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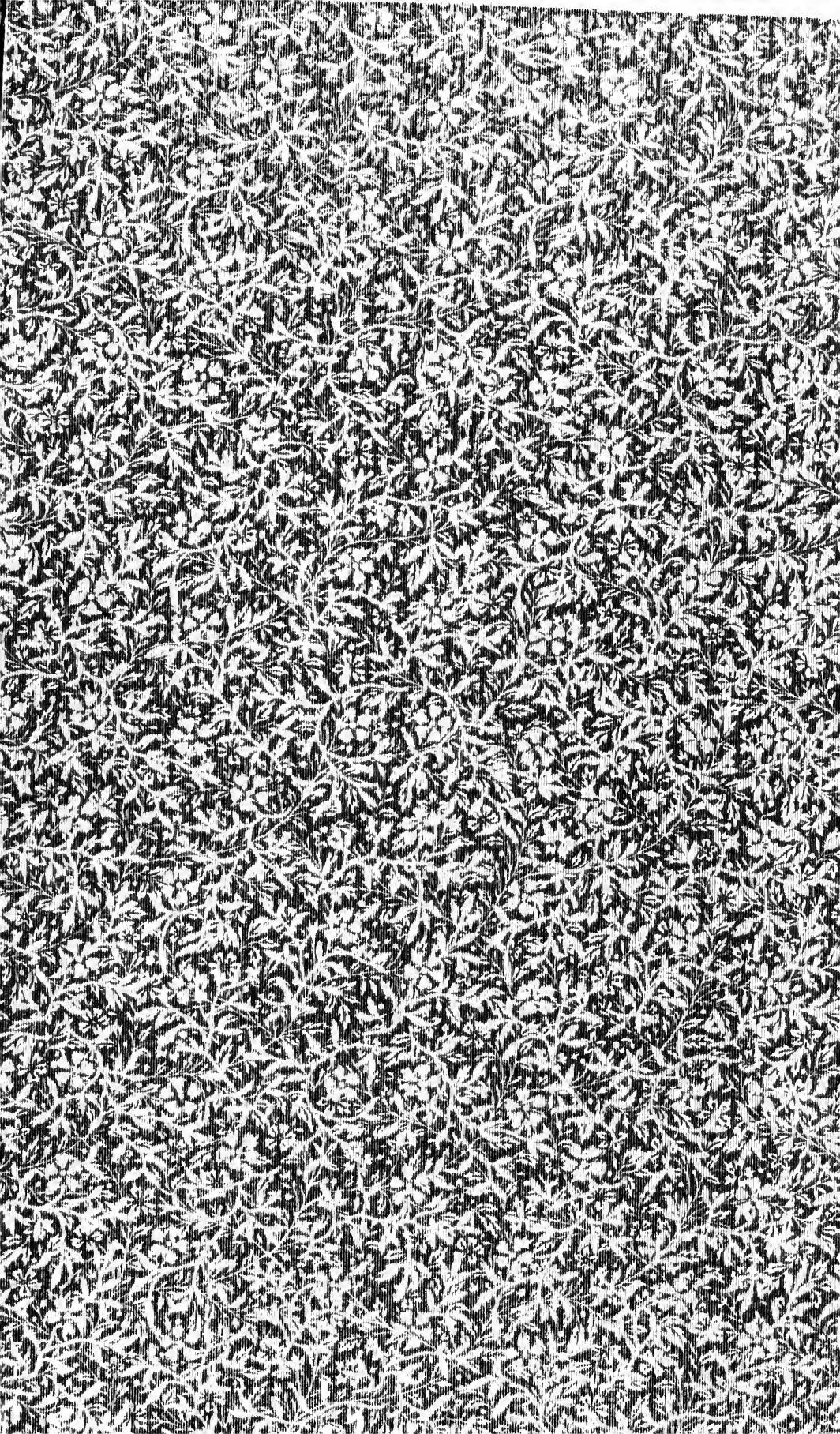
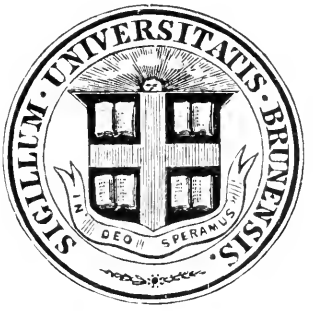


THE
BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Volume IV



June, 1903 to May, 1904

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
The Brown Alumni Magazine Co.
BROWN UNIVERSITY
1904

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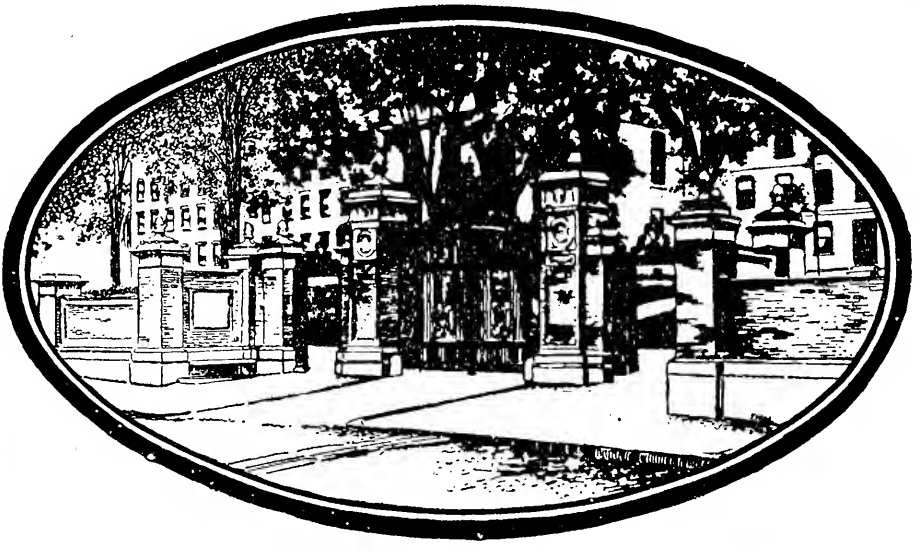

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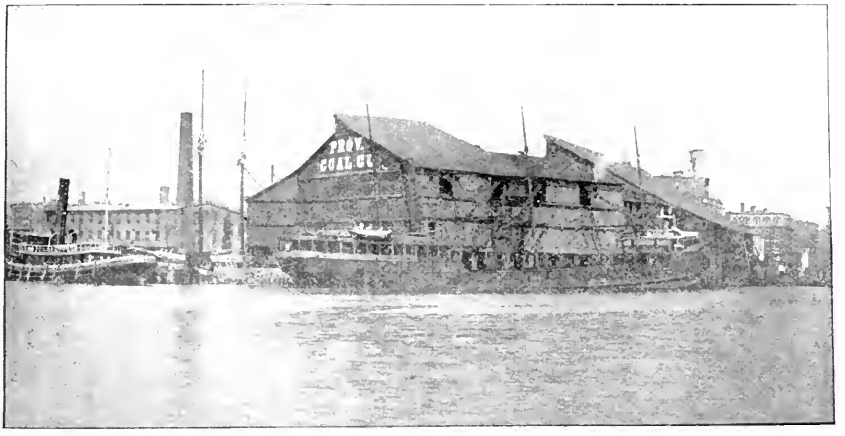

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Vol. IV | Providence, R. I., February, 1904 | No. 7

THE HOME OF THE BROWN UNION

THE READING ROOM
At the east end of the building. The walls are in a delicate green

AMID great enthusiasm Rockefeller Hall, the new building for social and religious uses, was dedicated on Wednesday afternoon, January twentieth. The exercises began with the singing of Alma Mater, and a prayer by Rev. Thomas S. Barbour, D. D., of the board of trustees. Brief addresses were then made by President W. H. P. Faunce, Theodore Francis Green, Esq., representing the building committee, and Houghton Metcalf of the senior class, president of the Brown Union. President Faunce called attention to the fact that a dozen years ago the Brown Young Men's Christian Association began to dream of a home on this campus, and raised $1500 for that purpose. But, as the years passed, the original purpose broadened until the association has secured a home not for itself only, but for all the organizations and societies of student life at Brown. Every dollar required has been solicited by the association. The president paid a tribute spoke of the generosity of the donor and to the loyalty and devotion of the alumni in providing an endowment for the building.

The students are delighted with the new hall, and well may they be. It is an ideal building. The donor and the building committee have paid the fullest regard to the needs of the students and the building

THE TROPHY ROOM
In the centre of the ground floor

affords an excellent place for stimulating genuine collegiate fraternity. It provides ample and adequate accommodation for all the various college organizations and institutions. The reading room on the first floor is four times as large as the former reading room in University Hall, and is many times more attractive. The lunch room and the restaurant in the basement have facilities superior in every way to those of the former quarters of "Jumbo" in the basement of University Hall. The lunch counter has seats for eighteen, the restaurant for a hundred. The kitchen with

THE MAIN HALL
In the centre of the second and third stories. Seats 300 persons

THE SMOKING ROOM

At the west end. Rugs and walls in a reddish tint. There are large round tables in the room and leather-cushioned lounges in the corners. Just the place for a comfortable chat.

its marble floors and perfect plumbing is a model of its kind. In the basement also are the new quarters of the bookstore and the daily and monthly undergraduate publications. Each of these has better accommodations than it formerly enjoyed. On the second floor the Young Men's Christian Association has three rooms, two offices and a reception room. The meetings of the association and of other organizations will be held in the large hall on this floor, a hall seating four hundred, or in a small hall at the eastern end of the building which seats from a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five. Many college organizations, such as the debating union and athletic

THE RESTAURANT

Has accommodations for 100 diners. Near by is the buffet lunch room

associations, which heretofore have had no permanent and suitable headquarters, have been assigned to adequate accommodations in Rockefeller Hall. Besides the rooms already mentioned as being devoted to special purposes, there is a large room, the central room on the first floor, for the exhibition of college trophies, a room for smoking, another for billiards, a coat room, a barber shop, a study room, a card room, etc. Alumni associations such as the Class Secretaries Association, may on application secure rooms in the building for their meetings.

In whatever part of the building we may go, we are always impressed with the beauty of its lines and its colors. Each room is well planned. The wall spaces are relieved by doors, windows and fireplaces, yet they are not cut up so as to fail to give a distinct impression of breadth and dignity. The arrangement of rooms and halls is excellent. Everywhere there is an attractive vista. The color scheme throughout the building has been carefully and happily worked out; walls, rugs and furniture are always harmonious in color. The furniture is of a special design which is both beautiful and appropriate. The electric lighting fixtures are noticeable for the beauty of their form and for their effective placement. In the evening the lights in the building give a cheeriness to the middle campus which has heretofore been conspicuously wanting.

The Brown Union has begun life most auspiciously. Already it has nearly one thousand members. Graduates as well as undergraduates are eligible to membership and a considerable number of alumni have availed themselves of the opportunity.

PAINTINGS OF THE ACROPOLIS

DURING the month of January there have been on exhibition at Manning Hall, Brown University, two large paintings in oils of the Athenian Acropolis. In themselves they are of interest to every student of the classics, and especially the classic arts; but Brown men have found in them an added source of interest because of the fact that they were painted by Mr. Walter Francis Brown of the class of 1873, who for a dozen years or more has made his home in Venice but for some weeks past has been in Providence, the city of his birth and boyhood. A further interest attaches to these pictures because a movement is on foot to purchase them for the university.

It was on Mr. Brown's way home to Venice from a journey to Egypt and Palestine, four or five years ago, that he stopped off in Athens, impelled by a desire to see Greece but with no idea of painting the Acropolis. As the steamer came in sight of the Piraeus, the golden brown of the Pentelic marbles on the famous hill shone warm and bright in the clear atmosphere, and struck at once Mr. Brown's artistic fancy. He was not long in making arrangements to transfer the scene to canvas, though it required three months to complete the work. One view was taken from a hill about one hundred and fifty feet high near the stadium. This is not the view that is shown in the picture accompanying this article; that is the second view, taken from a position on the southwest side of the Acropolis, near a little Greek church. In the original of the picture here produced there is a fleecy white cloud effect above the ruins, and some persons who have seen the picture in Providence have been surprised because they had supposed that clouds seldom obscured the Athenian horizon. But Mr. Brown smilingly says that these particular clouds were there when he painted the picture, and they certainly add to the picturesque effect of the view.

The canvases are each eight by four and one-half in size, a generous scale. All who have seen the pictures and have had their appreciation of them heightened by residence in Mediterranean countries express their delight at the success of the artist in reproducing the genuine atmospheric quality of southern Europe. Mr. Brown's work, indeed, had long been known for this very excellence. His life in Venice has given him, without doubt, a close

VIEW OF THE ATHENIAN ACROPOLIS FROM THE SOUTHWEST
Photographed from a painting by Walter Francis Brown, '73

acquaintance with the cloudless blue of the South that Northern artists, painting there for the first time, would find it difficult or impossible to transfer to canvas.

Mr. Brown found a congenial theme in the Acropolis. He has painted it with sympathy and a touch of artistic imagination that is of itself a Greek quality and lifts these pictures far above the photographic level, even for the untrained student. It would be a pity if they should find a permanent resting place elsewhere than at Brown University, now that they have been placed here temporarily and have drawn to the college many interested and admiring lovers of art. It is a comparatively small sum, the MONTHLY understands, that is required for their acquisition, and this, we sincerely trust, will speedily be obtained. The pictures form a well-nigh indispensable aid to Professor Poland in his teaching of the history of art, since Greek art, around which the art of the world centres, centres about this Acropolis, even in its ruined state.

Mr. Brown was graduated from Brown in 1873. He had never taken any lessons in art up to that time, but either while he was still in college or shortly after his graduation he began his artistic career. At that time the principal newspaper illustrators of America were Edwin A. Abbey, Charles S. Reinhart, Sol Eytinge, and a few others whose work in the Harper and Scribner publications will be remembered by middle-aged people, and by some who are not yet as old as that. One day it occurred to the young Providence artist that a certain picture in Harper's Weekly did not represent a higher grade of artistic talent than he believed he himself was capable of, and he forthwith sent a half-page drawing to the publishers. The drawing was on a humorous, even a trivial subject, but Mr. Brown's heart was gladdened by the receipt of a cheque for twelve dollars and a half in payment for it. This encouraged him to other and more serious work.

While he was still a youthful alumnus he illustrated a poem by Mr. Charles T. Miller, also a Brown man, on the coming of Roger Williams to Rhode Island. It was a humorous poem, of the rhythm of the then popular "King of the Cannibal Islands," and Mr. Brown's pictures, as well as the verses, captured the popular fancy. Mr. Miller and he sold three thousand copies of the book and Mr. Brown's share in the proceeds was fifteen hundred dollars. With this money, the product of his untaught efforts in the world of art, he went to Paris in 1876, to train his obvious talent. He spent ten years in Paris, studying with Gerome, the master who has recently died. He went to Venice first in 1882 and again in the early nineties, since which time he has made his home there. He has spent two years in Egypt and the Holy Land, and thus his pictures include scenes from several widely-separated countries.

ATHLETIC SITUATION AT BROWN

PRELIMINARY EXPLANATION

THIS number of the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY has been held back for the purpose of enabling it to present both sides of the athletic controversy which came to a head just as the magazine was going to press. We have endeavored to describe the situation fairly and succinctly in the following pages. Professor Langdon one of the majority of the athletic board, whose announced repeal of the amateur athletic rule at Brown started the ball rolling; and Professor Hill one of the minority of the board, which dissents from the majority, have written their views at the request of the editors of the MONTHLY. The full text of the board's statement is herewith printed. It is signed by seven of the nine members of the board, the dissenting members being Professors Hill and Meiklejohn.

So great is the interest in the question that two mass meetings of undergraduates have been held, at which spirited addresses on both sides of the controversy have been heard. There is no room in the MONTHLY to report these meetings in detail. The most we can do at this late hour is to present in a manner as fair as possible the merits of both contentions, reserving to ourselves in our editorial columns the privilege of expressing our own opinion. We may say that the several members of the editorial board of the MONTHLY subscribe to these latter views without dissent.

STATEMENT OF THE ATHLETIC BOARD

(Published February 5, 1904)

AT a meeting of the board of directors of Brown University Athletic Association held on January 18, the rule debarring students who had ever engaged in athletics for money outside of the university from representing Brown in intercollegiate contests was repealed. A week later, after much further discussion, a motion to reconsider this change was lost.

In order to avoid all unnecessary and unwarranted misinterpretation and criticism of its action that might be harmful to the university the board in hereby announcing this change of its policy to the public, wishes to present therewith a full explanation of its motives and reasons.

For the benefit of the public reference might profitably be made here to the fact that the board of directors of the Brown University Athletic Association has under its constitution full powers conferred upon it by the corporation in regard to all regulations of Brown athletics, with the single exception of the standard of scholarship required of athletes on Brown teams and their absences. This board is composed of six members appointed by the corporation, three of whom must be members of the university faculty, and three alumni, in addition to three undergraduates, who are elected respectively by the senior, junior and sophomore classes.

It ought to be obvious to all that this action of repealing the old rule was taken by the board in conscious disregard of any fear lest it be accused of having been actuated by a desire to save the baseball nine of the coming season. That team was safe, as far as its indulgence in summer ball was concerned, because of the board's final conviction of its inability to secure during the coming season any evidence of its ineligibility upon which it could justifiably act. Practically the same team could, therefore, have played next spring, even had the old rule remained in force.

The change in the rules should in all

fairness be referred to other and worthier motives than the above, to which reference is here made only because it had been very seriously urged as the motive likely to be attributed to the board by all of Brown's friends and by all of her constituency, outside of Providence.

As for a voluntary withdrawal of the present baseball team for the sake of silencing possible criticism of the university, whether just or unjust—obviously only a temporary solution of the problem—the board owes it to itself to state that two of its faculty members urged this as a possible solution to likely leaders of undergraduate opinion, only to be positively assured that such a suggestion would not be supported by either the team or the student body, because it would be considered inexpedient however ideal. At any rate, the change in the rules still leaves the team free to withdraw, and, indeed, will only render such a step the more meritorious on its part if thought to be justified by any future ethical aspects of the situation.

It should be noticed first of all that unanimity had already been reached by the board early in December by the passage of the following preamble to their proposed restatement of the elegibility rules—a minority disagreeing only as to when and how Brown could best inaugurate the contemplated change:

"The board of directors of the B. U. A. A. proposes as soon as advisable to rescind its present eligibility rules concerning professionalism because it believes:

"1. That giving his athletic services for money on the part of a student, previous to his entering the university or during his free summer vacations, is in itself perfectly respectable, and in many cases may be even commendable; that it does not necessarily impair his future athletic loyalty to his university or the amateur sportsmanlike quality of his playing while on the 'varsity team, and that, consequently, he ought not to be, because of so doing, limited in such a proper means of self-support under penalty of being forever debarred from engaging in intercollegiate sports.

"2. That, however, there are universally recognized objections to his receiving financial remuneration from any sources for playing while in residence, and while or because of representing his university.

"3. That the present eligibility rule regarding so-called professionalism is neither indorsed by the general sentiment of college athletics, undergraduates or the younger alumni, nor is capable of being strictly enforced, but is consequently resulting in a growing prevalence of evasion or deception, and of unsportsmanlike recrimination; and

"4. That the essential interests of the intercollegiate sport and incidentally of undergraduate morality can be far better subserved by limiting the eligibility of athletes to an exclusive and strict insistance upon their creditable standing as to scholarship, gentlemanly character and loyalty to the university, with regard to which rules can be enacted which can both secure genuine support and be really enforced."

The board having thus voted unanimously in favor of the above position, in compliance with the desire of a minority who were averse to Brown's taking immediate action alone, in spite of oft-repeated failures to elicit any official promise of support from the other institutions in the "conference" with Brown, namely: Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania—an organization that in no way binds any of the athletic boards more or less informally represented—the majority of the board consented to the appointment of a committee to see what could be done with the other New England colleges.

Three meetings with members of the Dartmouth board, together with direct information concerning the attitude of other colleges, convinced the committee of the futility of expecting help from institutions which, for one reason or another, felt satisfied with the present state of things under the old rule—one, however, which, in the unanimous opinion of the Brown board, cannot fail to prove a perennial source of more or less veiled suspicion and recrimination, demoralizing to all concerned.

As a result of this committee's report, a majority of the board feeling that they were alone responsible for the full powers conferred upon them by the corporation, after a most careful consideration of all sides of the matter, and in spite of many earnest warnings that this action would be misunderstood, decided that its only consistent and dignified course was, nevertheless, to repeal a rule, in which, to begin with, it was known by the Brown undergraduates not to believe, and which furthermore, it had, in view of past experience

and past information, good reasons for knowing itself impotent to enforce.

With regard to the obstacles in the way of an effective administration of the old rule, the following deserves especial mention:

1. College athletes and those undergraduates, alumni and others who are in touch with the actual situation do not generally believe in it, but, on the contrary, are generally disgusted with what they look upon as the ludicrous attempts of athletic boards and college authorities everywhere to persuade themselves, as well as a more or less ignorant public, that strict amateurism actually is, or is capable of being enforced in intercollegiate sports. There is, in consequence of this, an utter lack in the college world and in the public generally of that all-necessary moral influence which alone can make such a rule as the old one really effective, and in that respect render its maintenance justifiable.

2. The demoralizing casuistical art of evasion of the rule is apparently so universally practiced and has been so highly developed, that any attempt to obtain proofs of the rule's infraction in individual cases has at last come to be met, on the part of Brown's athletes, by a polite but frank refusal to answer questions that might incriminate themselver or their fellows, which practically blocks all investigation, when taken in connection with the usual bland assertions of summer hotel keepers and managers of utter ignorance of any money transactions, all direct evidence of which is presumably kept out of existence.

Unwilling any longer to seem to "profess one thing and live another," a good description of the recent immoral position of the board, and facing thus the alternative of repealing a rule which they considered, in view of American conditions, to be unjust in itself and utterally demoralizing in its consequences, as well as impracticable — or the other alternative of continuing to seem to abet what had come to be looked upon so generally as a farcial fraud, and so have to pose as guaranteeing the amateur status of teams they had too many good reasons for unofficially considering open to suspicion, the majority of the board decided to take what they considered to be for them the only honest and self-respecting course, especially because it seem be, in their opinion, the one best calculated to improve athletic morals at Brown in the long run.

Two other alternative courses, suggested in turn as dictated by expediency in view of anticipated adverse criticism of the university, were for evident reasons rejected. These were that the board should do as other boards are froquently accused of doing, namely, let the team play under the old rule, while, perhaps sacrificing to a dreaded criticism prominent members of the team against whom no charge could be definitely proved, or else arbitrarily debar the whole team on the ground of vague suspicion which would rest equally on any of its available successors for several years to come.

In deciding to have the change take effect at once, the majority of the board was actuated by a desire to clear up matters and set itself and Brown straight once for all, whatever others might do, and so put an end immediately to further possibilities of temptation to evasion and deceit. Thus alone could it enable itself to present to the college public this spring a baseball team composed of men whom it could honestly and sincerely say all that it will be then supposed to say. This will be that in every respect they are bona fide Brown students in good standing as to scholarship and character, and, as far as charges of semi-professionalism or private subsidy are concerned, incapable because of the present state of things of being proved to be either better or worse than those with whom they propose to compete, whatever the local rules under which the latter may still deem it best for their interest to play.

Plainly aware that this action may shock some, surprise many, and not at once please all, the board, nevertheless, hopes that it will serve to enlighten those who are ignorant of real conditions, and trusts that it will ultimately win the respect of sister institutions and the support of all true friends of Brown. Among these latter there will surely be many who will prefer that Brown's board, as its own responsible athletic representatives, should limit itself henceforth to making a strictly honest, if only a modest claim, for the status of its athletes, rather than one which, while necessarily subjecting the board, and so the honor of the university, to constant ridicule and suspicion, subjects Brown's teams to constant temptation, and whatever they may do, to futile recrimination, however

agreeably flattering such a pretentious maintenance of the old rule may be to those who are not intimately conversant with the situation.

A perusal of the following stringent and yet enforceable rules, whose object is to insure what may be called "academical amateurism" in Brown athletics, will it is hoped, show that in spite of this change, the board still proposes to itself a high standard of eligibility, and one of which no thoughtfully conscientious alumnus need be ashamed.

1. No student shall play on a Brown 'varsity team whose standing as to scholarship and absences does not strictly fulfill the requirements of the faculty committee in charge of these matters.

NOTE—In brief, a student who is not in good standing, who does not intend to take a full year's work, who is seriously delinquent in his work, who is deficient in more than one entrance subject, who has entered as a special student, who has not been in residence from the beginning of the academic year, who is taking less than twelve hours' resident work, or who is under college discipline, is under this rule debarred from playing on a 'varsity team.

2. Any student who by reason of ungentlemanly conduct while connected with a 'Varsity team shall be considered by a two-thirds vote of the board of the B. U. A. A. an undesirable representative of the university, shall be warned by the president of the board, and, if again offending, shall by a two-thirds vote of the board, be publicly declared ineligible for the remainder of the academic year.

3. No student shall receive remuneration, direct or indirect, from the university or from any university organization because of his representing his institution as an athlete, nor shall it be considered legitimate for him to receive for this reason financial help from any other source.

NOTE — The enforcement of the latter part of this rule the board cannot undertake to guarantee, for perfectly obvious reasons. It, however, wishes to deprecate strongly any such violation of the spirit of the rule.

4. No student shall, while connected with the university, the summer vacations excepted, remain eligible if he play upon any other team than one of his own institution.

5. No student who has played on the 'varsity team of any other college or university before coming to Brown can play on a Brown 'varsity team until he shall have resided at Brown one academic year.

6. No graduate of any other college or university than Brown shall be eligible for any Brown 'varsity team.

7. No student shall represent Brown in intercollegiate athletics after he has engaged therein at Brown or elsewhere for four years.

Believing these rules sufficient for the present, justifiable in themselves and capable of securing both general support from undergraduates and alumni, as well as strict enforcement by the board, the latter, in undertaking their administration, asks from all concerned a fair consideration of this result of its deliberate judgment and fearless sincerity.

For the board,

COURTNEY LANGDON,
Representative of Faculty
EDWARD H. WEEKS,
GEORGE A. MATTESON,
MARTIN S. FANNING,
Representatives of Alumni
HOUGHTON METCALF,
THOMAS A. WELCH,
HARRY E. PATTEE,
Representatives of Undergraduates

POSITION OF MAJORITY OF THE BOARD

By Professor Courtney Langdon

WITH regard to the time and manner of publication by the board of directors of the Brown University Athletic Association of the statement explaining the action it took on January 18th,—the only thing so far condemned by the committee of the corporation,—I am requested by the majority of the committee of the board to present the following:

We were under the impression that in accordance with the printed constitution of the Brown University Athletic Association we had full responsibility in the matter under debate through powers derived from the corporation and faculty.

We also believed that the objection made to the change by the president of the university was wholly personal and unofficial, he having assured two of our members that he wished in no wise to be construed as interfering, since the decision must be ours.

We declined to refer the matter to a mass meeting of the students because they were fully represented on the board by the three men they had elected.

Finally, after our action had come to be known in the university and in town, and the opposition had started in the local paper, the board, while deeply regretting to decline a request for delay received from the faculty, felt that in justice to itself it ought to make public the motives and reasons for the action it would soon be generally known to have taken.

In all this the majority of the board had no thought of slighting either students, faculty, alumni, or corporation. To the endorsement or repudiation of the latter body it, of course, most respectfully leaves the action and its main issue.

By the way, however, of setting forth its attitude in the matter at the present stage, the majority members feel that they can do nothing better than to recommend to the perusal of alumni the following letter by Lewis A. Waterman, '94, which it hereby substantially endorses:

MR. WATERMAN'S LETTER

To the Editor of the Brown Alumni Monthly:

I view with regret the attempt of some of the Brown alumni to have rescinded the action of the board of directors of the Brown University Athletic Association repealing the rule relating to professionalism. This step is inadvisable and impracticable. The most of those who favor this action have been induced to do so by the zealous advocates of the old rule maintaining that to take this step now would invite criticism of the motives. In other words, the advocates of the old rule have been driven back from one position to another until now they are making their final stand on the claim that though the rule should be repealed, the time is not ripe for such action, but it should be brought about "by mutual agreement."

We do not need to enter upon an exhaustive discussion of the merits or demerits of the old rule. Practically every Brown man from the president down to the youngest undergraduate has after years of experiment and careful consideration, come to the conclusion that the rule is impracticable, its enforcement is a farce and results merely in hypocrisy and deception, thereby inculcating a low standard of morality in the student body. The utterances of no man have been more clear and forcible upon this matter than those of our president himself. The idea that a man who earns his way through college by teaching athletics or by engaging in athletic contests during the summer vacation is incapable of true loyalty and devotion to his alma mater and thus of worthily representing her with true "sportsmanlike" spirit on the athletic field, has never taken very deep root in American soil. It is decidedly un-American. The bugaboo of "National League" players, competent to take up the regular college studies and desirous of so doing, giving up their regular positions with its emoluments and flocking to the various colleges for the purpose of playing on a college team once or twice a week for two or three months a year, has ceased to frighten any but the most timid. To say that athletics are on a higher plane now than they were ten or twelve years ago is to beg the question. Other rules have been put in force. Faculties have ceased to be as lax as in the past in their oversight of the scholarship of athletes. It is

not to be presumed that those who were endeavoring to correct former evils were endowed with omniscience and that the rules they made, because they were a step in the right direction and served to better existing conditions, were thenceforth to be considered as perfect and never to be tampered with. In all reforms we are not at the time sufficiently discriminating; the pendulum is apt, in fact is almost certain, to swing too far and it must be permitted to resume its normal position. But, however this may be, I am willing to accept the conclusion of our president and of every member of the board of directors of the Brown University Athletic Association, that the rule relating to professionalism should be repealed for the reasons they have so well stated.

But it is claimed that the time is not ripe, it is not opportune to make such a change at present. Our critics will say we did it to save our baseball team. When will the time come when our critics will not charge us with some selfish or ignoble motive in taking this step? Has there ever been a time in the past fourteen years when we have had a successful team but what some of our jealous critics have criticised its membership no matter how hard we tried to keep it up to the highest standard prescribed by the rules then in force? If the change is made after a successful season it will be charged that we knew that that team was not up to the standard and we are striving to preserve the team for another season. If the change is made after an unsuccessful season, it will be charged that we did it to induce good athletes to come to Brown so that we could build up strong athletic teams.

Shall we make the change now to go into effect one year hence? Our team for this year will be the same anyhow, and it will be charged that we are promulgating the rule at present so as to advertise for athletes. Even if the rule was repealed to save our baseball team, it does not follow that it should not have been repealed. If it is right to make the change, we should take the step fearlessly and regardless of consequences. We should have the courage of our convictions and not let the fear of what others may say deter us in the least from doing what we know to be right. Under what code of ethics should we "profess one thing, and live another" until the situation can be remedied "by mutual agreement?" And at what stage of the world's history was any reform brought about "by mutual agreement?" A few pioneers have always had to blaze the way. For this they have been severely criticised and it has frequently been claimed that instead of advancing they retarded the cause which they advocated.

But does any close student of history believe this? True, the latent opposition which had hitherto no cause to be aroused, but was nevertheless existent, rose in all its might to crush the reform and with it sided for a time those who hesitate to stir up any subject for fear of opposition and criticism, and who claimed that the time was not opportune for a change. And what was the result? The matter which would otherwise have lain dormant indefinitely if it had been left to "mutual agreement" was speedily brought to a head. Public sentiment crystallized so that it became an invincible force. And in the end the reform was hastened and right prevailed as it always will for "truth crushed to earth will rise again." So in this case there will arise a storm of criticism; first on the part of those who still believe in the old rule; second, and these are the most to be feared, on the part of those who while they are opposed to the old rule, fear that the time is not opportune for a change. For a time there will be heated discussion. The friends of the new rules will gather together in their defence, in a short time they must of necessity be joined by the opportunists and in the end all effective opposition will cease for the right will prevail.

It is a condition and not a theory that now confronts us. The die has been cast. The Rubicon has been crossed. The rule relating to professionalism has been repealed. We cannot retreat under fire. By so doing we will expose ourselves and justly to the shafts of criticism of our opponents. They will impugn our motives. They will charge either that we did not have the courage of our convictions, or that we were insincere and were compelled against our will to retire from a position that was clearly untenable. It is not now opportune to condemn or censure the board of directors of the athletic association for their action. They had full authority to act, and they acted after a careful study of the question, and with a full knowledge of the conditions. They were elected to

their positions on account of their intelligence and judgment and they should receive the earnest support of every true friend of Brown in whatever action they may take. For the executive board to meet hastily and without any hearing "to condemn the action of the board in repealing certain important rules without previously submitting such action to the faculty, corporation or students of the university," seems to me ill-advised. Every man is supposed to be appointed to any position on account of his peculiar fitness for it, and he should be governed in that position solely by his own best judgment. If this were not so every legislator would have to run to his constituents who might not have any special knowledge of the subject matter upon every question of importance that might arise. Such a thing would not be feasible.

We should therefore support our board of directors, bearing in mind that they were unanimous in favor of a change with a very small minority differing only as to its feasibility at the present time. In justice and fairness to them we should give the new rules our heartiest support until they have had a fair trial. Not until then will the time come to discuss their repeal.

POSITION OF MINORITY OF THE BOARD

By Professor John E. Hill

I PROPOSE to give the position of the minority of the board of directors of the Brown University Athletic Association in protesting against the repeal of the eligibility code; but before so doing I wish to express my thanks to the seven of the majority for their uniformly courteous treatment. We are still good friends.

The arguments that the minority offer may be given under four heads.

1. The method of procedure was bad.—We dissent from the action of the majority because they passed a resolution of vital importance to take immediate effect without either the consent or the official knowledge of corporation, faculty, alumni, or undergraduates; and because after the passage of the resolution, but before its publication, they disregarded not only the protest of the secretaries of the alumni classes, but also the request of the faculty to postpone publication.

All the constituent elements of a college must work in essential agreement for the common good. The decision of any question of vital importance by one element, e. g. the faculty, must affect all, but more particularly must it affect the alumni and the undergraduates—who are the future alumni—because they have to bear in so many ways the effects of criticism. If this be true, what right have nine men, even if clothed with the necessary authority, to plunge the college into a wrangle which may set faculty and corporation against undergraduates, or array alumni against faculty, when such a snarl might have been avoided. Does such action show sound judgment? Star-chamber proceedings are seldom advisable in a good cause and in this case were entirely avoidable.

But the majority say that they are justified in going ahead without consulting the wishes of their constitutents, because most of the alumni, corporation and faculty are not experts in athletics and do not know the facts. Who are the final judges in the matter, the board or their constituents? Because a man does not know certain facts it does not follow that he cannot understand them when presented. Because I do not know the chemistry of gunpowder does it follow that I do not know its explosive qualities?

The case is now presented to Brown University for approval, and if the action of the board is disapproved, it must be reversed or the wishes of the university disregarded. If approved, we frankly admit the position has been sustained, but we still question the method.

2. The action was inexpedient.—The action was inexpedient at this time because of the large amount of public criticism against certain members of the baseball team and the fact that we have exceptionally fine material for a team this spring. Honesty of intention and purity of motive would have been much more clearly shown had the effective date of the action been

postponed until next spring. This argument when used in the meetings of the board at once raised the cry from the majority "you are advocating expediency as against right—we must not endanger the moral perceptions of the students." There are two general classes of right actions, one obligatory, the other facultative or permissive. Actions of obligatory right are those which force a man to do or else violate his conscience; actions of facultative right give him an option. We cannot admit that either the adoption of an eligibility code or the rescinding thereof is an obligatory right action, hence from our standpoint the introduction of the argument of expediency is permissible.

3. The action was subversive of honest morality in the student body.—In the light of the foregoing considerations it may be maintained that the action of the board was morally wrong, in which case our position becomes self-evident and needs no defense.

A number of the baseball team stated that they would refuse to answer questions concerning their eligibility if requested so to do by the board. Chiefly because they could not agree upon a method of procedure, the board did not ask the players any questions, but notwithstanding this fact rescinded the rules. Yet at the same time the board declared that they considered the team ineligible under the old rules.

It is evident that if the team were eligible there was no evasion and no deceit on their part, hence there was no reason for changing the rules. To change the rules when the team is ineligible involves shirking of responsibility and is a bad example to set before the student body. We are again forced to strongly condemn the action.

4. The action will defeat its own end—namely, uniformity among the colleges in the regulation of athletics on other than an amateur basis.—We prophesy not only that as a result of this action the larger colleges will *not* rescind their eligibility codes, but that they will make more stringent regulations to enforce the existing rules.

Professor Meiklejohn and myself agree in all of the above statements.

In justice to myself I must say that my mind the strongest argument against the change is the fact that it utterly repudiates the amateur principle. However far beyond our reach an ideal may be, yet constant striving cannot possibly work for evil. The spirit of amateurism must ever remain the guiding star in the college athletic firmament.

CLASS SECRETARIES ACT

THE following minutes are self-explanatory:

At a meeting of the class secretaries held on December 18, 1903, a resolution was presented by Robert P. Brown, '71, as follows:

"RESOLVED: That it is the sentiment of the secretaries of the Brown classes assembled at their annual meeting that Brown having entered into relations to other universities in the adoption of certain mutual athletic rules, it is inexpedient for Brown to annul or abandon any of such rules, unless joined in such action by one or more of the other parties to the agreement."

A discussion of the resolution ensued. It was finally moved and seconded that the matter of the resolution be referred to the executive committee. So voted.

The executive committee, at their meeting held on January 11th, voted to recommend that the resolution be not adopted.

At the meeting held January 26th it was then reported that the executive committee recommended that the resolution presented at the last meeting be not adopted. Robert P. Brown, '71, then renewed his motion that his resolution be adopted. Motion was seconded, and it was voted to adopt the resolution then before the meeting. Zechariah Chafee, '80, then moved that the following vote be adopted as a substitute:

"It is the sentiment of the meeting that it is not expedient that Brown take any action at the present time to change the existing rules governing our college athletics; and it is the desire of this meeting that the rules be strictly observed so long as they are in force."

The motion was seconded. It was then voted to substitute this resolution for the one before the meeting.

JAMES C. COLLINS, JR., '92,
Secretary of the Class Secretaries' Association

THE
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FEBRUARY, 1904

KEEP UP THE BARS!

Neither as a matter of policy nor as a matter of principle can Brown University afford to accept as final the findings of the majority of the athletic board. We believe the members of this majority are loyal friends of the college, inspired by a desire to do the right and honest thing; but we differ absolutely from them in their view of the existing athletic situation.

As a matter of policy Brown cannot afford to abrogate the rule forbidding men to play on its team who have played for money, either on summer teams or elsewhere. In the first place, the published statement of the majority of the board has elicited from reputable newspapers all over the country unreserved condemnation. It is not only the much-quoted Mr. Caspar Whitney whose journalistic opposition is certain—the press of the United States, so far as it has registered its opinion on the subject, has criticised the committee in unequivocal terms. This is an excellent indication of what an influential factor in the community thinks about letting down the bars to college professionalism. Hundreds of thousands of American newspaper readers within the last few days have been told that Brown has taken an unwise and deplorable stand, though Brown as Brown has not yet done anything of the kind. Secondly, the action of the majority of the board is regrettable not only because it makes easier the path of the professional baseball player at Brown but because it emphasizes the existence here of an element, too large in proportion to the whole, which needs financial assistance to carry it through college, and an element that does not represent the culture dissociable from the true university idea. The natural result of such a change as the board proposes will be a flocking to other colleges of those young men who do not have to play ball for money and an influx at Brown of those who need financial help from any honorable source that is open to them. And there is no question that playing ball for money is perfectly honorable, provided the player does not seek to represent his college in amateur sport.

But it is a matter of principle of which we mean chiefly to speak. King Money is dominant in all our American college athletics. He sits enthroned in the Harvard stadium and on the Yale football field. Whether an individual player at New Haven or Cambridge or any other of our college towns has received money for playing baseball in summer may be a serious but it is not the most serious factor in the situation. As a people we are putting out a tremendous amount of money on our college athletics. Thirty-five thousand spectators crowded into the great structure at Soldiers Field in Cambridge last fall to see a football game and paid from two to ten dollars each for the privilege. The

Yale Athletic Association, if we remember correctly, made a greater profit last season than ever before. The figures, as we recall them, were in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars. The cost of training our athletic teams increases every year. To put the situation in a phrase, COLLEGE ATHLETICISM IS BECOMING TOO MUCH OF A BUSINESS. It is ceasing to be mere sport and is becoming a matter of dollars and cents. Even though not one penny is spent in the illegitimate compensation of players, even if no player has accepted money for playing on a summer nine, he is part of a commercial system, the motive power of which is the coin of the realm. A generation ago, when Brown played Harvard at the Dexter Training Ground in this city, the spectators paid no money to witness the game, nor did the players dream of being recompensed for their labors. These labors, indeed, did not deserve to be called by that name; they were rather genuine and unadulterated play. Yet there was just as much pleasure and profit in this and similar old-time contests. The absorbing intercollegiate rivalry of to-day had not been developed, nor had it brought with it its great attendant train of evils. King Money had not invaded the college diamond. But now all is changed. Intercollegiate games are advertised on every blank wall and on every street car. An admission fee is charged at the gate and the grandstand. It was considered, a year ago, that the Brown football season had been successful hardly more because the eleven had won many of its games than because the enterprising manager had closed the year with a large financial surplus.

It is time for our American colleges to call a halt. If intercollegiate rivalry involves this tremendous financial strain that we have seen so markedly on the increase in recent years, let us get back to wholesome and humble sport, with the element of intercollegiate rivalry eliminated. If we cannot have at Brown a champion baseball team without letting down the bars to professionalism, then let us have some other kind of team. If there are no expert baseball players in college who have not played ball for money, then let us have a nine that Princeton and Harvard and Yale can whip, or let us go back to marbles and mumbletypeg.

It really is not necessary that we should have a university nine this year. The MONTHLY is certain that it would be much better for us to have none than to possess one on which rested the imputation which the action of the majority of the athletic committee places on every athlete in college. It is a time in college affairs when our faces ought to be set in the direction of higher amateur ideals, and now that the issue has been forced, the friends of "honest professionalism" will find that there are a host of those who will demand HONEST AMATEURISM in every athletic team that hereafter represents Brown. We respect the majority members of the athletic board, they are all our good and personal friends; but it is our plain opinion of the necessities of the case that since they have confessed in so many words that it is impracticable to keep a college team on an amateur basis it is desirable that the future of Brown athletics should be entrusted to a board of a contrary conviction. In other words, our athletic fortunes should be in the hands of those who sincerely and eagerly believe in amateurism, rather than in the keeping of those who, honestly and sincerely, believe that the university should permit its representatives on the diamond and gridiron to play for money in the vacation season. We cannot escape the feeling that Hammond Lamont and eight other men who feel as he does on the subject of athletics would produce at Brown not a winning nine right away, perhaps, but a nine beyond suspicion in respect of amateur standards. At any rate the experiment would be worth trying: indeed it will have to be tried unless we

are to surrender to the lower ideals offered us now under the alluring but specious disguise of athletic "honesty."

Why is an amateur system in athletics "un-American" and "undemocratic," as has so frequently been said of late? The MONTHLY is thoroughly sick of those phrases. Is it un-American to play ball without money and without price, earnestly and skilfully and for the honor of Alma Mater? Is it undemocratic to inculcate in the minds of our American youths the desirability of keeping business on one side and sport on the other? We might think, from all the recent talk about the impracticability of introducing English methods here that every English athlete is the son of a Duke or an Earl, whereas in our own beloved America can be discovered the most notorious evils of aggregated wealth—wealth equal to the liberal endowment of British universities beyond their former dreams of riches, and equal also to the equipment of American college boys with more luxuries than the average British undergraduate would expect or desire. On the other hand, is there anything peculiarly American in professionalism? If we remember our American history correctly it was the amateur soldier, General George Washington, who drove the professional Hessians out of Trenton on a cold winter morning. It was the amateur northern army that saved the nation a generation ago. It is under the amateur system that a vast host of inspiring traditions have been woven about our college athletic fields. Amateur effort in war or in play is not un-American. We are accused as a nation of worshipping King Money, but we still reverence sentiment and tradition in some things and still desire to see the stamp of disinterested achievement set upon our college athletic teams. If it is no longer possible to have successful athletes without professionalism, let us have unsuccessful athletes. Triumph on the baseball field is not a matter of such immense concern to Brown University that it can afford to sacrifice its old ideals and the ideals, moreover, of every college in the country whose friendship it ought to treasure. The athletic board may rally to its standard a few of the institutions for whose rivalry on the diamond we do not care, but it cannot hope for the fraction of a second for the support and collaboration of one university whose wholesome companionship and rivalry on the athletic field we cherish. Neither it nor its supporters among Brown graduates or undergraduates should be deluded on this score. The only result of its action, if there is any result, will be to strengthen the standards of other colleges and to keep up their bars.

And that is exactly what will happen at Brown. The bars must be kept up. It is a matter of small importance, comparatively speaking, whether we have a baseball nine this summer. It is a matter of very great importance whether we hold fast to our athletic ideals. Let us be honest. Let us be quite as honest as the majority members of the board, but in a better way. They demand honesty on a plane that permits professionalism. The friends of the amateur ideal demand honesty on the plane of generous and wholesome amateur sport.

THE AMATEUR STANDARDS IN BROWN ATHLETICS MUST BE STRENGTHENED AND THE MAINTENANCE OF THESE STANDARDS MUST BE IN THE HANDS OF THEIR FRIENDS.

WHAT ARE YOUR VIEWS

Alumni will find in this number of the MONTHLY a printed slip on which it is hoped a large number will be glad to put an expression of their opinion regarding the athletic situation. This is not a formal vote, but we earnestly hope to learn from the experiment something definite about the feeling of Brown graduates on a matter of critical importance. We should be gratified to have every alumnus express his views on both of the subjects indicated, but we will welcome an expression on either

one, or an independent expression in the blank space at the foot of the paper.

Space has been left for the word "not" in both paragraphs on the slip. Please be sure to cross out any paragraph regarding which you prefer not to give your views.

AN APOLOGY

The pressure of matter pertaining to the athletic situation has compelled us to hold over till March enough other material to fill more than one-half the magazine. We ask the indulgence of our readers for the scantiness of the following departments.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

THE two leading topics of the month are the opening of the home of the Brown Union and the athletic situation. These matters have been treated in the first part of the magazine, where more space could be given than in this section.

Alumni Reunions in February Arrangements have been made for holding the following alumni reunions in the month of February.

February 1..... ....at Philadelphia.
February 4..... .at New York.
February 5..... .....at Fall River.
February 10.....at Hartford.
February 11..... at Albany.

The exact date of the meeting of the Chicago alumni has not been decided upon. It will be one of the days in the week of February 14—21.

Brown and Newton A committee from the Newton Theological Institution appointed to confer with a committee from the university relative to crediting work done in the departments of Biblical literature and history and of elocution in the university towards graduation from the seminary has reported that credit up to a specified amount will be given by Newton for work done at Brown. The number of prescribed hours in the Newton course is 1620. The new arrangement enables a student from Brown to be credited with work up to 388 hours, provided he shall have secured in all the work the rank of "C," or that he shall pass examinations upon it satisfactory to the Newton faculty.

The Biblical courses in the university are planned primarily for purposes of general historical and literary culture and not especially with the theological course in view; the greater part of the students in these courses do not intend to enter the ministry, so that the Biblical work in the two institutions coincides in part only. The committees have, however, found enough of the work parallel to make the above credit possible.

The details are as follows:

Hebrew, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, three hours a week through two years, credited for Junior Hebrew at Newton, 132 hours.

Biblical Literature and History (English), 4, 5, 6, three hours a week for one year, credited for Old Testament literature and English Bible, Old Testament, at Newton, 80 hours.

Biblical Literature and History (English), 1, 2, 3, three hours a week for one year, credited for English Bible, New Testament, at Newton 32 hours. This course is credited also for some prescribed reading at Newton which is not included in the 1620 hours, though required for graduation.

New Testament Language and Literature, 7, 6, 3, Acts and Pauline Epistles, three hours a week for one year, credited for 52 hours New Testament at Newton.

New Testament Language and Literature, 5, 1, 2, the Gospels, Johannine and Petrine writings, three hours a week for one year, credited for 56 hours New Testament at Newton.

Elocution 36 hours or more credited for 36 hours at Newton.

A student who has obtained credit for all of these courses (388 hours at Newton) can complete his theological course in two years by carrying seventeen hours a week, except for one half term when he must carry eighteen hours. One who has taken part of the above courses may receive such credit as will give him time in his professional course for much wider reading and research than is ordinarily possible, or for entering into practical work in city missions and similar activities.

The granting of credit by theological institutions for work in Biblical languages and literature done in the undergraduate

course is no new thing, but the arrangement outlined above indicates definitely just what credit can be obtained by Brown graduates at Newton and defines the restrictions under which these institutions believe that such credit may properly be given.

Brown Teachers Association The officers of the Brown Teachers Association which was established early last spring, have made arrangements for the holding of a conference at the university on Friday and Saturday, March fourth and fifth. The program of the meetings will be as follows:

Friday afternoon: The teaching of the modern languages; papers on the teaching of French by Professor Albert B. Johnson of Brown University, and Fred A. Aldrich of Worcester Academy, papers on the teaching of German by Professor A. Clinton Crowell of Brown University, and Miss Alice R. Sheppard of the Classical High School of Providence.

Friday evening: Address by Professor Andrew F. West, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., dean of the graduate school of Princeton University.

Saturday morning: Address by John Tetlow, Sc. D., principal of the Girls' Latin High School of Boston, president of the association, on the teaching of Latin; addresses on the New England Entrance Certificate Board by Professor John K. Lord, Ph. D., of Dartmouth College, and Isaac Thomas, principal of the Edmunds High School of Burlington, Vt.

All teachers of schools sending students to Brown University and all alumni who are teachers may become members and are urged to attend.

Brown Dinner in Providence There will be a Brown dinner in Providence, similar to that of last year, March second. Plans and arrangements for it are being made by a committee consisting of Robert P. Brown, '71, chairman, Robert W. Burbank, '78, Herbert H. Rice, '92, treasurer, Archibald C. Matteson, '93, Edward H. Weeks, '93, J. E. D. Jones, '93, and Clarence S. Brigham, '99, secretary.

Special Rates for Alumni The executive committee of the Associated Alumni are making arrangements for reduced fares for those desiring to attend commencement exercises. Rates have already been secured for points east of the Hudson River. Negotiations are in progress for the securing of reduced rates for more distant sections. Further particulars will be published later.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

ALREADY the influence of the Brown Union is being felt throughout the university. The spacious and convenient rooms of Rockefeller Hall are utilized daily by a large number of men, and the previous lack of an undergraduate centre of activity is more than ever realized, now that such a centre has been provided. It is a great thing for Brown that there has been built at an accessible point on the campus a building of this kind, where men may meet for social or intellectual purposes, where college plans may be talked over, and where a community of university feeling may be aroused. From roof to basement, the new structure is a boon to Brown.

Baseball Candidates

In response to the first call for candidates for the university nine, January 11th, thirty-five men were present at the gymnasium. Following are the men who reported with their positions, and in the case of the freshmen, their preparatory schools:

1904—Capt. M. J. Lynch, pitcher; W. K. Belding, 1b; W. H. Gray, 2b; H. M. Penley, 3b; H. Metcalf, field; C. W. Dealtry, field; J. F. Heckman, field; H. V. Joslin, infield.

1905—R. B. Woodsum, ss. and 3b; R. H. Fouder, 3b; T. Welch, pitcher and outfield; F. E. Marble, pitcher; L. A. Wells, 1b; R. G. Ostby, 3b; A. W. Ingalls, infield.

1906—H. E. Pattee, ss.; E. D. Kilburn, 2b and field; E. W. Weikert, pitcher and field; J. E. Flemming, field; J. W. Mason, field; A. Graham, field; F. R. Belding, pitcher; F. J. H. Price, pitcher and field.

1907—W. A. Dickinson, 2b, Somerville H. S.; R. F. Tift, pitcher and field, Somerville, H. S.; J. Hamilton, 3b, Cambridge M. T. S.; A. H. Gurney, ss, New London H. S.; H. W. Paine, catcher, English H. S., Providence; W. L. Boyson, field, Cambridge M. T. S.; W. M. Higgins, catcher, Dean Academy; R. L. Elrod, infield, St. Albans H. S.; H. N. Sweet, ss, English H. S., Providence; H. G. Clark, field, Westerly H. S.; H. F. Zimowski, 3b, New Haven; R. R. Smith, 1b, Tilton H. S.; E. V. Ross, pitcher and field.

Indoor practice is now well under way.

Basketball Games

BROWN, 10; PENNSYLVANIA, 25

University of Pennsylvania beat Brown in the latter's first game of the season, at the Lyman Gymnasium, Thursday evening, January 8. The Pennsylvania men greatly outweighed their opponents and the Brown players were unfortunate in shooting goals. The line up:

BROWN	PENNSYLVANIA
Rackle-Reynolds, r. f.	r. f., Lawrence
Schwartz, l. f.	l. f. Kase
Leland, c.	c. McCrudden-Hayes
Ahrens, r. g.	r. g. Bennett
Ingalls, l. g.	l. g. Kunkle

Length of halves—20 m. Umpires—Mandeville and Ney. Referee—Ney and Mandeville. Timer—Schwinn.

BROWN, 17; WESLEYAN, 9

Brown beat Wesleyan at Providence without much trouble, though the contest was spirited. In the second half the home team easily outplayed the Connecticut men. The line up:

BROWN	WESLEYAN
Reynolds, r. f.	l. g., Taylor
Schwartz-Rackle, l. f	r. g., Garrison
Leland, c.	c., MacNaughton
Ahrens, r. g.	l. g., Deming-Goodman
Ingalls, l. g.	r. f., Woodruff

Goals from floor—Reynolds, 5; Ahrens, 1; Schwartz, 1; Deming, 1; Goodman, 1; Taylor, 1; Garrison, 1. Goals from fouls—Ahrens, 3; Woodruff, 1. Referee—Mandeville.

BROWN, 22; TRINITY, 4

In a tedious and featureless game at Providence, Saturday evening, January 16, Trinity was beaten. Brown's passing and shooting in the first half was poor, but improved in the second. The line up:

BROWN	TRINITY
Reynolds, r. f.	l. g., Bartlett
Schwartz-Harding, l. f.	r. g., Meredith
Leland, c.	c., Chamberlain
Ahrens, r. g.	l. f., Duffy
Ingalls, l. g.	r. f., Ensign

Goals from the floor—Reynolds, 5; Harding, 2; Ingalls, 2; Ahrens, Leland, Duffee. Goals from fouls—Ensign, 2. Referee—Mandeville of Brown. Umpire—Brown of Trinity. Time of halves—20 minutes.

BROWN, 7; HOLY CROSS, 11

Considerable interest centred in this, the first athletic meeting of the two colleges for two years or so, at the Lyman Gymnasium, Wednesday evening, January 20. At the end of the first half the score was 5—2 in favor of Holy Cross, so that Brown scored almost as many points as the Worcester team in the second. The line up:

BROWN	HOLY CROSS
Rackle-Reynolds, r. f.	l. g., Quinn
Harding, l. f.	r. g., Reed
Leland, c.	c., Spring
Ahrens, r. g.	l. f., Connor
Ingalls, l. g.	r. f., O'Toole

Goals from floor—Connor, 3; Spriug, Reed, Leland, 2; Harding. Goals from fouls—Spring, 3; Ahrens, 1. Referee — Mandeville. Umpire — Hanify.

BROWN, 8; WILLIAMS, 4

At Providence, Saturday evening, Jan. 30, Brown beat Williams at basketball by a score of 8 to 4. The game was fast and clean.

BROWN, 24: MASS. STATE, 16

At Providence, Saturday evening, January 23. Brown beat the "Amherst Aggies" in an interesting game.

BROWN, 29; AMHERST, 17

Before a large audience, including a notable representation from local society, Brown defeated Amherst at basketball in the Lyman Gymnasium, Wednesday evening, January 27, by a score of 29 to 17. The first half ended with the score 18 to 4 in favor of Brown, but Amherst's improved playing in the second half netted her 13 points to 11 for the home team. Ahrens and Rackle worked a long pass trick on Amherst for several goals. The line-up:

BROWN	AMHERST
Rackle, r. f	l. g., Roundsville
De Wolf, l. f	r. g., Kelliher-MacRae
Leland, c	c., Bishop
Ahrens, r. g	l. f., Beach
Ingalls, l. g.	r. f., Crawford

Goals from floor — Rackle, 7; De Wolf, 5; Leland, Ahrens, Beach, 3; Roundsville, 2; Kelligher, Crawford, Bishop. Goals from foul — Rackle, 1; Crawford, 1. Referees — Schwinn and Turner. Umpires—Turner and Schwinn. Time—20-minute halves.

Hockey Games

BROWN, 2; ANDOVER, 1

Brown won from Philips Academy by the score of 2-1 at Andover Wednesday afternoon, January 20, in a rather uninteresting but very wet game. One goal was four inches under water and for thirty feet in front of it there were at least two inches of water on the ice, which made fast work at that end of the ice an impossibility. The rink was small and the snow which had fallen over the sides and lay along the edge of the ice, rendered carom work on the sides difficult.

The Brown line-up was as follows:

Chase-F. E. Marble	forward
Lane	"
Hunt	"
Paine	"
Marble, R. A.	cover-point
Otis	point
Hill	goal

Time—20 and 15 minute halves.

BROWN, 0; YALE, 10

Yale defeated Brown at hockey, 10 to 0, in New York, Wednesday evening, January 27. At no stage of the game did Brown have any chance against Yale. The defensive work, in particular, of the Providence seven was much inferior to that exhibited against Princeton three weeks ago, and the men played poor hockey. Yale put up a good game.

The line-up:

YALE		BROWN
Beverly	Goal	Hill
Miller	Point	Ot s
Ward	Coverpoint	R. Marble
Behr	Forward	Paine
Marcus	Forward	Lane
Cornell	Forward	F. Marble
Rowland	Forward	Hunt

Referee—Hornfeck, N. Y. A. C. Goals scored—By Cornell, 4; Marcus, 2; Behr, 1; Rowland, 2; Kay, 1.

OBITUARIES

FRANCIS WAYLAND, 1846

In the death of Dr. Francis Wayland, for thirty years dean of the Yale Law School, Brown has lost one of her most honored and distinguished graduates. As a very appreciative account of his life and character appeared in a recent number of this magazine [Brown Alumni Monthly, May, 1903] it remains only to say a few words about his last illness.

It is now nearly three years since Dean Wayland was suddenly attacked with a rather remarkable stoppage of the circulation of the blood in one of his legs. He had been in his usual health till the time of his illness but was suddenly protrasted. Specialists were called and pronounced it a type of embolism not frequently met. From active duties at the head of the law school he was compelled to give his attention to his own recovery and right manfully he fought his disease for two years. It was seen, however, from the first that the dean's activity as the aggresslve head of the law school was past. The break-down of the dean occurred when the spring term had just ended and he was about to start on his summer vacation.

By the time the fall term opened the corporation of the university had decided to name Professor Theodore S. Woolsey the acting dean. He continued in this capacity till last spring when Dean Wayland decided not to hold nominally the position of the directorship of the school any longer and his formal resignation was handed to the Yale authorities who elected Professor Henry W. Rogers, formerly president of the Northwestern university, as the new dean. Professor Rogers assumed cnarge of the school at the beginning of the fall term.

At that time Dean Wayland seemed much better. His leg had never recovered its strength and he was unable to walk freely but otherwise he was in excellent health physically. He had never ceased to be in tip-top mental vitality. During the past fall the venerable ex dean has been a somewhat familiar figure on the streets of New Haven, driving about in his carriage. His return to the joy of living was by no means quite complete but the limited amount he was able to enjoy gave him his old time zest and enjoyment and his cheerful face beamed on friends with its former geniality. It was only two weeks before his death that he gave up his daily rides and retired to the room he was destined never to leave.

His death came somewhat unexpectedly, though for ten days previously his condition had been serious. Symptoms of diabetes had developed and on the day before his death he suffered an attack of acute bronchitis. This complication of diseases he was unable to withstand. His death occurred at three o'clock on Saturday, January 9.

HON. CHESTER W. KINGSLEY

Hon. Chester W. Kingsley of Cambridge, Mass., a benefactor of Brown University, died at his home January 1, 1904. His wife died three days before his decease. Mr. Kingsley was born in Brighton, Mass., June 9, 1824. Early in 1835 he went to Michigan, journeying by rail as far as Westboro, Mass., thence by stage to Albany, canal to Buffalo, by the lake to Detroit, and from there in a wagon to Webster, forty miles distant, where a brother was postmaster. For two years while living with his brother he carried the mails on horseback to Ann Arbor, six miles distant. From Webster he went to Kalamazoo. In 1840, having been able to make but little progress in his education, he gladly availed himself of an opportunity that offered to go back to Brighton. Here he continued his studies until he was graduated from the high schools. After leaving school he learned the carpenter trade; but not inclining to that life as an occupation he gave it up and entered the bank at Brighton as messenger, in which position he served for two years. His ambition was gratified by his promotion to the position of teller, which he held for three years.

In 1851 he became cashier of the Cambridge Market Bank, remaining there for five years, after which he established himself in the wholesale provision bnsiness in Boston. After nine prosperous years in trade he retired from mercantile life and turned his attention to the coal industry, becoming part owner in a mine in Pennsylvania and treasurer of the Anthracite Coal Company. From 1879 to 1887 he was president of the National Bank of Brighton, whose career was then honestly closed, the stockholders realizing $126 a share for their stock.

In 1851 Mr. Kingsley became a resident of Cambridge. He was a widely known and much esteemed public citizen and a man of high moral worth. He served as a member of the school committee and the board of alderman, and also twenty-nine years on the Cambridge Water board, his services during that time bringing him the title of "Father of the Cambridge Water Works." He was in the State Legislature five years; as a representative in 1882, 1883 and 1884, and as a senator in 1888 and 1889. He was a trustee of the Worcester Academy, Colby College, the Newton Theological Institution, the American Baptist Education Society, and the Massachusetts State Convention and was three years president of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. He had been one of the executive committee of the American Missionary Union and president of the Boston Baptist Social Union.

Mr. Kingsley had given much time and money to two causes, whose interests he had greatly at heart, education and religion. Among his beneficiaries were the Worcester Academy, Colby College and the Newton Theological Institution. In March, 1898, he gave $25,000 to each of the above and to the American Baptist Missionary Union, American Baptist Publication Society at Philadelphia, American Baptist Home Mission Society at New York and the Massachusetts Baptist Convention.

In December, 1899, Mr. Kingsley gave to Brown for "its uses and purposes" the sum of twenty five thousand dollars. The only condition of the gift was that during the life of the giver and his wife the university should "pay to him or her an annuity of seven hundred and fifty dollars." Mr. Kingsley came to Providence with his gift and presented it in person.

STEPHEN ELMER MANN, 1884

Stephen Elmer Mann died of pneumonia in Elixir, Arkansas, December 14, 1903.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

1856

Hon. Richard Olney was endorsed for the Democratic presidential nomination by the Massachusetts state committee, January 9. The following resolutions were adopted:

"The Democratic state committee of Massachusetts herewith places upon record its appreciation of the eminent services rendered the Democratic party and the nation by Richard Olney, and expresses its firm conviction that under his leadership in the coming presidential campaign important New England states will swing over into the Democratic column, and the national party will achieve a sweeping victory, insuring a speedy reform of the abuses following a continuance in power of the Republican party and the re-establishment of those fundamental principles of government which that party has deliberately and flagrantly violated. To this end we invite the co-operation of the Democrats of New England and of the nation."

These resolutions were introduced by Congressman McNary, who classed Mr. Olney as one of the "foremost Americans and foremost Democrats." He thought that if the Democrats were to win this year they must carry the eastern states. It appeared, he said, that Mr. Olney was strong in New York and New Jersey and that he would be acceptable to those states. New York not having any candidate, the nomination of a man from New England, and that man Mr. Olney, would have the immense advantage to the Democrats of establishing a large Eastern area where the scales could be turned in favor of the Democratic nominee. Mr. Olney would be strong in Illinois and Connecticut. In closing Mr. McNary thought that Mr. Olney would receive at the polls the great independent vote of the country.

1864

Professor William W. Bailey was seriously ill recently in Boston, where he went for medical treatment. He has since returned to his home in Providence, and is now able to be about the college again.

On January 21 Dr. George H. Kenyon, of Providence, was re-elected surgeon-general of Rhode Island by the legislature.

1871

Robert P. Brown has been appointed by Governor Garvin of Rhode Island chief of staff. Col. Brown is the father of a son, born Feb. 3, 1904.

1876

Rowland G. Hazard has been re-elected president of the Washington County (R. I.) Agricultural Society.

1879

Frank A. Farnham, who has for some time been acting attorney for the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co., was recently promoted to the position of attorney of the same company, with headquarters at the South Station, Boston.

1884 and 1887

Two Brown graduates were on the program of the conference on the Gospel of John, held in Grace Episcopal Church, Providence, on Wednesday, January 13: Rev. Everett D. Burr, D. D., '84, of Newton Centre, Mass., and Rev. B. L. Whitman, D. D., '87, of Philadelphia.

1885

Among recent passengers on the Clyde Line Steamer "Apache," bound from New York to Jacksonsville, Florida, were A. P. Folwell '85, who with his wife and daughter was to take a trip up the St. John's River.

1887

Howard Donald McLeod, ex. '87, is a mechanical engineer at Great Falls, Montana, with the Boston and Montana consolidated copper and silver mining company.

Frank Sigel Dietrich, Esq., is engaged in the practice of law at Pocatello, Idaho. He is assistant attorney of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.

1889

Rev. Sylvanus E. Frohock is pastor of the First Baptist Church, Liberty, N. Y.

Francis Burdick is an assistant division superintendent of the Old Colony Street Railway Company in charge of the Newport system and of the Fall River and Newport road as far as the Massachusetts line. His address is Newport, R. I.

Edward Harris Rathbun of Woonsocket is president of the Providence and Burrillville street railway company.

1890

Walter A. Presbrey, councilman for the seventh ward in Providence, is said to be slated for the position of alderman from that ward, left vacant by the resignation of the recently appointed police commissioner, Mr. Peirce.

Professor James Q. Dealey is giving a course of eight lectures on sociology at Newton Theological Institution.

1891

Rev. George H. Ferris, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, New Haven, delivered the address at the first vesper service of the year, which was held on the 13th of January. While he was in Providence he was entertained at lunch by Henry W. Cooke, '91, in company with the following members of the same class: J. N. Ashton, A. W. Calder, Seeber Edwards, F. L. Hinckley, T. F. I. McDonnell, A. C. Mendenhall. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris have since sailed on a trip to Egypt and Palestine. They expect to be abroad about four months.

On January 26, Edwin A. Barrows of Providence, United States bank examiner, was elected treasurer and secretary of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Co. vice D. A. Peirce, resigned.

1893

Walter S. Hawkins, ex.-'93, who took the part of the Prince in the successful comic opera "Red Feather," has recently been married to Miss Grace Kimball, a member of the cast of the same opera.

Wm. Everett Chalmers has resigned the pastorate of the West End Baptist Church of New York City and is now in charge of the Waukesha Baptist Church, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

1894

Miss Annie T Weeden had charge of the preparations for the first of the series of pre-Shakesperean plays, given during the year under the auspices of the Andrews Association. The first performance was on January 23, at which time two plays were presented, "Noah's Flood" and "The Slaughter of the Innocents." The manner in which the plays were rendered did great credit to Miss Weeden's training.

1895

Rev. Fred A. Robinson is settled over a church at Milford, N. H.

1896

Rev. G. DeWitt Dowling, who has been rector of St. Luke's Church, Hot Springs, Arkansas, for a little over two years, has resigned to accept a call to the rectorship of Trinity Church, Davenport, Iowa. He will enter upon the duties of his new parish February 1, 1904.

1896, ADVANCED

Rev. Goldsberry B. Merritt, Ph D., 1896, for nine years pastor of the Baptist church, at Somersworth, N. H., has accepted the call of the First Baptist Church of Bangor, Me.

1898

Invitations are issued for the marriage of Miss Mary Fox Moore of New Bedford, Mass., to William Ellis Farnham, '98, on March 1, 1904, in New Bedford. Mr. Farnham was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1901 and holds the degrees of B. Sc. and Ph. B. He is an electrical engineer with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of Boston.

1898 and 1900

J. L. Peacock '00 and Mrs. Edna B. (Arnold) Peacock '98, announce the birth of a son Leishman Arnold Peacock, on January 26. Mr. Peacock is pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, Westerly, Rhode Island.

1899

Charles D. Atkins has been appointed secretary of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, Philadelphia, Pa.

1900

Gilbert N. Batchelder is engaged in the beet sugar industry in Kohala, Hawaiian Islands.

James B. Gilman has been ordained as pastor of the Morningside Baptist Church, Pittsfield, Mass.

Rev. Frederick Lent has been called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, New Haven, Connecticut.

1901

C. C. Eaton, who is superintendent of a shoe factory in Brockton, Massachusetts, has been elected member of the city council for 1904.

Jesse G. Melendy on February 23 takes charge of the General Chemical Company's new plant at Hudson Heights, New York.

1901 A. M.

Herbert B. Hutchins is pastor of the First Groton Baptist Church at Old Mystic, Conn.

1902

W. P. Bates, captain of the 1901 Brown football team, coached the eleven of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute last fall. The team had a successful season, winning six games out of nine, despite the fact that it was lighter than any team it played. Mr. Bates has an offer to coach the baseball team at the same place, and also an offer from Northwestern University, but has not yet decided on his plans.

Bradford E. Stephens, who has acted as reporter for several newspapers, is now on the editorial staff of the *Rochester Herald*.

Arthur L. Giles is a civil engineer in the employment of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr and Co. of Long Island City and New York City.

Walter E. Newcomb's address is 1 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.

Miss Helen M. Sherman is teaching in the Grafton, Mass., high school.

Earl N. Manchester has been appointed second assistant in the university library.

1903

The engagement of Richard W. Blanding, 1903, and Miss Mabel Hamilton, has been announced.

As the result of a competitive examination, D. E. Bellows has been appointed to the position of sub-inspector of the improvements at the navy yard and naval academy at Annapolis.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of L. E. Dodge, '03, of New Shoreham and Miss Harriet C. Blades, of Pawtucket, for two years a student at the Womens' College in the class of 1904.

Graduate Cammarian Club

The fourth annual banquet of the Graduate Cammarian Club was held on January 20th at the University Club in Providence. President Edward A. Thurston, '93, presided and Dean Alexander Meiklejohn was the guest of honor. After one of the University Club's best dinners the Dean gave a most interesting talk on "The Opportunity and Duty of the Cammarian Club in Under Graduate Life." Following this the ever present question of athletic eligibility was introduced and debated for many hours. The club took no action in the matbut each individual present gave his views on the question.

Officers for the club for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, E A. Thurston, '93; vice president, E. F. Greene, '01; secretary and treasurer, G. A. Gaskill, '98; executive committee, C. A. Lingham, '97. H. M. Cobb, '03, Sumner T. Packard, '95.

The following were among those present: Edward A. Thurston, '93, Frederick W. Marvel, '94, Clarence H. Lingham, '97, John A. Gammons, '98, Clifford S. Anderson, '00, Thatcher H. Guild, '01, Alfred K. Potter, '02, Edward H. Weeks, '93, John Murdock, '96, J. D. E. Jones, '93, R. W. Steere, '01, George A. Matteson, '96, I. O. Hunt, '99, E. N. Stevens, '04, N. B. Judah, 04, and C. W. Hunt, '04.

Rhode Island Historical Society

The close relation existing between the university and the Rhode Island Historical Society is shown by the large number of Brown men among the officers of the latter institution. At the recent annual meeting the following were elected: President, Albert Harkness, '42; vice president, Professor William MacDonald, R. H. I. Goddard, '58; secretary, Wilfred H. Munro, '70; secretary pro tempore, George P. Winship; Treasurer, Robert P. Brown, '71; librarian and cabinet keeper, Clarence S. Brigham, '99. Among the procurators elected was David S. Baker, '75, for North Kingstown.

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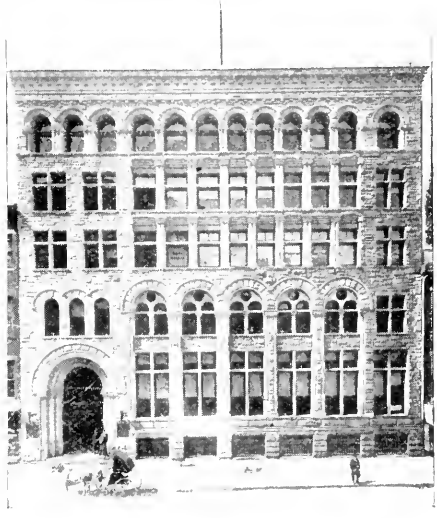

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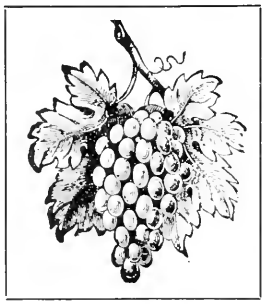

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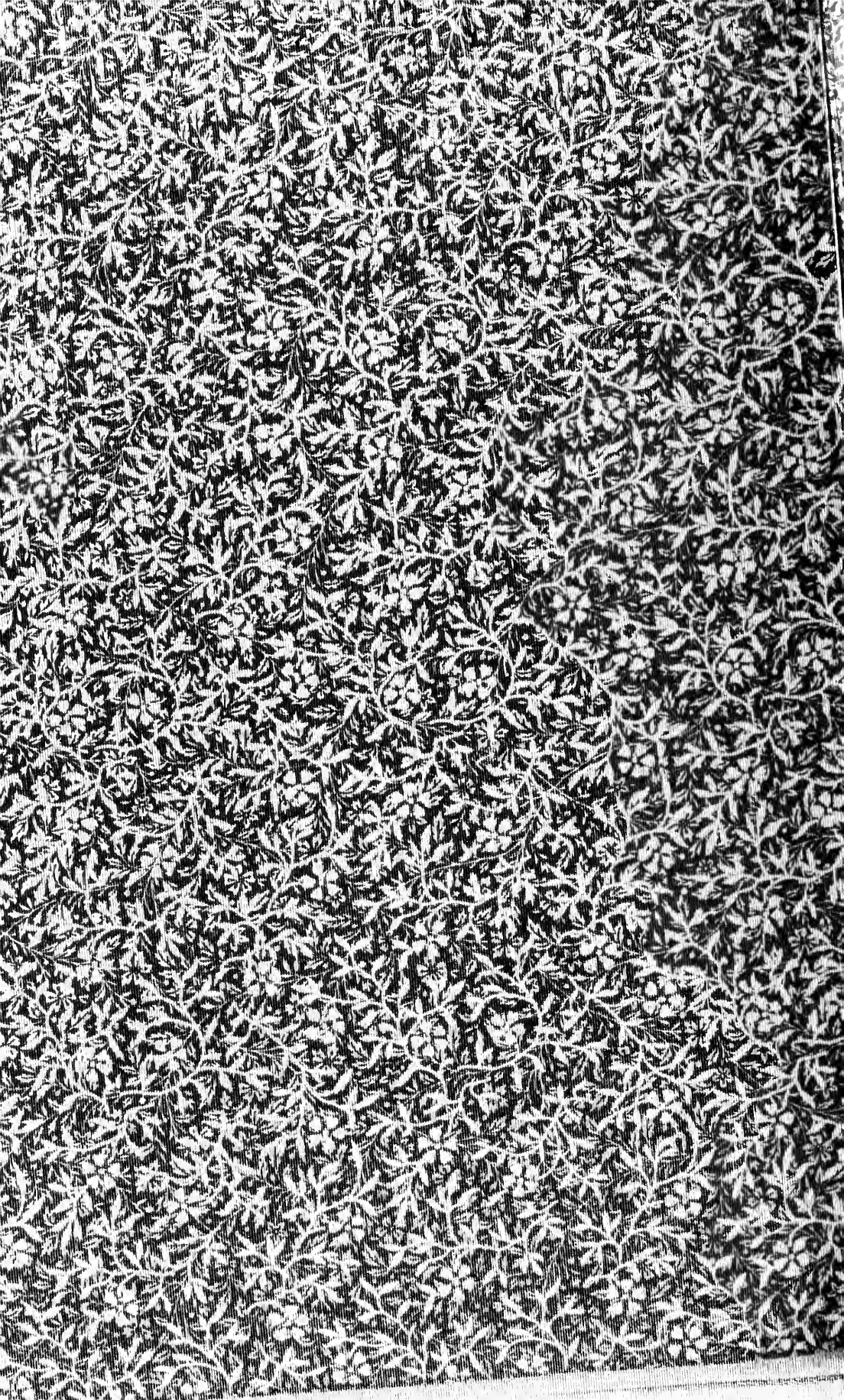
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