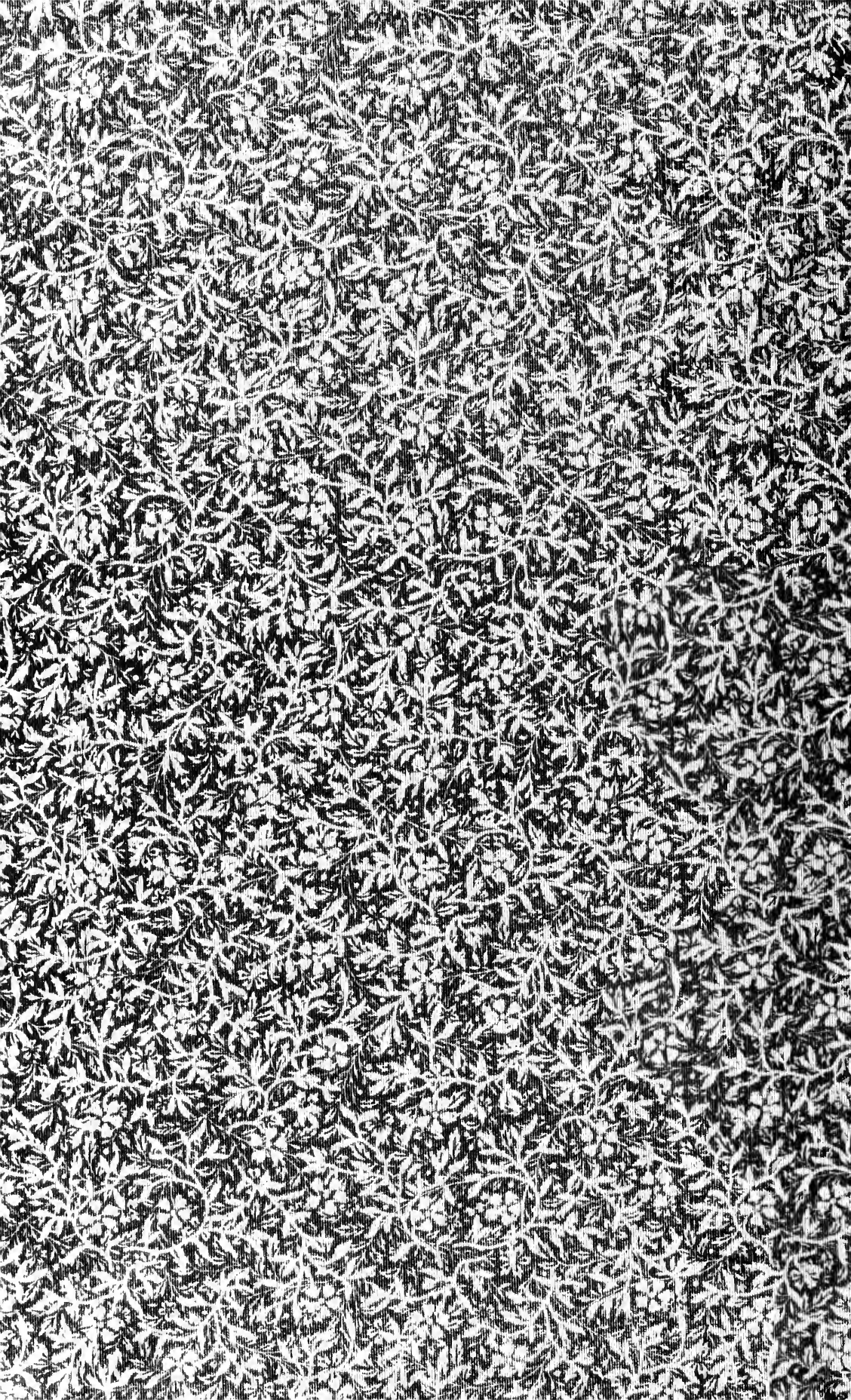
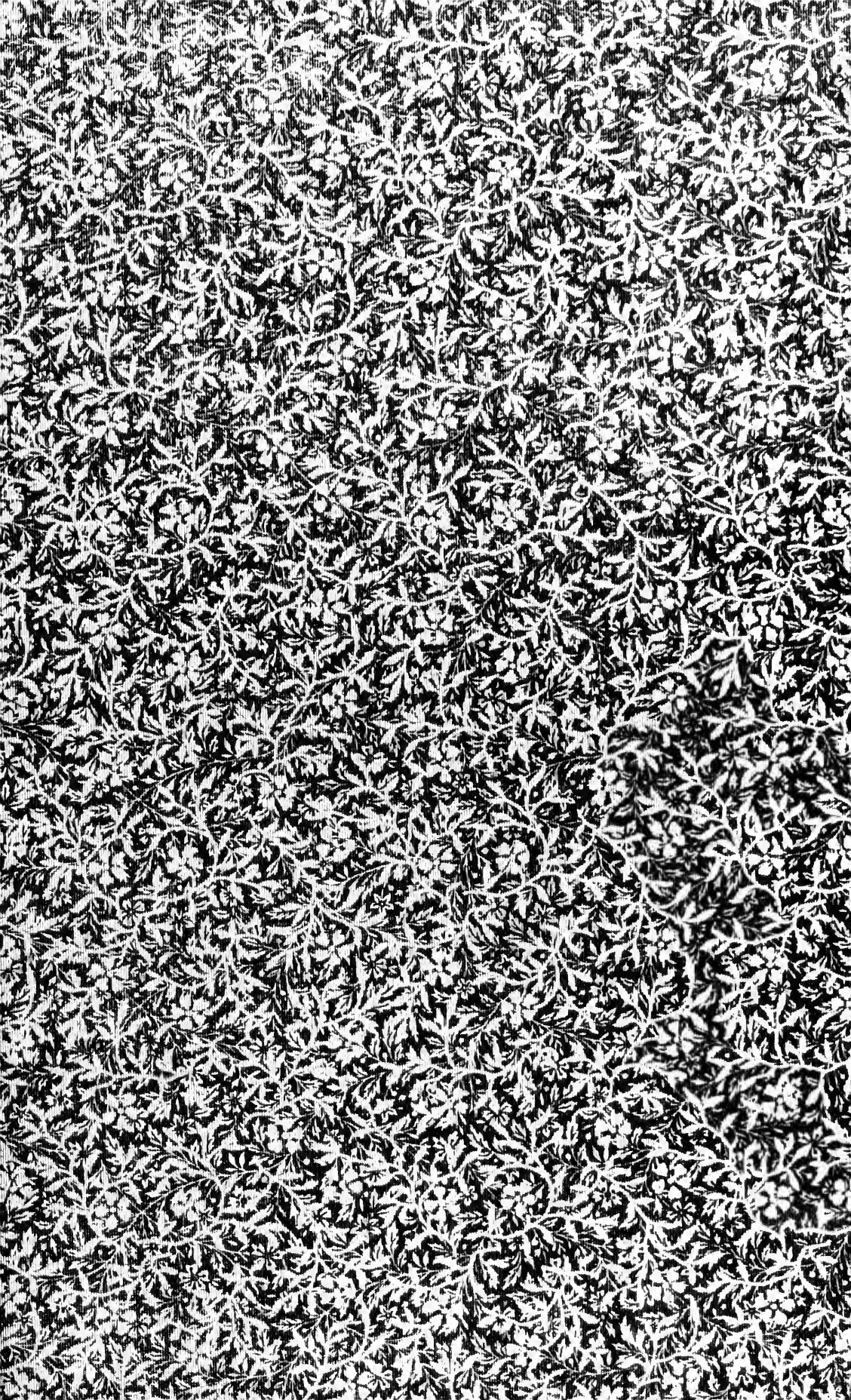


BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

❖ 1904 --- 1905 ❖





THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Volume V



June, 1904 to May, 1905

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

1905

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. V

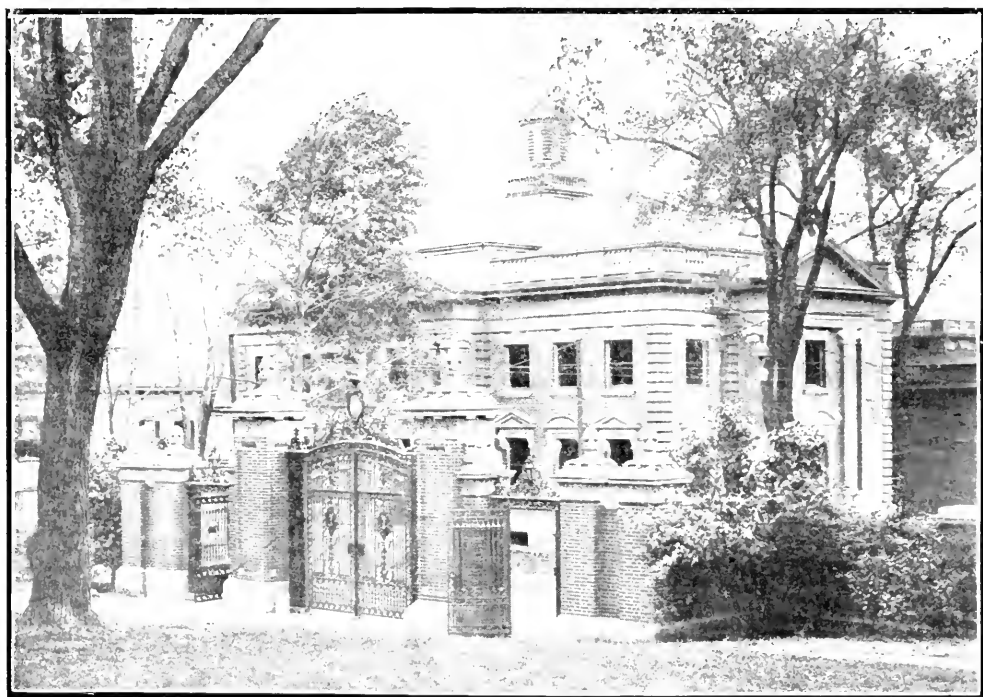
PROVIDENCE, R. I., NOVEMBER, 1904

NO. 4

THE VAN WICKLE MEMORIALS

FOR THE FIRST time a photograph has been taken with the idea in view of showing the two Van Wickle

similar memorial at Princeton is now in process of erection. Mr. Van Wickle was a loyal son of Brown, but he was an



THE VAN WICKLE MEMORIALS AT BROWN

memorials in a single picture. The gates in the foreground and the administration building beyond them are both a monument to the generous loyalty of Augustus Stout Van Wickle of the class of 1876.

The usefulness of the administration building is being proved every day, and the beauty of the shrub-bordered gateway is plain to every one who passes through or near the front campus. It seems a good time to print a picture of these Van Wickle memorials because a

admirer and friend of Princeton also, and with the money he bequeathed to that university a gateway and a fence, the latter 278 feet long, are to be built.

An extended description of this Van Wickle memorial at Princeton will be found in an editorial article on a later page of this magazine. Surely, money is not spent in vain that is thus given to the embellishment of two American universities. Our American colleges are not likely to become too beautiful or too picturesque.

ARE GERMAN IDEAS OR ENGLISH TO PREVAIL IN AMERICAN COLLEGES?

By Edward Fuller, Harvard, '82

ENGLISH ideas of education have hitherto exercised comparatively little influence in this country; and it will be interesting to see if the associations promoted by the Rhodes scholarships will work any change in this direction. The American students who have re-

ture learned educators. Nevertheless most of us who have been out of college as long as twenty years go back with wondering disapproval of the doubled or tripled numbers of undergraduates. Harvard, for example, is well-nigh terra incognita to the men of the seventies



KINGS COLLEGE CHAPEL AND CLARE,
Cambridge



HIGH STREET WITH COLLEGES,
Oxford

cently gone to Oxford will not, it is safe to say, be able to resist the imperial sway which those venerable halls and towers hold over the imagination. Their habits of thought will be moulded to their environment; their aspirations will suffer a sea change into something rich and strange. This does not necessarily mean that they will become denationalized; but it does mean that they will bring home with them such keen perception of the advantages of the English university system that they will be less disposed to endure forever the tyranny of the German.

Perhaps the somewhat hasty adoption of German ideas was a forward step at the moment; but surely the time has come when, by the very growth of our larger colleges, reconsideration of methods is inevitable. A layman in such matters can hardly presume to lec-

ture and eighties. It is customary at alumni dinners to record this fact with swelling pride; more buildings and larger classes are held to be the triumphant justification of the long administration of President Eliot; but a few laudatores temporis acti still remain to cast backward glances and to suggest that not everything may be for the best in this best of all possible worlds.

Without entering upon a detailed explanation of facts which all college men may be assumed to know, it may be said, roughly, that the distinction between the English and the German ideas of education is that between the personal and the impersonal. While there are university professorships and courses at Oxford (it is needless to extend the comparison by bringing in Cambridge and other universities) the division into various colleges makes it

still possible for small bodies of students to come into the closest companionship with one another as well as to enjoy personal acquaintance with their instructors. Moreover, as like draws to like, every college has acquired in the process of the years its own character. Balliol is not Merton nor Christchurch Oriel. The German idea, on the other hand, is that of instruction pure and simple. The professor delivers his lectures; the student goes and takes notes or stays away; the responsibility is his, for he must pass his examinations to get his degree. Student life in Ger-

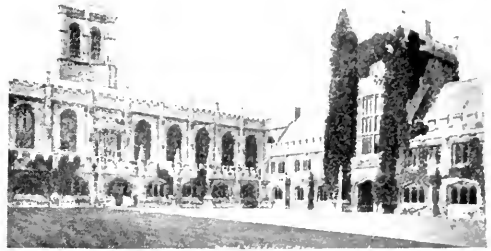
college they form close friendships and are stimulated by a keen "class feeling." Their need of the former is shown by the increasing influence of the societies; their lack of the latter, when classes begin to reach into the hundreds, requires no demonstration. More important still for youth in the formative period is the intimate contact with older men. At Harvard, as elsewhere, various attempts have been made to provide for this; but it may be said in general that for at least two years of the course the relations between teacher and taught are necessarily more or less



ON THE CAM, CAMBRIDGE

many is homogeneous enough, but it is the life of grown men rather than of those who have hardly passed beyond the limits of boyhood.

Now the whole trouble with the introduction of German ideas at Harvard is—and no doubt the same thing is true is a less measure of Brown—that freshmen eighteen years old ought not to be thrown helter-skelter into university freedom. That is what neither their age nor their training has prepared them for. They come from the day schools near their own homes, or from the academies like Exeter or Andover, where close personal supervision has been exercised, and they find themselves at liberty to study pretty much what they choose and to do pretty much what they choose. Arguments in favor of this suddenly increased responsibility may be put forward with some degree of plausibility; and probably in most cases the young fellows work out their own salvation and are materially none the worse for the process. But in a small



MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD

impersonal and formal, and that no official efforts to establish confidence can take the place of that natural and inevitable affection which daily personal intercourse should, and in most cases does, evoke. We can all look back to at least one or two instructors who gave us out of themselves what we could not have got from books. But with the present large classes there can be nothing of this sort, as a rule, much before the junior year.

The turning of colleges into universities is in large part the consequence of the adoption of the elective system. Possibly one who questions the value of this system, as applied wholesale to the instruction of American youth, is regarded as an ignoramus. President Eliot, who knows everything so fully that no one can tell him anything, has always been a vehement upholder of the principle of free will in education; and his undeniable success in enlarging the ancient bounds of Harvard will perhaps be deemed answer enough to criticism.

But the doubt remains in mediaeval minds whether the men of to-day, turned loose in what was once the grove of Academe, are obtaining a liberal education, judged by the old ideals. A college training, like other things, is getting to be a business proposition. It is not culture that is sought but "practical" preparation for making money. Thus the professional schools are crowding the college; the scientific courses are taking the place of the humanities; and one may be graduated in these days with "small Latin and less Greek." Speaking from personal ex-

perience and from the experience of others, I may say truly that in my day more than one man pursued special studies, chosen through some temporary enthusiasm, at the expense of his general intellectual development. Specialization there must be; but let us be sure in the first place that we are born specialists.

have been occasionally vague and formless, it has nevertheless done this—it has cherished an ideal of culture. And it will occur to some persons that the young man who leaves college with a general equipment of knowledge, who knows the classics as a gentleman ought to know them, may be quite as well fitted for the game of life as he who remorselessly cuts out everything that does not seem to be to his immediate advantage, and "to 'digging' gives up what was meant for mankind."

Education is a term of various meaning; but it is hard to think that true education can deprive us of the humanities. The college men of an older generation at least had the tastes that the word then implied. They come forth now very keen after their specialty, but knowing very little of literature or of art. It is surprising how few of them can speak or write their own language. To ascribe all this to false ideals of education would of course be an exaggeration. To say that smaller colleges grouped together on the English system would bring about the millenium would be equally absurd. The real question is, has the German system proved to be completely adapted to American use? Class feeling may seem a small matter. But it is at the base of that personal enthusiasm which stimulates men in the classroom as well as outside of it. The freshman class of five hundred sounds well on paper. The point is whether the freshman class of fifty would not do more for its members. If Harvard continues to abuse the German system and teach its students in bulk rather than individually, then, if a reaction towards the classical education ever comes, the smaller colleges which have held to the older method will reap the benefit.



CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE, OXFORD



ALUMNI NOMINATIONS OF TRUSTEES

SINCE THERE has been considerable discussion regarding the alumni ballot for trustees and since many Brown graduates have expressed a desire to know what their prerogatives in the matter really are, the MONTHLY presents the following statement of the facts:—

At the annual meeting of the alumni on June 28, 1870, a committee appointed to inquire into the "condition and welfare of the university" reported that since it had been often suggested that a more active interest in the welfare of the university could be created among the alumni by giving them some participation in its government, a majority of the committee were of the opinion that the usefulness, welfare and progress of the college would be increased and promoted by allowing the graduates to have a voice in the election of a certain number of trustees. They recommended the passage of the following resolution: "Resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring this matter to the attention of the corporation and respectfully to ask from them a consideration of the subject." After an animated discussion on the report a majority of the alumni voted not to take any action that would require an alteration of the university charter and the report was laid on the table.

At their meeting of the following year the alumni voted to appoint a committee "to confer with the corporation of the university, or with any committee thereof, upon the relations of the alumni to the government of the university." The corporation at its annual meeting of June, 1871, voted to continue a committee which had been appointed in the previous year "to mature a plan for the co-operation of the alumni with the corporation."

The alumni committee reported at the annual meeting on June 25, 1872, that it had conferred with a committee of the corporation and had come to the conclusion that since the charter vested the corporation with the power to fill vacancies in its body, the alumni could not have any legal share in the election of

trustees. The alumni could, however, suggest names to fill vacancies and the committee believed that "one of the nominees thus presented would be invariably chosen, and thus by a sort of unwritten law the alumni would gradually acquire real power in the government of the college."

At the meeting of the following year there was considerable discussion of the subject and on June 23, 1874, a committee of the alumni submitted a plan whereby the alumni could exercise their advisory prerogative. It was provided "that in each year after 1874, when there is a vacancy in the board of trustees, the secretary shall, on or before the fifteenth day of May, cause to be sent to each person having the right to vote, whose address is known, a notice stating from what sect or sects such vacancy or vacancies are to be filled, and inviting nominations therefor;" and "that on the tenth day of June a circular be addressed as above, containing a blank ballot, and giving the names of all such persons as have been suggested for such vacancy or vacancies by fifteen electors in pursuance of the notice sent as before provided, but the voting shall not be restricted to those whose names appear in the circular." This plan was adopted and is the same as is used to-day, with the exception of a slight change made in the following year in the dates of sending out the circulars, May 15 being changed to May 1 and June 10 to June 1.

In the year 1875 the nominations for trustees were made by the alumni and were read at the commencement dinner. The results and consequent votes on the nominations may be tabulated as follows:

1875—Three Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1, 4 and 6 elected. One Quaker vacancy, No. 2 elected. One Congregational vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1876—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1 and 2 elected. One Quaker vacancy, No. 2 elected. One Episcopal vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1877—One Congregational vacancy, No. 1 elected. One Episcopal vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1878—One Baptist vacancy, No. 1 elected. One Quaker vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1879—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1 and 3 elected. One Congregational vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1880—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1 and 2 elected.

1881—No vacancy.

1882—One Episcopal vacancy, No. 2 elected.

1883—No vacancy.

1884—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1 and 2 elected. One Episcopal vacancy, No. 2 elected.

1885—No vacancy.

1886—No vacancy.

1887—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1 and 2 elected.

1888—Three Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 elected. One Episcopal vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1889—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1 and 5 elected. One Congregational vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1890—Three Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1, 2 and 5 elected. Two Episcopal vacancies, Nos. 1 and 2 elected.

1891—No vacancy.

1892—One Baptist vacancy, No. 1 elected. One Quaker vacancy, No. 3 elected. One Episcopal vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1893—One Quaker vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1894—Two Congregational vacancies, Nos. 1 and 2 elected.

1895—One Baptist vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1896—Three Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1, 2 and 4 elected. One Congregational vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1897—One Baptist vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1898—No vacancy.

1899—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 2 and 3 elected. Two Congregational vacancies, Nos. 1 and 4 elected.

1900—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 2 and 4 elected.

1901—One Baptist vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1902—Three Baptist vacancies, Nos. 6, 7 and 8 elected.

1903—One Baptist vacancy, No. 2 elected.

1904—One Congregational vacancy, No. 3 elected.

Some confusion has occasionally been created in the minds of the alumni by the use of the word "official ballot," and by the fact that the ballot has been sent out as part of a university publication. In the circular to the alumni of 1890, however, the corporation made clear its position in the following explanation:

"In May of each year, the secretary of the Alumni Association calls upon the alumni for *informal* nominations. In June, he issues a circular giving the names of those persons who have received fifteen nominations and upwards. Next the alumni are requested to make from this list their *formal* nominations, either sending their ballots by mail or depositing them with the tellers in the College library building, on the morning of commencement day. At the commencement dinner the results of the *formal* nominations are announced. The Corporation gives careful consideration to these nominations, but does not agree to elect the person having the largest number of formal nominations."



A LIKENESS OF PRESIDENT MAXCY

AMONG the paintings in Sayles Hall are hung portraits of all the former presidents of the university, with a single exception. In 1867 the historian of the university, Dr. Reuben A. Guild, lamented the fact that no likeness was known to exist of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Maxcy, the second president of Rhode

"In his person Dr. Maxcy was rather small of stature, of a fine form and well proportioned. All his movements were graceful and dignified. His features were regular and manly, indicating intelligence and benevolence; and especially when exercised in conversation or public speaking, they were strongly ex-



PRESIDENT MAXCY

Island College. Search had already been made for the missing portrait, and it has been continued since that time, but without success, until, in the present year, Miss Mary D. Vaughan, the keeper of our graduate records, obtained from the librarian of South Carolina College a silhouette that is supposed to represent the features of this early president of both institutions. The letter which accompanied the portrait is given below, and sets forth the degree of uncertainty which still surrounds the likeness. The personal appearance of President Maxcy is described by his biographer, Dr. Romeo Elton, in these words, and we leave it for each reader to judge how far they are applicable to the profile here reproduced:

pressive, and exhibited the energy of the soul that animated them."

The letter reads as follows:

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE
LIBRARIAN AND TREASURER
COLUMBIA, S. C.

June 3, 1904

MARY D. VAUGHAN,
Brown University, Providence
Dear Madam—

I am sending you a photograph of a silhouette, which is said to be of Dr. Jonathan Maxcy. I have tried to establish the fact, but there is nobody in these parts to verify the resemblance to Dr. Maxcy. However, as it cannot be proven a picture of any other of our worthies, we accept it as a likeness of Dr. Maxcy. Should it ever turn out to the contrary, either to your or my knowledge, we must not forget our mutual interest in proving the truth about the picture

Very truly yours,

MARGARET H. RION

WEATHER LORE BY A BROWN MAN

FROM time immemorial it has been admitted that the weather has a close connection with health and spirits. Many of us are apt to be depressed on gloomy days and some people seem to need a sunny climate to keep them well. Professor Edwin Grant Dexter, professor of education at the University of Illinois and a graduate of Brown in the class of 1891, has just issued a book, which the Macmillan Company publishes, in which he describes at length the results of his inquiries into the whole broad subject of "Weather Influences." That is the name he gives to the book, which is handsomely printed and contains 286 large size pages.

It is impossible in a small space to summarize Professor Dexter's conclusions with any degree of satisfaction, but it may be said he shows a universal belief in the influence of meteorological conditions on us poor human beings. The philosophers tell us that we can rise superior to our environment, but it takes "nerve" and "grit" to get the better of the weather.

The state of the weather has all sorts of effects on different classes of people. For instance, Professor Dexter says:

"During the London fogs and on days when the weather is particularly depressing, in the Bank of England certain sets of books an error in which would be cumulative and produce disastrous results further on are locked up, and the clerks set to tasks less intricate and important in character. Experience has taught those in charge that the percentage of error increases manifold during such climatic conditions, and that it is money in pocket to yield to them. The same necessity for cessation of certain lines of work during 'bad spells' of weather is recognized by the larger banking institutions in New York and other Eastern cities, and a rotation of work in conformity to them is rigidly observed. It has been the universal reply, too, by the superintendents of prisons and asylums for the insane, to whom I have appealed for their opinion upon the subject, that the persons in their charge varied so markedly with the meteorological conditions that no man who ever had their experience could for a moment doubt that the relation between the weather and the emotional states was any other than cause and effect. When asked, however, what definite conditions of the weather tended to the most productive of emotional abnormalities, no satisfactory an-

swer could be made, and we were as much at sea as ever."

Again, describing conditions in the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres, Professor Dexter says:

"The effects (of a certain moist north wind) produced in the human body are in general lassitude and relaxation, opening the pores of the skin, and inducing great liability to colds, sore throat, and all consequences of check of perspiration. The damp wind of La Plata seems to affect the temper and disposition of the inhabitants. The irritability and ill humor it excites in them amount to little less than a temporary derangement of their former faculties. It is a common thing for men among the better classes to shut themselves up in their houses during its continuation and lay aside all business till it has passed; while among the lower classes it is always remarked that cases of quarrelling and bloodshed are more frequent during the north winds than at any other time. Even murderers are said to lay to it the blame of their foul deeds. No sooner, however, does the southwest wind, blowing from the dry and snowy summits of the Andes, set in than health and comfort and peace are restored."

The author's conclusions are briefly stated by himself as follows:

First: Varying meteorological conditions affect directly, though in different ways, the metabolism of life. By "metabolism of life" I mean those processes of oxidation, either within the lungs or other tissues of the body, which are the chemical basis of life as we know it.

Second: The "reserve energy" capable of being utilized for intellectual processes and activities other than those of the vital organs is affected most by meteorological changes.

Third: The quality of the emotional state is plainly influenced by the weather states.

Fourth: Although meteorological conditions affect the emotional states, which without doubt have weight in the determination of conduct in its broadest sense, it would seem that their effects upon that portion of the reserve energy which is available for action are of the greatest import.

Fifth: Those meteorological conditions which are productive of misconduct in a broad sense of the word are also productive of health and mental alert-

ness: as a corollary misconduct is the result of an excess of reserve energy, not directed to some useful purpose.

These are suggestive conclusions, to the detailed study of which many readers

may be glad to give some attention. Professor Dexter discusses them thoughtfully in his book, which ought to pave the way for a more elaborate inquiry into the subject in the coming years.

THEIR WANDERJAHRE

THE THREE Brown professors who were travelling last year in foreign lands spent their time in ways sufficiently unlike, but fundamentally alike in that all were adopted in the pursuit of culture and learning. A brief account of their wanderings is given below.

PROF. WILFRED H. MUNRO, 1870

Professor Munro spent the months of November, December and January in England, working in the reading-room of the British Museum and in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The work was largely in the perfection of the new edition of Prescott's writings which Professor Munro is editing. After spending a short time in France, devoted chiefly to a study of the French cathedrals, he passed over into Spain, where a month was occupied in visiting its most interesting historical spots. From Spain he went to India, stopping a fortnight in Egypt on the way. After visiting many interesting places in India he passed over into Ceylon, where he remained a fortnight travelling into the interior of the island and taking advantage of the exceptional opportunities offered for seeing the elephant. He then went on to China, and from Hong Kong made a side trip to the Philippine Islands. Then came a month in Japan, a sail of seventeen days across the Pacific with a short stay at Honolulu, and the journey across the American continent by the Southern Pacific railway.

PROFESSOR WALTER G. EVERETT, 1885

Professor Everett spent the summer of 1903 in Germany renewing acquaintances made during a previous residence abroad, and revisiting the universities

of Berlin and Strassburg, where he had studied in 1895-6. He spent the winter in Geneva, chiefly engaged in work upon a projected book. At the same time he had an opportunity to observe the workings of the University of Geneva. In March, Professor Everett went to southern France, and thence to Italy, visiting a number of important Italian cities. He returned to Switzerland by the Italian lakes and the St Gothard tunnel, and made Geneva his headquarters for the summer, taking numerous excursions among the mountains. From Geneva he returned to Hamburg, and sailed for home in the latter part of August.

PROF. JOHN F. GREENE, 1891

Professor Greene sailed direct to Naples, where he arrived early in August. After traveling somewhat rapidly about Italy and Switzerland for a month, he went to southern France, where he spent some time examining the interesting Roman remains, particularly in Provence. He spent the winter in study at the American School at Rome, making frequent excursions into the surrounding country. February was devoted to a rather complete tour of the more famous Greek and Roman sites in Sicily. March and April Professor Greene spent in Greece in company with the members of the American School at Rome. Under the guidance of Professor DeCon the school ranged over nearly the whole of Greece from Olympia to Thermopylae. After returning from Greece Naples and Pompeii were visited, and some time was spent along the coast made famous by Vergil. The time from June 1 until July 28, the day of sailing, was spent in Bavaria, the Rhine-lands and Paris.

PICTURES AND SCULPTURE AT THE BROWN UNION

By Theodore Francis Green, '87

In compliance with the MONTHLY's request for a list of the pictures and casts recently provided for the Brown Union, I have compiled such a list, giving in each case the title, artist, and location of the original, and a copy of this list is enclosed.

To forestall criticism, it may be prudent to add that the pictures and casts were not chosen to illustrate the history of art, since Rockefeller Hall is neither a hall of instruction nor a museum. They were chosen primarily for the decoration of the various rooms to give pleasure rather than instruction. It should also be borne in mind by critics of omissions or commissions that questions as to appropriateness of subject, carrying quality, harmony with other pictures in the same room, shape, size and procurability affected the selection.

List of pictures and Sculpture in the Brown Union:

In each case the name of artist, the title of the work and the location of the original are given. The order of the rooms is from the basement up. The order on the walls is from left to right, beginning with the north. All the photographs were taken directly from the originals. "Photo" signifies photograph, "gravure" signifies photogravure.

BILLIARD ROOM

Group photographs of Brown musical and dramatic clubs.

ROOM B. (College Publications.)

Group photographs of Brown editorial boards.

RESTAURANT

North Wall—Gravure. Rembrandt. "Himself as an Officer." Mauritsshaus Museum, The Hague. Rembrandt. "Saskia laughing." Royal Gallery, Dresden.

East Wall—Photo. A. Mauve. "Spring." Metropolitan Museum, New York.

South Wall—Gravure. Paul Potter. "The Young Bull." (Detail) Mauritshaus Museum, The Hague.

West Wall—Photo. Murillo. "The Melon Eaters." Gallery, Munich.

LUNCH ROOM

South Wall—Gravure. Frans Hals. "The Jolly Man." Ryksmuseum, Amsterdam. Gravure. Frans Hals. "Man with Mandolin." Ryksmuseum, Amsterdam.

West Wall—Gravure. Ruysdael. "Landscape with Windmill." (near Vyk-by-Duurstede) Ryksmuseum, Amsterdam.

READING ROOM

Brown portraits, pictures and old diplomas; also:

East Wall—Photo. Velasquez. "Admiral Pareja." National Gallery, London. Bas relief. Phidias. "Detail from Western Frieze." Parthenon. Athens. Statuette. Barye. "Bear standing." Statuette. "Two bears fighting." Photo. Frans Hals. "W. von Huythuysen." Liechtenstein Gallery, Vienna.

West Wall—Photo. Rembrandt. "Sortie of the Civic Guard" (Night Watch.) Ryksmuseum, Amsterdam. Photo. Hobbema. "The Avenue, Middelharnis." National Gallery, London. Alto Relief. Wm. M. Hunt. "Flight of Night." Designed for Capitol, Albany, New York. Photo. J. M. W. Turner. "Fighting Temeraire." National Gallery, London. Photo. Ruysdael. "The Hunt." Gallery Dresden.

TROPHY ROOM

Group photographs of Brown athletic teams.

LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM

East Wall—Water Color. F. C. Mathewson. "Under the Trees." This is the original. Water Color.

Sydney R. Burleigh. "Violetta." This is the original. Water Color. Sydney R. Burleigh. "Sakonnet Pasture." This is the original.

South Wall—Water Color. Chas. Stetson. "California Poppy Field." This is the original. Water Color. Angela O'Leary. "Windy Day." This is the original.

West Wall—Water Color. Rebecca R. Greene. "Banjo Player." This

of St. Mark." Academy, Venice. Photo. Tintoretto. "Marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne." Ducal Palace, Venice.

West Wall—Photo. Giorgione. "St. Liberale." (Detail from Madonna with Saints.) Cathedral, Castelfranco. Photo. Botticelli. "Allegory of Spring." Academy, Florence. Bas Relief. Phidias. "Detail from Western Frieze." Parthenon, Athens. Bust, Italian ren-



SMOKING ROOM, BROWN UNION

is the original. Water Color. H. Makagawa. "Japanese Interior." This is the original. Water Color. Rebecca R. Greene. "At the Game." This is the original.

SMOKING ROOM

East Wall—Photo. Michael Angelo. "Figure of an Athlete." (Detail ceiling fresco.) Sistine Chapel, Rome. Photo. Michael Angelo. "Delphic Sibyl." (Detail ceiling fresco.) Sistine Chapel, Rome. Photo. Tintoretto. "Miracle

naissance. "Dante." Museum, Naples. Photo. Paris Bordone. "The Fisherman and the Ring." Academy, Venice. Photo. Palma il Vecchio. "St. Barbara." S. M. Formosa, Venice.

Centre—Statue (reduced copy) Greek Antique. "Hermes" (or "Jason?") Louvre, Paris. Statue (reduced copy) Greek Antique. "Wrestlers." Uffizi, Gallery, Florence.

ROOMS J AND K (Y. M. C. A. Sec'y)
Y. M. C. A. pictures.

ROOM L (Y. M. C. A.)

North Wall—Gravure. Fra Bartolommeo. "Descent from the Cross," Pitti Gallery, Florence.

East Wall—Photo. Albrecht Durer. "Adoration of the Trinity by all Saints" Imperial Gallery, Vienna.

South Wall—Statue. Burmese. "Buddha" (of alabaster) This is the original.

West Wall—Gravure. Titian. "Tribute Money," Royal Gallery, Dresden.

Northwest Wall—Bas Relief. Michael Angelo, "Madonna and Child." National Museum, Florence.

ROOM M

Brown pictures and memorabilia.

ROOM N

East Wall—Photo. Guido Reni. "Aurora" (ceiling fresco) Rospigliosi Palace, Rome.

West Wall—Photo. Raphael. "Par-nassus" (wall fresco) Vatican, Rome.

ROOM P

East Wall—Gravure. The West Door, Lichfield Cathedral. Photo. Canterbury Cathedral (from the south-west.) Photo. East Front St. Peter's, Rome. Gravure. Monument of Edward the Black Prince, Canterbury Cathedral.

West Wall—Gravure. The Choir, Exeter Cathedral. Photo. West Front, Amiens Cathedral. Gravure. South transept ("Poet's Corner") Westminster Abbey, London. Gravure. Henry the VII Chapel, Westminster Abbey, London. Photo. West Front St. Mark's Cathedral, Venice. Gravure. South Aisle of Cloisters, Gloucester Cathedral.

ROOM Q

East Wall—Photo. G. F. Watts. "Sir Galahad," Eaton College, England. Photo. Constable. "The Cornfield," National Gallery, London.

ROOM S (card room)

Brown pictures and memorabilia; also South Wall—Statue (reduced copy) Michael Angelo. "David." Academy, Florence.

ROOM T (study)

North Wall—Bas Relief. Thorwaldsen. "Triumph of Alexander." (Three separate details here combined.) Villa Carlotta, Lake Como.

West Wall—Photo. Greek Antique. "Dying Galatian." Capitoline Museum, Rome.

ROOM U (administration)

East Wall—Gravure. Rembrandt, "The Syndics of the Cloth Guild." Ryksmuseum, Amsterdam.

West Wall—Gravure. Vermeer von Delft. "View of Delft." Mauritshaus Museum, The Hague.

ROOM V

East Wall—Photo. Praxiteles, "Leaning Satyr" ("Marble Faun") Capitoline Museum, Rome.

West Wall—Praxiteles. "Hermes with infant Dionysus" (detail) Museum Olympia.

ROOM W

East Wall—Troyon. "Return to the Farm." Louvre, Paris.

West Wall—Photo. J. F. Millet, "The Gleaners." Louvre, Paris.

ROOM X (athletic association)

North Wall—Bas Relief, Roman Antique. "Chariot Race," (from Herculaneum) Museum, Naples.

East Wall—Bas Relief, Roman Antique. "Chariot Race" (from Herculaneum) Museum, Naples.

ROOM Y (debating union)

South Wall—Gravure, from life, "Abraham Lincoln" (about 1860) Gravure, Gilbert Stuart, "Geo. Washington." Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

ROOM Z

East Wall—Gravure, J. Hackaert. "Avenue of Ashes." Ryksmuseum, Amsterdam.

West Wall—Gravure, Van der Velde. "Cannon Shot." Ryksmuseum, Amsterdam.

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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PRINCETON AND BROWN

Much has been said of the various ties between Princeton and Brown. To re-iterate briefly: Brown's first president and first auxiliary instructor came from Princeton; Nassau Hall furnished the architectural motive for our University Hall; Dean Murray, a Brown graduate, became a well-loved officer of Princeton; and there are other historical reasons for mutual kindliness of feeling. Now another tie may be said to exist in the gift of a gateway and fence to Princeton by Augustus S. Van Wickle of the class of '76 at Brown, as a result of whose beneficence our own main gateway and administration building have been erected. The *Princeton Alumni Weekly* says:

"Work on the Fitz Randolph Gateway (sometimes called the Van Wickle Gateway) in front of Nassau Hall is to be commenced on November 1st, and by the middle of February a handsome new stone and iron fence and an imposing entrance will adorn the Nassau street line of the front campus. This is in accordance with the bequest of the late Augustus Van Wickle, of Hazelton, Pa., who provided in his will for the erection of a gateway or gateways on the Princeton campus, as a memorial of his ancestor, Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who gave the ground on which Nassau Hall stands. Though a graduate of Brown University, Mr. Van Wickle was a warm admirer of Princeton and our traditions.

"This new gateway will form the main entrance from Nassau street to the campus, as it is to be placed directly in front of the steps of Old North (Nassau Hall.) Facing Witherspoon street there are to be four large limestone gate-posts, the two middle posts to be five feet square and twenty-four feet high, decorated on the front and back with carvings of the arms of the university, and surmounted by two eagles carved from the stone. The main gateway will have an opening of eleven feet, six inches, and at each side there is to be a smaller gateway, with an eight-foot opening, flanked by limestone posts. The fence accompanying the new gateway is to extend from the present entrance near the dean's house to the next present entrance to the east,—where the walk comes down between the Library and Nassau Hall. At these entrances there will be terminal posts of limestone. Between them the new fence will stretch 278 feet, enclosing, on the present line, the entire campus in front of Old North. The base of the fence is to be a stone wall (limestone and granite) two feet and six inches above the pavement, and on the top of the wall the iron work will be seven feet, six inches high, making the total height of the fence ten feet. The massive gate in the middle, the two smaller ones on each side, and the two at the ends of the fence are also to be of wrought iron. The architects of this notable improvement are the Messrs. McKim, Mead & White of New York."

This new Princeton fence emphasizes, together with the similar fences at Harvard and Brown, the contemporary tendency toward the elaborate enclosure of university grounds.

MATURER STUDENTS

It is never too late either to mend or to learn. The classic example, of course, is that of the excellent gentleman who began the study of Greek at the age of four-score years; and there are other examples in plenty. Whether for pleasure or for profit—and the two aims coincide in a large view of life—many men and women commence, at a maturer age than that of the ordinary college student, the pursuit of a college education. They feel the need of a better intellectual equipment, they wish to become teachers, or they have leisure time they seek to fill; whatever the reason, they enter college classes, sometimes for a degree and sometimes for the intrinsic acquisition without regard to a diploma. Every college has more or fewer of these maturer students, and they are usually good students, because they have gone to college to work.

An excellent instance of this may be found at Brown University this year, where, among other students of more than ordinary college age, are two men who have won their degrees of doctor of medicine in neighboring professional schools. One of them was for a short time a student at Brown before he took his medical course; the other enters the undergraduate circle for the first time. Both have come to see the desirability of having a college education, and to that end they have reversed the usual process and are attending our undergraduate classes after years of professional study in another state. Does anybody doubt that they will use their opportunities to the full, or that, although they seem to have put the educational cart before the horse, they will emerge from their experiment a good deal the better for it?

Comparatively few persons who have passed the ordinary age of college stu-

dents may have the time to give to an undergraduate curriculum, yet how many there are who could make up for their early lack of college training if they cared enough about it! It is the custom for a man who has not enjoyed a college education to say: "I can read at home and do better work in the end than if I had gone to college," and it is very likely true that many men who never saw the inside of a college building are better informed in college studies than others who have spent four years upon the campus. Yet it stands to reason that the training one receives in the classroom, the guidance of good instructors and the inspiration they put into their willing scholars, is something that a man will find it difficult to compensate for by himself.

The university recognized these facts in the famous "extension" movement of a few years ago. One trouble with that movement was that it was frequently desultory and assembled large classes of men and women whose ambitions and abilities were very diverse. But for the individual who desires *mehr licht*, whether to enable him to acquire a degree or for some other laudable purpose, the door of opportunity is still open. If he says to himself that the amount of time he could give to such an object is slight, let him remember that the days are swift to pass and that a few years would bring him a substantial intellectual accretion.

The Business Manager of the ALUMNI MONTHLY earnestly requests all subscribers, whenever sending communications or payments, to give the year of graduation, or, if not graduates, the year of graduation of the class with which they were associated. This will save him a great deal of unnecessary trouble and facilitate the prompt answering of all communications.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

THE ENROLLMENT At the end of October this year, and the numbers for the corresponding date last year, are as follows:

	1904	1903
Graduates,	108	90
Seniors,	124	113
Juniors,	140	129
Sophomores,	126	151
Freshmen,	220	200
Specials,	65	60
Total,	783	743

WOMEN'S COLLEGE

Seniors,	40	32
Juniors,	39	38
Sophomores,	37	38
Freshmen,	47	52
Specials,	38	35

Total,	201	195
Total in university,	984	938

These figures show an increase of 46 in the total enrollment, 18 in the number of graduate students, 20 in the number of freshmen, and 6 at the women's college. Each class has shown some diminution, as is almost invariably the case. The class of '05, the junior class of last year and the senior class of this year, fell from 129 to 124, while the class of 1907, freshmen last year and sophomores this year, shrank from 200 to 126—a reduction of 37 per cent.



MEETING OF THE CORPORATION On October 5 the corporation of Brown University held its annual meeting, having adjourned to that date from the first Wednesday in September. There were twenty-five members present, including eight fellows and seventeen trustees. A letter from Dr. Andrews, resigning his trusteeship, was read, and the resignation accepted. The election of his successor was put over until Spring. Daniel W. Abercrombie, principal of Worcester Academy, was elected a trustee in place of Judge Gaskill of Worcester. Professor Albert Harkness, '42, qualified as fellow, and Charles E. Hughes, '81, and Henry D. Sharpe, '94, as members of the board of trustees.

Three matters of general interest came before the meeting. The committee on the construction of Rockefeller Hall made a report, showing that the total cost of erecting the building was about \$102,000. The executive committee presented a complete history of the relation between the trustees and the alumni in the matter of elections to the board, on the basis of which a formal communication will probably be sent to the alumni in the near future. The committee on retirement of professors presented a report which was adopted and has since been submitted to the faculty. While the details of the plans are not made public, it is stated that provision is made for the retirement of professors over seventy years of age who have been with the university for twenty years.



URGENT NEED IN AN ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT The department of mechanical engineering has only within recent years been able to subscribe for a number of the best engineering periodicals, and consequently lacks the earlier numbers. As such literature is of great importance in the work of the engineering department, an attempt is being made to fill out the sets. Back numbers of the *Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers* are especially desired, but back numbers of any technical paper will be gladly received. Here is an opportunity for alumni to render a valuable service to their *alma mater*, and at the same time to dispose of the piles of back periodicals which have been accumulating in their offices. The department will gladly pay express charges.



INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES Brown University was well represented at the International Congress of Arts and Sciences, held at St. Louis from September 19 to 25. Leading papers were read by the following alumni: Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, '70, *Politics*; President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, '75, *History of Language*; Professor George G. Wilson, '86, *Political Theory and National Adminis-*

tration; Professor Carl Plehn, '89, *Commerce and Exchange*. Professor Carl Barus of Brown had a formal paper in the department of physics. Professor H. P. Manning, '93, Professor F. P. Gorham, '93, Dr. W. H. Tolman, '82, President Mary E. Wooley, '94, and other graduates of Brown had more or less formal parts in the work of the congress. Speaking of the gathering, the *Review of Reviews* says that "it is entirely probable that never before has so large and so representative a body of scholars been brought together."



THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS The trustees of the Rhodes Scholarship fund are already preparing for the next examination, which is to be held simultaneously throughout America, so far as it is possible, in the near future. The tests were held so late last year that there was not time to send the papers to England for examination, or to apporportion the students satisfactorily among the Oxford colleges. The examinations cover six subjects, viz: Latin prose composition; translation from Latin into English; Greek and Latin grammar; translation from Greek into English; arithmetic; algebra and geometry.

Last spring nine men, all but one former students of Brown, tried the examinations, and six, all Brown men, passed. The committee of selection for Rhode Island chose Ralph E. Bevan, '04, for the first Rhode Island scholar. He sailed from Boston, with about thirty-five scholars from other states, on September 27.



COLLEGE CELEBRATIONS The month of October witnessed an unusually large number of college celebrations of one kind or another. Two newly elected presidents were installed in office, President William E. Huntington at Boston University, on October 26, and President Flavel L. Luther at Trinity College, on the same day. President Faunce and Professor Sears were selected to represent Brown on the latter occasion. In this connection it may be noted that on November 16 a similar celebration will occur at the University of Cincinnati, when Charles William Dabney, LL. D., will be inaugurated as

president. Samuel W. Smith, Esq., '80, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, will be Brown's official representative.

Early in October occurred the laying of the corner stone of the Goldwin Smith Hall of Humanities at Cornell, a building which is to cost \$500,000, and on October 27 the laying of the corner-stone of Dartmouth Hall, at Hanover, the new recitation building which is to replace the one recently burned. On the last three days of the month Columbia celebrated the 150th anniversary of the founding of King's College. This was a distinctively alumni celebration, all the participants in the formal exercises being selected from among the graduates of the university, of whom there are about 14,000 living.



COMMEMORATION While there is to be no formal celebration of the 100th anniversary of the renaming of Brown in 1804, the occasion is commemorated in a very interesting informal way by the arrangement of an exhibit of mementoes of Nicholas Brown, and of the early days of the college, in the John Carter Brown library. It would be impossible to enumerate even a small part of the many important documents, letters and souvenirs included in the collection. The most timely item is the letter of Nicholas Brown, dated 1804, offering \$5,000 for the establishment of a professorship, in consequence of which the name of the institution was changed from Rhode Island College to Brown University. There are letters from President Manning with reference to the removal of the college to Providence, an autograph letter from George Washington, dated May, 1776, requesting of Nicholas Brown, Sr., a contribution of muskets for the revolutionary cause, and one from Paul Revere, asking for some crude iron for a bell which he was about to cast. There are also receipts showing how Nicholas Brown, Sr., assisted the college in its infancy by the purchase of potatoes, turnips and other vegetables for the college table. The whole exhibit is very interesting, and no alumnus who has the opportunity of looking it over should fail to do so.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

BROWN BEGAN her football season disastrously on Saturday, October 2, when the University of Maine came off victor on Andrews Field by a score of 6 to 0. This result was not entirely unexpected, for Brown was not in good condition and Maine had enjoyed considerably longer practice. The players from Orono, moreover, have won the Maine state championship for three successive years from Bowdoin, Bates and Colby.

A week later, October 9, at Andrews Field, Brown showed a marked improvement and won from Massachusetts State College by 27 to 0. The "Amherst Aggies," as the opposing team is more often called, had three days previously beaten Williams 12 to 0, and had earlier tied Holy Cross and lost to Dartmouth 0 to 17. It naturally pleased Brown to win from the Aggies by a score so much greater than that run up by the redoubtable men from New Hampshire. There was little fumbling in the game, and the most aggressive playing was done by former Captain Webb. This match gave the college renewed hope for a successful season.

In a driving rain storm on Andrews Field, on Wednesday, October 12, Brown beat Wesleyan, 12 to 0. If the weather had been good the home team would probably have made a much larger score, as it was notably superior to the eleven from Connecticut and was held for downs only once. Most of the time the ball was in Wesleyan's territory, and had it not been for fumbles by Brown the score might have been doubled. Wesleyan made fewer fumbles. Webb was the star player of the game for Brown and Savage, Schwinn, Rackle and Russ showed up well. Following are the names of the Brown players: Schwinn, captain and l. e.; MacGregor, l. t.; Conklin, l. g.; Colter, c.; Fletcher, r. g.; Webb, r. t.; Russ, r. e.; Rackle, q.; Whalen-Curtis, l. h.; Pearsall-Chase, r. h.; Savage-Ehmke, f. Touchdowns, Savage, Webb. Goals from touchdowns, Russ, 2. Referee, Pendleton, of Bowdoin. Umpire, Hale, of Yale.

Pennsylvania beat Brown at Philadelphia on Saturday, October 15, by a score of 6 to 0. At the end of the first half the score was 0 to 0, but Pennsylvania gained a touchdown and a goal in the second. During a large part of the game Brown outplayed her opponents and it is said that she "ought to have won." There is not much consolation in that except as it indicates that she made a good fight and played a game that promises well for the later contests of the season.

The Brown line-up:—Schwinn, l. e., Higgins, l. t., Winslow, Conklin, l. g., Colter, c., Fletcher, r. g., Webb, r. t., Ingalls, r. e., Schwartz, Rackle, q., Cobb, l. h., Whalen, Curtis, r. h., Savage, f. Touchdown—Smith. Goal from touchdown—Reynolds. Referee—Corbin of Yale. Umpire—Edwards of Princeton. Linesman—Whiting of Cornell. Time of halves—25 minutes.

In the presence of a crowd of 3500 people, Amherst beat Brown, 5 to 0, at Andrews Field, on Saturday, October 22. The game was fierce and fast from the start and furnished an exciting spectacle. For the first few minutes of play Amherst pushed Brown down the field, but very soon Brown reversed the process, and during the remainder of the half the ball was kept in Amherst's territory. Once the Brown men drove their line within three yards of a touchdown, but the Amherst team held fast and the half ended with the score 0 to 0.

The second half opened well for Brown. For a long time the ball remained in Amherst's section of the field, but an injury to Winslow, the big Brown guard, weakened our line and, before the surprised spectators realized the changed situation the ball was being rushed rapidly toward Brown's goal. Brown held firmly at the last ditch, but all in vain. Over went the ball and the score stood 5 to 0 in favor of Amherst. No goal was kicked.

After the touchdown Brown worked furiously, but the half ended before the Amherst goal could be closely approached.

It was a fine game, and if Brown had been able to use Webb and Winslow throughout the contest there is reason to suppose she would have won. An injury to Webb's knee kept him out of the match altogether and Winslow did not return after being carried off the field. Webb in previous games this year has been the greatest ground gainer on the team.

There were many Amherst graduates and sympathizers in the throngs on the grandstands and they cheered their team lustily and unweariedly. The Brown students, 500 strong, sang and shouted with great spirit, and even in the moment of almost certain defeat kept at their strenuous cheering with great gusto. It was a most encouraging exhibition of loyalty and good feeling.

Following is the Brown line-up: Schwinn, l. e., Higgins, l. t., Conklin, Winslow, l. g., Colter, c., Thomas, Fletcher, r. g., MacGregor, r. t., Russ, r. e., Schwartz, q., Cobb, Pearsall, l. h., Curtis, Chace, r. h., Ehmke, Savage, f. Touchdown, Coggeshall. Referee—Pendleton of Bowdoin. Umpire Saul of Newton Athletic Club. Lineman—Wolfe of Princeton. Time—30 and 25 minute halves.

On Wednesday, October 26, Brown defeated Bowdoin handily on Andrews Field, 22 to 0, though handicapped by the absence of Webb, whose knee is in bad condition.

On Saturday, October 29, Brown beat the University of Vermont on Andrews Field, the home team being composed largely of substitutes part of the time. The score was 33 to 0. Everybody is now looking forward to the Brown-Yale game, at New Haven, November 6. The Brown players hardly hope to win, but they expect to keep the score down. Webb will probably not be able to play.

Football Notes

Hunt, '99, a former Brown end, has been appointed assistant coach.

A training table for the second team has been formed with the following men: Bliss, Corp, Ferguson, Ingalls, Ehmke, Hazard, Hallenbeck, Pryor, Rackle, Walsh, Mehany, Thomas and Weikert.

Coach Robinson is practicing law in Boston and spends a portion of each week in that city.

Dean Academy beat the second Brown eleven, 10 to 0, at Franklin, Mass., October 8.

The Dartmouth football schedule for November is as follows: 5, Harvard at Cambridge; 12, Amherst at Hanover; 19, Brown at Boston.

BROWN'S RECORD TO DATE

Brown	0	Maine	6
Brown	27	"Aggies"	0
Brown	12	Wesleyan	0
Brown	0	Pennsylvania	6
Brown	0	Amherst	5
Brown	22	Bowdoin	0
Brown	33	Vermont	0
Total,	94	Total,	17

GAMES TO COME

- Nov. 2, Wednesday, Tufts at Providence.
 " 5, Saturday, Yale at New Haven.
 " 12, Saturday, Colby at Providence.
 " 19, Saturday, Dartmouth at Boston.
 (American League Grounds, Huntington avenue.)

DARTMOUTH'S RECORD TO DATE

Dartmouth.....	17	"Aggies"	0
Dartmouth.....	37	Vermont.....	0
Dartmouth.....	11	Williams	0
Dartmouth.....	18	Holy Cross.....	4
Dartmouth.....	33	Wesleyan	0
Total,	116	Total,	4

Brown-Dartmouth Concert

The ALUMNI MONTHLY gladly gives place to the following self explanatory statement. We hope the alumni of Brown will write in large numbers to Mr. Weeks and assure him a big Brown delegation at the joint Dartmouth and Brown concert:

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

On the evening before the great struggle between Brown and Dartmouth the two college glee clubs are to give a joint concert in Jordan Hall, Boston. We are thus starting a custom which Harvard and Yale have followed for years and if the concert proves a success, it will be continued each year. It is hoped that a large number of Brown alumni who intend to go to the game will make a couple of days of it and attend the concert also. To help this along, a section of seats in the parquet have been reserved for Brown alumni, right next, or rather right in front of, the section reserved for the Brown students. Brown alumni will be allowed to subscribe

for these seats until November 10, when they will be opened to the general public. The price is \$1.50 each. The Dartmouth manager has told me that Dartmouth alumni around Boston are going in a body, and I hope that the Brown alumni will stand in back of us.

Letters will be sent to all Brown men through this part of New England, but I thought that if you could know of this before the notices were sent, you might help to arouse the proper enthusiasm and make it easier for the notices to "soak in," by mentioning the fact in the next issue of the MONTHLY, provided it comes out before the date of the concert.

Subscriptions should be sent to C. A. Weeks, 23 Hope College, by check or money order, and the tickets will be mailed the same day that the order is received.

Dartmouth will have 36 men in the concert, while Brown will have about 40 men. This year we have larger, and to my mind, better clubs than for several years past, and a rousing good time will be made of this joint concert.

CHARLES A. WEEKS,

Manager Brown University

Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs

Providence, Oct. 15

Dartmouth Debate

The Brown University Debating Union has submitted to Dartmouth two questions for the annual Brown-Dartmouth debate in this city about the middle of January. Dartmouth has the choice of the question and the side. Last year Brown was defeated at Hanover, but her debaters hope to reverse the result this winter.

The questions are as follows: 1. "Resolved, That it would be advantageous to the United States to admit Canadian coal and lumber free of duty." 2. "Resolved, that the political and economic interests of the United States demand the retention of the Philippine Islands."

Interclass Track Meet

Brown's interclass fall track meet was held on Andrews Field, October 19, and resulted in a decided victory for the juniors, who made 45 points against 36 for the freshmen. The seniors scored 30 points and the sophomores 15.

Capt. Tucker of the university track team ran brilliantly, winning the mile and half-mile, and making a dead heat with Wright, '06, in the two-mile. Lamkie, '05, also showed good speed, winning the 100-yard dash in 10 2-5s. and the quarter-mile and 220-yard dash.

E. H. Ehmke, '08, is a promising man in the weight events, and Sturdy, '08, showed good form in the high jump. The relay race proved the most exciting event of the meet. This should have gone to the freshmen, but Honiss, after closing up a big lead and forging ahead, stumbled and fell at the tape, allowing Tucker to win out for the juniors.

OBITUARIES

WALTER IVES BARTLETT, 1899 and 1903

Rev. Walter I. Bartlett died of tuberculosis at Rocky Ford, Colorado, on September 26, 1904, after fighting the disease with varying success for several years. He was born in Providence, December 26, 1873. He prepared for college at the Providence High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893. He entered Brown in the class of 1899.

After two years at Brown, Mr. Bartlett was taken ill and left college for a time, taking up, at his parents' suggestion, the study of law in the law office of Frank Arnold. He soon gave this up as not being entirely to his taste, and went to Passaic, New Jersey, where he engaged in newspaper work. Upon the opening of the Spanish War he went into service as field secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and afterward as assistant and acting chaplain on the staff of Gen. Joseph Wheeler. At Montauk Point, Camp Alger and Camp McPherson he was actively engaged in religious work among the sick and wounded. At the close of the war Mr. Bartlett entered Moody Institute at Chicago as a student, and also took up the work of visiting jails as a missionary. After a year at Chicago he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he entered the Baptist Theological Seminary for study, and was ordained to preach. His first charge was in Victor, Colorado, where he was instrumental in building a new church for his congregation. Wishing to complete his college course and to take his degree at Brown, he came back to Rhode Island and re-entered college with the class of 1903, but was again obliged to give up the work and returned to Iowa. While filling a pastorate at What Cheer in that State he was stricken with serious illness of the lungs and obliged to take another rest. He was afterward located in Wyoming, but, believing himself to be cured, he returned to Perry, where he was pastor of the Baptist church and instructor in the Normal College.

Last July he was stricken with typhoid fever at Guthrie Centre, Iowa, and this illness made him even more susceptible to tuberculosis, which progressed so rapidly from that time that hope for the patient's recovery was practically abandoned some time before his death. He died after he had been in Rocky Ford only a few days.

On June 14, 1900, Mr. Bartlett was married to Miss Elsie Chandler of Perry, Iowa. His widow and two children survive him.

Mr. Bartlett was regarded as a writer and speaker of much promise. He had been recently appointed vice president of a college at Marshall, Texas, where he intended to go had his health permitted. While at Brown

he was a member of Delta Tau Delta, being one of the charter members of that society.

DR. SAMUEL ABBOTT, 1858

An extended notice of the life of Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, '58, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of health, will be printed next month. On October 25th, the Boston Advertiser said editorially: "To most people around the state house Dr. Abbott was merely a quiet, hard working secretary to the state board of health. To scientific authorities abroad his name was probably better known than that of any other American with the possible exception of Dr. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia. Dr. Abbott's name was signed to the Massachusetts reports which are the highest possible authority of the kind on many subjects, such as typhoid epidemics, that interest scientists all over the world."

LOUIS ALEXANDER FALLIGANT, 1857

Word has just been received of the death of Dr. Louis A. Falligant, at Savannah, Georgia, July 5, 1903. Dr. Falligant was born at Augusta, Georgia, October 25, 1836. He prepared for college at Chatham Academy, Savannah, and came to Brown in 1853. At the end of two years he left college, and soon began the study of medicine, receiving a medical diploma in 1858, from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, now the Hahnemann Medical College. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War Dr. Falligant enlisted with the Chatham artillery, and went with a detachment of that command to garrison Fort Pulaski. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon on the staff of General Harrison, and was with him until the close of the war. While in Savannah in 1862 and 1863 he served that city as health officer.

At the close of the war he began the practice of medicine, and took a prominent position in his profession. He was an expert on yellow fever, serving on the homeopathic yellow fever commission of New Orleans in 1878, and on the board of experts of the congressional yellow fever commission in 1878-9, and publishing a number of articles on the subject, including a history of the yellow fever outbreak of 1876. He served his city as a member of the city council from 1889 to 1891 and again from 1895 to 1897. He was also a member of the sanitary board of the city for a number of terms.

Dr. Falligant was twice married, first to May Matilda Williamson of Philadelphia in 1865, and in 1875 to Rosa Oliver Brown of Chatham County, Georgia. He leaves a widow and eight children, four sons and four daughters.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

1855

John McCurdy Lord is an art dealer in Kansas City, Missouri. His place of business is at 1332 Main Street.

1856

Hon. Richard Olney has recently delivered two important addresses in which he argued strongly for universal peace and against the spirit of militarism. One was on the occasion of the reception to the Archbishop of Canterbury at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on October 7; the other at a Democratic meeting held at Cooper Union, New York, October 14, under the auspices of the Parker Constitution Club, of New York City. It is safe to say no weightier or more influential political speech has been or will be delivered during the present campaign than Mr. Olney's Cooper Union address.

1861

Rev. Dr. Henry S. Burrage has completed his work on *The History of the Baptists in Maine*, which has occupied his leisure time for several years. It was published this summer at Portland, Maine, under the auspices of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention. It is an attractive book of 500 pages, containing many interesting illustrations.

1864

Dr. George H. Kenyon, Surgeon-General of Rhode Island, was one of the delegates from that state to the American Congress on Tuberculosis, held at St Louis early in October.

During the vacation articles by Professor W. W. Bailey appeared in *Floral Life*, *The American Botanist*, *New England Journal of Education*, *News of the Highlands* and *The Floral World*.

1871 and 1894.

The First Congregational Society (Unitarian) of Providence, at its recent Annual meeting elected Robert P. Brown, '71, President, and Henry D. Sharpe, '94, Vice President.

1874

George H. Coffin is living in Hopedale, Massachusetts.

1877

Colonel William P. Sheffield, Jr., was elected president of the Newport Association for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis on the occasion of its recent reorganization under its new charter.

1884

Robert H. Ferguson is teacher of ancient languages and literature in the Boston Preparatory Institute, 739 Boylston St.

1885

Elmer E. Silver was recently appointed general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with headquarters at Boston. The *Insurance Press* of New York, in commenting

on the appointment, says that it "once more exemplifies the good judgment of that company's officials in the selection of men to fill responsible positions in the conduct of its immense affairs."

1886

Amos L. Sarle, is the agent for L C Gillespie & Sons and is stationed at Hankau, China. In 1903 he was appointed Vice Consul General of the United States at the same place.

1887

Alfred M. Quick contributed a paper to a recent number of the *Engineering Record* in which he discussed various features of the water service of Baltimore in the light of the experience of that city at the time of its recent great fire.

1888 and 1897

The Republican caucus of the town of Cumberland, Rhode Island, nominated for state senator Dr. Alexander Marshall, Jr., '88, and for one of the representatives Wilbur A. Scott, '97.

1890

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Johnson were passengers on the Pullman car Kara which was overturned at the wreck at Junction City, Kansas, September 19. Mr. Johnson was one of those more seriously injured, although his injuries are not considered dangerous. His head came in contact with the broken glass of a window in the car, and he sustained a four inch cut in the left side of the neck, which barely missed the jugular vein.

Professor John Lincoln Alger, until recently principal of the Vermont State Normal School, has been elected principal of Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vermont. Professor Alger graduated from Vermont Academy in 1885. During his course at Brown he took high rank in scholarship, receiving the prizes for excellence in mathematics and natural sciences in his junior year.

Upon completing his college course he assumed charge of the Latin-English department of the Classical High School, Providence. Two years later he returned to Brown University as instructor in mathematics where he remained for three years. From Providence he went to Bennington, Vt., in 1895, as superintendent of schools and principal of the high school. There he remained five years, in 1900 becoming principal of the normal school in Johnson. Under his administration the schools of Bennington were greatly improved.

Prof Alger has been closely allied to all the educational interests of Vermont during the years of his residence there. While in Bennington he was county examiner of teachers. He has been an active member and officer in the Schoolmaster's Club, the State Teachers' Association, the New England Superintendents' Association and the National Education Association.

While a member of the faculty of Brown University, he married Miss Edith Goodyear, a native of Connecticut, and at that time a teacher in the Rhode Island State Normal School. Mrs. Alger is widely known as a writer and speaker.

The institution to which Prof. Alger has been called was established in 1876, and for 30 years has been prominent in the educational life of the State. To-day it numbers among the alumni many of the most influential of younger Vermonters, as well as some who have achieved honor in national affairs. It has sent scores of young men to Brown University, many of whom have located in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and it is regarded as one of the best fitting schools in New England.

William C. Burwell, '85, head of a silversmith establishment on Sabin St., Providence, was recently elected president of the board of trustees of the school. Its first principal was Horace M. Willard, Ph. D., '64, now the head of the Quiney Mansion School, Wollaston, Massachusetts.

Prof. Alger brings to his new position a thorough training, ample executive experience and a wide acquaintance with educational leaders and modern ideas and methods.

1892

Royal Henry Gladding, '92, and Miss Anna Carpenter Spicer were married at the Beneficent Congregational Church, Providence, on the evening of October 18, in the presence of many friends and acquaintances. Among the ushers were William A. Spicer, Jr., brother of the bride, now a senior at Brown, and three classmates of the groom, William R. Dorman of New York, and James C. Collins, Jr., and Frank T. Easton, both of Providence. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Gladding received their friends at the residence of the bride's parents on Broadway.

1893

During the celebration of "Old Home Day" at Foster Centre, Rhode Island, September 15, a poem by Daniel Howard, entitled "The Old Home Coming," was read. Addresses were delivered by Senator N. W. Aldrich, '92 honorary, and by Judge Clarke H. Johnson, '77.

1894

Clayton S. Cooper addressed the Brown Y. M. C. A. at its rally on the first Sunday in October. Mr. Cooper has recently travelled more than 30,000 miles about the continent in the interest of bible study. Through his efforts the bible study enrollment has been nearly doubled in many colleges in the country.

George S. Ellis, who recently gave up his position as superintendent of schools at Roulle, New Jersey, to enter the life insurance business, has been appointed associate manager of the Phenix Mutual.

1895

William H. Millington, the writer of the article on the Philippine schools in the last

number of this magazine, recently returned to Providence after three years experience in the Islands. He left Manila with his family early in June and reached Hoboken August 3. They came by way of the Suez Canal, making many stops at interesting points on their way home.

Edward Perkins Jastram, '95, and Miss Laura Noble Whitney were married October 11, at the home of the bride's parents in Brookline, Massachusetts.

1896

Allen B. Bicknell is teaching in the Wagonah Military Academy, Wagonah, New Jersey.

1897

Herbert C. Miller, '97, and Miss Mary Lovell Fenner were married at the home of the bride in Providence, on Tuesday, June 7, 1904. They will reside at 120 Bridgman Street, Providence.

Professor E. W. Bagster-Collins of Teachers College, Columbia, is the author of *The Teaching of German in Secondary Schools*, published by the Columbia University Press.

George Wilsey Gates is teaching at Woodhaven, Borough of Queens, New York City.

1898

D. F. O'Brien, '98, and Miss Mary Rita Brennan were married in New York, Wednesday, October 12.

Marsden R. Foster is in the employ of the Boston Elevated Railway. He is stationed at Dorchester, Massachusetts.

1899

Charles T. Dewey has been appointed assistant manager of the Boston office of Purdy and Henderson, civil engineers. He has been connected with the New York office of the firm for a number of years, and his promotion is a recognition of merit. His new address is 109 Josephine Avenue, West Somerville, Massachusetts.

James H. Chase is assistant in the English High School of Providence. His address is 101 Adelaide avenue.

George H. Davis has left the ordnance department of the United States Army, and is now machine designer with the General Electric Company, Lynn, Massachusetts.

Edward Everett Thompson has given up his position as teacher of languages in Mitchell's school, Billerica, Massachusetts.

Miss Winifred B. King is teaching in the high school at Arlington, Massachusetts.

Harold F. Miller has left the Dayton Coal and Iron Company of Tennessee and is now connected with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Sales Department, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Rev. M. Joseph Twomey of Danielson, Connecticut, delivered an address in Providence last week.

1899 and 1902

William Mather Cotton, Jr., '99, and Miss Millicent Rawson Lute, '02, were married on the evening of October 18, at the home of the bride's parents, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. One of the ushers was Percy R. Leete, a brother of the bride, now a senior at Brown. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Frank Appleton, '90, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church. Only the families and a few intimate friends were present at the wedding, but the reception which followed was largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Cotton will reside at Fulton, Kentucky, where Mr. Cotton is employed in the engineering department of the Illinois Central Railroad.

1900

Henry J. Hall, for the last two years assistant in psychology at Brown, has accepted the position of principal of the Edgewood grammar school.

Walter A. Briggs and Allan R. Thatcher recently returned from a nine months' tour of Europe.

Ray L. Whitney received the degree of M. D. from Harvard Medical School, last June.

Jesse F. Stinard served for two years as a government teacher in the Philippines. He is now in business with the Cortland Cordum Wheel Company, Cortland, New York.

Vernon Sirvillian Phillips has been since last February pastor of the First Baptist Church at Morengo, Illinois.

1901

Miss Alice Louise Ward is giving lessons in voice culture at 27 Larch Street, Providence.

H. T. Waller, who is studying medicine at Johns Hopkins, is assistant department secretary of the Baltimore Y. M. C. A.

David Connolly Hall, '01, and Miss Katherine Eleanor McBride of Moberly, Missouri, were married at the home of the bride on August 4. Mr. Hall is physical director and professor of pharmacology at the University of Oklahoma.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest P. Carr of North Dartmouth, Massachusetts, August 27, 1904, a son, Ernest Ward.

John P. Gray is studying law at Harvard.

George B. Hayward is studying law in an office at Campello, Massachusetts.

Arthur L. Slocum is a medical student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. His address is 375 Manhattan avenue.

Berton L. Maxfield has just returned from the Philippine Islands, where he has been a teacher in the employ of the government since his graduation. He is temporarily located at Franklin, New Hampshire.

1902

Ruth S. (Allen) Gilmore is taking advanced work at Columbia this year.

William Austin Hill received the degree of A. M., from Harvard University, in June of this year. Mr. Hill also was graduated from the Newton Theological Institute at its recent commencement. On June 29, 1904, Mr. Hill was married to Annie Louise Cranksa (Smith

1902.) He is now settled as pastor of a Baptist church in Arlington, Massachusetts. His address is 13 Marathon Street.

Miss Bertha N. Smith is first assistant teacher in the high school at Burrillville, Rhode Island.

Leon Arthur Drury and Miss Daza Page Mowry, both of the class of 1902, were married on October 12, in the Church of the Redeemer, Providence. The bridesmaids were Miss Sarah R. Mowry, the bride's sister, and Misses Adelaide Esten and Maude E. Clark, both classmates of the bride. The ushers were, H. J. Mowry and E. C. Mowry, '04, brothers of the bride. Ernest S. Bishop, '99, Joseph F. Walmstead, '02, Danforth L. Nash, '03, and Gustavus B. Holt, '04. The best man was William C. Hardy, '02. A reception at the home of the bride's mother followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Drury will reside in Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Miss Miriam Edwina Withee is assistant in the high school at West Boylston, Massachusetts.

Howard J. White, who has been visiting in Providence, has returned to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he will study law with one of the leading law firms of the city.

Louis E. Young is travelling in South America, representing the Nicholson File Company and the American Screw Company.

1903

Arthur F. Brown, secretary of the Buffalo-Arizona Gold Mining Company, spent six weeks in the West during the summer, visiting several of the large mining camps in the vicinity of Prescott, Arizona. According to the *Arizona Journal-Miner* Mr. Brown's life in the West was sufficiently strenuous. He is credited with having killed three rattlesnakes and several centipedes, with having discovered a swarm of bees and brought to camp 25 lbs of wild honey, and with having assisted in getting out of the bottom of a shaft a miner who had been overcome by powder gas.

Tilden H. Stearns is studying law at Harvard and at the same time has charge of the physical work at the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Edith F. Wilcox sailed from San Francisco for Japan, on October 18. She is sent out as a missionary under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Union. She expects to be away for seven years. She is to teach English and the Bible in a girls' school in Yokohama, at which about sixty Japanese girls are studying. The school gives a good general education, besides teaching the principles of Christianity.

A. W. H. Thompson is studying theology in the Cambridge Theological School.

Thomas A. Barry, captain of the Brown football team of two years ago, is coaching the team at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Arthur L. Philbrick has severed his connection with the Providence Journal and is now on the staff of the Boston Herald. His new address is 174 Morrison Avenue, Boston.

