Wessel, recently Field Secretary of the Division of Home Registration of the United States Housing Corporation, which

duties he took up on Aug. 16, with headquarters in Washington, died in Newark, N. J., on Oct. 10. Mr. Wessel was graduated at Brown with the degree of Ph. B., studied law at Harvard and was for three years executive secretary of the Immigrant Education Bureau, this city. His home was formerly in Port Norris, N. J., but after marriage to Miss Bessie E. Bloom of Providence, he lived in this city until accepting the position with the Housing Corporation. He was always active in immigrant education work here, as was his wife. Mr. Wessel was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and a debater at Brown.

1912

D. Gerald Donovan is now a major in the Field Artillery.

H. H. Gallory, who for 12 years was president of the advertising firm of Mallory, Mitchell and Faust, Chicago, is giving his entire attention for the present to the Mallory farm, West Springfield, Pa.

James P. Wilson and Richard B. Wilson, '12, announce the formation of a partnership with F. Rolin Hahn for the general practice of law under the new firm name of Wilson, Hahn and Wilson at Youngstown, Ohio.

Born, Feb. 19, 1918, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Rawlings.

John T. Winterich, formerly assistant in English at Brown and later connected with the Springfield Republican, is one of the editors of the Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper of the A. E. F. in France. His address is care of that paper, 1 Rue des Italiens, Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant S. Kendrick announce the marriage of their daughter Beulah to Adelbert Charles Eastburn, lieutenant of Engineers, United States Army, on Saturday, Oct. 5, 1918, at Washington, D. C., Lieutenant and Mrs. Eastburn will make their home at 4421 Georgia ave., Washington, D. C.

1914

Allan L. Langley has been admitted as a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and is now playing with it as one of the second violins. He is probably the first Brown man that ever received this honor. His address is 20 Queensberry st., Suite 12A, Boston, Mass.

Miss Tephi J. Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rogers of Manchester, Conn., and Lieut. Frederick L. Loucks were married by the Rev. J. S. Neill at the rectory of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, in Manchester, Sept. 26. Lieutenant Loucks received his overseas orders several days before, apd was granted only a 24 hour furlough. He and his bride left for New York immediately after the ceremony. He was an employe of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford up to the time he entered the service and received his commission. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta.

First Lieut. Robert N. Christian, reported severely wounded in France, is with the Forty-seventh Field Artillery. He was born in Brooklyn, was commissioned at Plattsburgh and has been overseas since July, 1917.

1914 Advanced

Roy Lawson McLaughlin, principal of the Thayer street grammar school, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Milan, Italy. Lately he has been attached to the passport division of the State Department at Washington. Mr. McLaughlin is a son of Mrs. Margaret L. McLaughlin and was born in this city in June, 1891. He received his early education at the Normal School and Hope High and later was graduated from La Salle Academy. He received his degree of A. B. from St. Mary's University at Baltimore and his A. M. from Brown University. He later took a special course in the Teachers' College at Columbia University, specializing in education and administration. Mr. McLaughlin is well known in this city and was formerly principal of the Rochambeau avenue school. He is Sergeant of Company E, First Light Infantry.

1915

Capt. Hendrik G. Nelson, formerly of Battery C, 103rd Field Artillery, is now stationed at Camp Funston, Kansas, with the 30th Field Artillery. Early in August, he returned to this country from France, where he had participated in the recent drive at Chateau Thierry.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul O. Curtis of Somerville, Mass., announce the birth on Dec. 27, 1917, of a son, Albert Harmon, 2nd.

Sewell W. Allison has received a Second Lieutenant's commission in the Ordnance Department at Camp Hancock, where he was a member of the special training company. He is son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allison of Rumford, who have just received word of his promotion. He has been an Ordnance Sergeant for several months. While at Brown he was an assistant instructor in the electrical department for a time. He enlisted at New York, while employed by the Western Electric Company. He joined the Ordnance Department, and was sent to Watervliet Arsenal. He was later transferred to Columbia, S. C., and then to Camp Hancock, in Georgia.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Harold Murdock Taylor and Helen Melissa Smith of Kingston, Pa., June 22, 1918, at New York City. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Holden Smith of Kingston, Pa. Mr. Taylor was editor of the New York Athletic Club Journal until his enlistment last spring as a yeoman in the United States Navy.

Richard B. Stanley has been commissioned an ensign in the United States Naval Flying Corps and is stationed at Norfolk, Va. He went through his training at Pensacola, Fla., and spent over 100 hours in the air.

George Silverman is an acting mess sergeant at Fort Getty, R. I.

W. M. Sistare is a 2nd lieutenant of the 17th Field Artillery, France.

J. J. Skolnick is a 1st lieutenant of the 79th Field Artillery, Camp Logan, Tex.

P. S. Struthers is a photographic observer at Langley Field, Va.

E. J. Sullivan is on the U. S. S. Kingfisher, S. P. 76, at New London, Conn.

1916

James J. McGinn has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Harold R. Hall is editor of the Balloon Pilot, a weekly paper published at Camp John Wise, San Antonio, Tex.

Wolf has received a major's commission.

The address of Irving C. White is 75 Hollingsworth st., East Lynn, Mass. Under date of Oct. 19 he writes: "I am entering military service after spending two valuable years in Mexico. The branch is Coast Artillery and my post, Fort Williams, Portland, Me."

1918

Vernon A. Bowman and Sydney Gair have been commissioned second lieutenants in the Heavy Coast Artillery.

Wardell C. Leonard has been commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the Heavy Coast Artillery.

During July, Charles B. Malone was in transport service, with headquarters at Bordeaux. The first part of August he was returned to his regiment, the 103d Field Artillery, and attached to Battery C. A letter on Sept. 5 said the battery had "moved up" and was "going in in a few minutes."

Lieut. Dana Hubbard of the 103d Field Artillery has been made regimental gas officer.

1919

Philip F. Brown and Leland A. Wildes have been commissioned second lieutenants in the Heavy Coast Artillery.

1920

The sporting editor of the Journal says: "Fritz Pollard, the dusky athlete who brought fame to Brown when he was ranging the gridiron and whose wonderful prowess earned for him a place on Walter Camp's All-American team in 1917, is still very much in the land of the living, despite oft-repeated reports to the contrary. The famous halfback is at a Southern camp, holding down a Y. M. C. A. post as director of athletics. His name was confused with that of F. D. Pollard, a former Williams football player, who lost his life on the western front a few weeks ago."

The funeral of John Stanley Hardman, of Trinidad, Col., was held Sept. 26, at the home of his aunt, Dr. Margaret S. Hardman, this city, with whom he lived during his college course. He was first medical aid in the Medical Corps of the United States Naval Reserve. He contracted influenza while caring for patients in the hospital at Newport. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hardman of Trinidad, Col. He was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity and of the Christian Science Church. He was buried with military honors.

Alumnae

1904

Married: Alice M. Crosby (Brown 1904), to Walter Berube, Jan. 12, 1918.

1910

Gertrude M. Allen is secretary to the president of the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. George E. Vincent. Her address is 415 W. 118th st., New York.

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