BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

1906 - 1907

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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AN ANCIENT SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY

THE RECENT QUARTERCENTENARY CELEBRATION AT ABERDEEN AS SEEN BY A BROWN PROFESSOR

By Professor Lindsay Todd Damon

ON September 24-28, the University of Aberdeen celebrated its four hundredth year of active teaching and investigation. Aberdeen is not the oldest of the Scotch universities, both St. Andrews and Glasgow antedating it. But its charter dates from 1494, and the foundation of King's College from 1505, and its life, while marred by some periods of depression and one long and dreary feud between the two colleges now constituting the university, has been continuous and illustrious.

In our own times or thereabouts, Aberdeen has had as professors, Bain, Blackie, Minto and James Clerk Maxwell. Among its graduates are "Ossian" Macpherson and David Masson; among its recent chancellors, the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Strathcona; among its rectors, Earl Russell, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Huxley, Mr. W. E. Foster, the Earl of Rosebery, Viscount Goschen and Sir Frederick Treves. However difficult the decennial of an American university celebrated at the end of nine years of work may be, it cannot compete in picturesqueness wi h such a celebration as that at Aberdeen. Nor, owing to our remoteness, can it draw together such a varied and illustrious body of guests as was present in Aberdeen. To sit at dinner looking up towards the venerable chancellor, Lord Strathcona, and a group composed of James Bryce, Andrew Carnegie and Lord Balfour of Burleigh is to evoke a strangely mingled background of the wilds of Hudson's Bay, Scottish history and literature, English politics and literature, and American foundries and foundations. To such sights the delegates in Aberdeen became more or less accustomed, and they became also nearly ready to exclaim with the devout Aberdenian of yore, "Tak awa Aberdeen an the twal mile leemit,—and where are ye?"

The full significance of the four days celebrations can hardly be grasped without a glance at the history of the two institutions—King's and Marischal Colleges—which now make up the university, but which, prior to 1860, were independent and rival bodies. The older King's College owes its inception to William Elphinstone, bishop of Aberdeen and for a few months during the reign of James III. chancellor of Scotland. On February 10, 1494 (new style, 1495), was issued a papal bull, empowering him to found a university in the north of Scotland, where "there are certain localities cut off from the rest of the kingdom by firths and very lofty mountains, where dwell rude and ignorant men, almost uncivilized." In 1505 King's College began the actual work of teaching, with Hector Boece, a native of Dundee and a pupil in Paris

of John Mais (or Major) and Erasmus, as principal. Of the buildings erected about that time there remain to-day the beautiful chapel and the bell-tower surmounted by a granite crown. For nearly ninety years King's gave instruction in theology, canon and civil law, medicine, languages and philosophy without any near rival. By that date either the times had marched ahead of it, or it had shown the unduly conservative tendencies to which universities are prone. At any rate, George, fifth Earl Marischal, a leader among the reformers in northern Scotland, and probably gifted with much of the dourness indicated in his family motto—"They have said. What say they? Let them say."—decided that a new university was needed to counteract the malign influence of King's College, where, he thought, one could not get an "honourable, liberal, and Christian education and training." So in 1593 he put forth a charter founding the "academia, collegium or universitas" now known as Marischal College.

Marischal was in the new city of Aberdeen, King's being in old Aberdeen, about a mile and a half away. From 1593 till 1860 there was constant and sometimes bitter rivalry between the two institutions, so that the numerous proposals for union which came after the flame of theological and social strife to which the younger college owed its birth had died away to mere embers all came to naught until the two universities were fused by a parliamentary commission in 1860.

As to the partition of activities, the commission reported "that the most advantageous, as well as by far the most economical arrangement, with reference to the buildings, was to locate the classes in the faculty of arts, with the exception of the class of natural history, together with the classes in the faculty of divinity, in the building of King's College, and the classes in the faculties of law and medicine, and also the class of natural history, in the buildings of Marischal College." The wheel had indeed come full circle since the days when Marischal College suffered under the imputation of being "an institution for teaching and degree-conferring in arts and theology only." King's College apparently has suffered the penalty inevitably attaching to Toryism in matters academic. On the other hand, it has gained much. Its quiet and beautiful quadrangle in the small town of Old Aberdeen, with its view of the sea and its broad green athletic field is infinitely more favorable to the leisure of purely academic life than the equally beautiful but more sternly utilitarian Marischal College, cabined, cribbed, confined in the Aberdeen back-street misnamed Broad street. The latter place, be it said, has the advantage of proximity to courts and hospitals.

The long feud has apparently died down, except in unduly reminiscential breasts; and with good reason. For no sooner was the union expected than the question of ways and means pressed hard upon the university. Apparently it is not in America only that professors must exist instead of living and universities hint humbly when they should be able to ask proudly and of right. With the general question of the extension of resources I have no concern. Suffice it to say that the buildings of Marischal College were inadequate and hemmed in by rows of small buildings of various sorts, and that from this cramped condition it has been in large measure relieved by generous contributions from many, including Messrs. Charles and Charles W. Mitchell, father and son, and Lord Strathcona. A large number of buildings have been removed, and, at a total cost of about 150,000 pounds, the Marischal College buildings have been renovated and enlarged. There now stretches along Broad street a noble granite building four hundred feet long and six hundred feet deep, in the English perpendicular Gothic style. The architect, Mr. Alexander Marshall Mackenzie, has succeeded in giving to the building an effect of fineness not easy to attain in granite. To the interior quadrangle, which one enters by a supurb pointed archway, there penetrates almost no sound from the busy city streets all about. Even the roars of the populace as they greeted the King on his arrival to open the buildings sounded faint and far. Every American who looks on the imposing quadrangular pile, in which, so far as casual

inspection can show, no inch is wasted and no element of congruity lacking, must regret the wasteful American habit of separate buildings of conflicting and often grotesque construction. In Aberdeen only one thing remains to regret—that in the process of reconstruction the ancient Grayfriars church was demolished, unnecessarily in the opinion of many including, one hears, the architect.

The four days celebrations, occurring four hundred years after the foundation of King's College, and at the moment of completing the new Marischal College, may be said to mean more than the dedication of a new building. To an outsider, at least, they represent the turning of an imposing academic page and the opening of a new account—the formal celebration of an act of union between two venerable institutions with renewed promise of activity and longevity for both. The celebrations began on September 25 with a highly composite service in the university chapel of King's College, in which there participated the Rev. Professor Nichol, the Rev. Principal Inverach, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Right Rev. Dr. Niven. In the afternoon the delegates were received in Strathcona Hall, a vast wooden structure erected by the chancellor for the occasion and seating about 5,000. One after another the delegates, in many-colored gowns, walked in front of the dais on which were seated the many dignitaries, and handed to the venerable chancellor the addresses of congratulation, receiving in turn a shake of the hand. The American address was a brief and witty speech by Professor J. W. White of Pennsylvania.

Some notion of the dignity of the scene may be gathered from a mere catalogue of the nations represented. First came the universities, colleges and learned societies of the United Kingdom, headed by Vice-Chancellor Merry of Oxford; then the representatives of the "British dominions beyond the seas" including Canada, Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India; and finally the "foreign countries" beginning with "America (the United States)" as the programme somewhat curiously calls us, and going on with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan Norway, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland and Syria. In the evening came a torch-light procession by the students, and a banquet given by the lord provost, magistrates and town council. The after-dinner speaking included distinguished and interesting speeches by the chancellor, James Bryce, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Frederick Treves and a very short speech by the prince of Monaco.

The main function of the second day, which included also the students' sports and various receptions, was the conferring of honorary degrees in the Mitchell Chapel at Marischal. 132 degrees were conferred, eighteen in divinity and the rest in law. So wisely had the university chosen among its delegates and guests that to be capped in that company was indeed a signal honor. Perhaps the most popular recipients of degrees, judging by applause, were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Alverstone, Sir F. H. Laking, the architect, Mr. Mackenzie, and Jinso Matsumura, professor of botany at Tokyo. Among other noted personages to receive degrees were: Count d'Alviella, Mr. Bryce, W. Wilfred Campbell, the Canadian poet; Jules Claretie, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Archibald Geikie, Lanciani, Lombroso, the prince of Monaco, Ostwald and Reinach. Marconi and Mr. Carnegie were in the list, but did not appear. The Americans who received degrees were Professor M. A. Anderson of Leland Stanford, F. W. Clarke and Arnold Hague of the geological survey, Professor H. A. Kelley of Johns Hopkins, Professor C. R. Lanman of Harvard, Professor T. R. Lounsbury of Yale and Professor J. W. White of Pennsylvania.

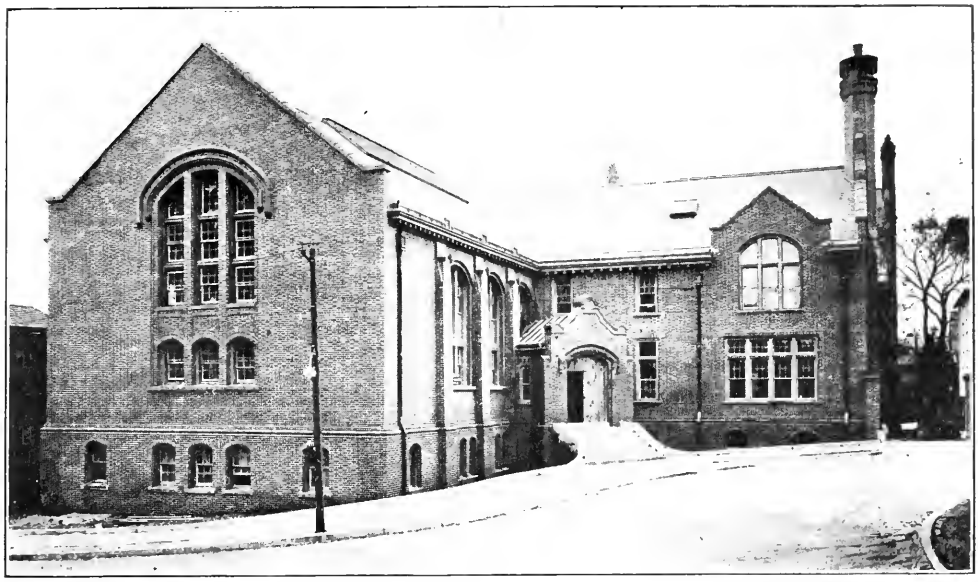
So far as popular local interest went, the third day, on which the king formally opened the buildings and the chancellor gave a banquet to 2,500 persons in Strathcona Hall, was probably the most important. But if it be not ungracious in a foreign guest to repeat what he heard said on every hand by natives, it may be pointed out that the trained public men who spoke after the banquet should have realized the futility of saying more than a word or two in a hall where not one person in fifty could

by any stretch of the imagination be called an auditor. Mr. Carnegie's speech was the model one; regretting that he had left his megaphone at home, he said that he had given "the eloquent speech that he had prepared to the myriad-mouthed press" and took his seat. The fourth day was devoted mainly to the medical visitors, though there was another reception by the university.

Certain stray recollections obtrude themselves. In the midst of a city lavishly decorated to receive the king and queen, one might hear, in front of the guildhall itself, speakers bitterly denouncing the waste of the working man's money on bunting and assailing the whole social and political system of the empire. Yet one could not fail to notice the close connection of town and gown in Aberdeen, and one was impressed anew with the democratic character of the Scotch universities and the high place accorded in Scotland to learning: in America, one has yet to see a city directory which precedes its list of names with a list of the officers and teachers of a university. In matters more purely academic, the American who knew not Aberdeen was slightly surprised to find that the problem of the higher education of women is solved by accepting co-education in its entirety, even to membership in the debating society. He could find a certain grim satisfaction in noting that the struggle over the elective system has not passed Scotland by, and that although Aberdeen has adopted the "group system" familiar in our western universities, the battle still rages. Writes Mr. Walker in the "Hand-book": "In regard to the special subjects—many such candidates for the degree in arts, having no better guide than what they deem to be 'the path of least resistance,' seem to struggle aimlessly, and so to let slip golden opportunities of instruction and improvement." It is interesting also to note that the distinction between brilliant loafers and dull workers is the same in Aberdeen as in America. "Between men who gained prizes by hard work and men who were obviously able," we learn from the University Magazine, "a distinction was made. The former were called grinders, and though they were esteemed, they were not esteemed in the same way as the brilliant." Finally, he who was, as the invitations put it, the guest of the university and the city will not soon forget the eager and agreeable hospitality which was shown, not only by professors, but by those gentlemen who took the delegates into their homes and made them welcome. One and all the delegates would echo, I fancy, Thomas Hardy's tribute to Aberdeen:

I looked; and thought, "She is too gray and cold
To wake the warm enthusiasm of old!"
Till a voice passed: "Behind that granite mien
Lurks the imposing beauty of a Queen."
I looked anew; and saw the radiant form
Of Her who stays in stress, who guides in storm,
On the grave influence of whose eyes sublime
Men count for the stability of the time.

Paris, October 9, 1906.



THE WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM FROM CUSHING STREET

WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM COMPLETED

BEFORE the present month is past, the new gymnasium at the Women's College will be dedicated, and thus a fine new building, which has been sadly needed, will be added to the equipment of that increasingly important department of the university. Last month we presented a photograph of the gymnasium as seen from Pembroke all, looking north. In this issue we give a view of the Cushing street front, looking south.

The gymnasium was made possible through the generosity of Frank A. Sayles, '90, of Pawtucket, who presented $50,000 to Brown University, stipulating that he, with the president of the university, should decide for what purpose it should be used. The needs of the Women's College being brought to Mr. Sayles's attention, he consented to have the fund used for the erection and equipment of a suitable gymnasium on land owned by the college.

The main entrance is on Cushing street, where the highway takes a sweeping curve, and by the gift from the city of a small piece of land here the entrance has been made very attractive with small grass plots on either side and room for several trees.

The gymnasium, which was designed by the late Edward R. Willson of Stone, Carpenter & Wilson, of Providence, is built of red brick with terra-cotta trimmings, the woodwork throughout being of hard pine stained a dark greenish gray, to harmonize with the gray brick of the inside walls of the gymnasium. The architecture is modern English collegiate.

The committee on selection of plans consisted of Stephen O. Metcalf and Stephen O. Edwards, both Brown graduates, Mrs. Robert I. Gammell and Miss Sarah E. Doyle. The same committee was asked to serve as a building committee by the executive committee of the Women's College.

he main entrance leads to a wide hall opening into the gymnasium proper on one side and the recitation rooms and offices on the other. The great hall extends through the building, terminating in a balcony overlooking the cam-

pus between the new building and Pembroke Hall, which will be used by the speakers on ivy day.

The arrangement of dressing rooms and shower baths in the basement is unique. There are two sets of showers, with six in each set, and each row of shower baths has a row of drying rooms on either side, so that the young women can pass from drying room to shower bath and through into the second drying room and thence to the dressing room beyond, leaving the shower and drying room free to the next comer. In this way the showers are in constant use, and any number can be accommodated. There are sixty regular dressing rooms, and opposite are the lavatory and the stairs leading up to the rest room on the floor above.

The main gymnasium apartment occupies the entire east side of the building and is a fine large room, lighted by sets of wide windows along the sides and skylights overhead. The walls are of gray brick and the woodwork is stained a greenish gray to harmonize. The roof is supported on large trusses, on which the apparatus will be hung, and there are groups of lights on these trusses and under the running track.

The track is to be in the balcony, which extends around the hall. There is also room for a bowling alley in the basement, and the physical instructor, Miss Adams, considers both these adjuncts to the gymnasium a very essential part of the equipment, but the funds for them are not yet forthcoming. There is money in hand for the regulation apparatus, however, which will be installed as soon as possible, in order that regular class work may begin. All the apparatus will be placed on runners, except the chest weights, so that it can all be moved aside, leaving the hall clear for dancing or general assemblies.

On the opposite side of the entrance hall is a waiting room, an office for the physical director and the rest room. Beyond is a recitation room. On the floor above is a study room, and there are two recitation rooms with a sliding door, by means of which the two can be converted into a large lecture room.

The gymnasium work is required of freshmen and sophomores and is elective for seniors and juniors, and at present each class has only two hours a week. Miss Adams wishes to construct the work on ideal principles, and maintains that the proper way is to have the girls go into the gymnasium every day. This is not possible yet with the funds at command, as an instructor would be needed all the time.

"Our main contention here," Miss Adams says, "is to give a girl the right standing position, to teach her how to use her lungs and control her nerves rather than to develop muscle. We hope to develop a race of girls who can breathe properly, who can run and not be weary, can walk and not grow faint."

The Swedish method will be used for class work, Miss Adams believing this to be the "finest set-up drill" for women. Games and dancing will also be in order, as the instructor believes play to be as essential to physical training as regular exercise. There is a tennis court on the floor of the gym, and volley ball and basketball are also included in the list of games.

PROFESSOR RANDALL'S NEW GEOMETRY

IN *Engineering Literature: Supplement to Engineering News* appears the following review by Henry S. Jacoby, professor of bridge engineering at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., of Professor Randall's recent book on descriptive geometry.

The publication in this country of seven books upon descriptive geometry during the past three years indicates a widespread interest in the method of teaching this subject in engineering colleges, and also that no substitute for a text-book is considered satisfactory by the majority of teachers.

The 18 chapters of Randall's book include the following groups of topics: Definitions, notations and the representations of point, line of plane, 35 pages; problems relating to the point, line and plane, 38 pages; generation and classification of curves and surfaces, and the representation of surfaces, 48 pages; determination of planes tangent to surfaces, 31 pages; intersection of surfaces and development, 40 pages; isometric and cabinet projection, and pseudo-perspective, 17 pages.

The feature that first attracts attention in examining this work is the generous space devoted to a full explanation of the fundamental principles and methods that are so important to the subsequent progress of the student. The use of numerous illustrations and problems given in this part cannot fail to give clear conceptions at the beginning of the course. Much of the difficulty encountered by students of descriptive geometry is not due primarily to its demands upon the undeveloped imagination but rather to the inadequate treatment of these fundamental elements to be found in most text-books. It is not enough to state a lot of definitions and principles; they must be fixed in mind by means of problems before proceeding to take up the numerous relations of points, lines and planes. For this purpose the student should find these problems in the text-book to aid him in his lesson study. The value of many of the problems given by Randall is enhanced by having he data definitely located.

The second noteworthy feature is the representation of the objects in the third angle in order to conform to the prevailing practice in the meenanical shops. Third-angle projection was previously used in four books, the latest two, those of Moyer and Ferris, being published in 1904. The fact that this method was adopted in three books published in direct succession seems to show a definite tendency.

The notation employed is the older form given by Church, except that the horizontal projection of a point has an accent mark added as a subscript to the lower case letter. It seems that this arrangement must require special care by the student to avoid confusion, since the vertical projections are designated by the addition of an accent or prime. It is to be regretted that the author did not adopt the more natural modern notation introduced by Watson.

The representation of surfaces includes one chapter of 12 pages on warped surfaces, including the hyperbolic paraboloid, the hyperboloid of one nappe, the helicoid, the conoid, and a few general forms. The rest of the contents cover satisfactorily all the examples usually included in the corresponding portions of the larger text-books. The text reveals especial care in its preparation. The statement of a problem is followed by an analysis before giving the details of the construction. A large number of problems to be solved by the student are given throughout the book. The lack of an index should be supplied in a later edition.

Regarding Professor Randall's book and a volume by Charles E. Ferris, the same reviewer says:

Both the books described are excellent examples of book-making, in which the clear and relatively thin paper is as important as the fine presswork. The lettering on the illustrations is in harmony with the text, as italics are used for both capitals and lower-case letters. In their physical make-up and low cost, they are the best books on descriptive geometry yet published.

Elements of Descriptive Geometry by O. E. Randall, Ph. D. Ginn & Co. 209 pp. 193 ill.

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NOVEMBER, 1906

THE DARTMOUTH GAME

Brown's final football contest for the season will take place Saturday afternoon, November 24, at Springfield, Mass., against Dartmouth. We have not beaten the Granite State college for several years on the gridiron, and it is an open question whether we shall be able to do so this year, but our material looks even better than that of Dartmouth, and if we are defeated it will be because the Dartmouth coaching system is superior.

Dartmouth began the season with only three veterans. There were thus eight places to fill with new men and Coach Folsom seems to have had a poorer field to pick from than he had last year. Yet confidence is expressed at Hanover in his ability to develop a strong eleven out of his mediocre material; and it is added that if he were able to concentrate his efforts on one game late in the season, he could probably produce a winning combination. As it is, Brown will undoubtedly find a team at Springfield radically stronger than the eleven that won only a single touchdown from Norwich University at the opening of the season. Last year the Brown record was better, up to a late date, than the Dartmouth record, yet Brown was overwhelmed at Springfield, 24 to 6. What is the reason? Why is it that Dartmouth developed consistently from week to week while Brown did not?

Every Brown graduate who can possibly reach Springfield on the 24th of November should be on hand. Even if Dartmouth wins (and there is no certainty that she will) it will be worth while for the loyal Brunonian clans to foregather and join in the cheers and songs. It makes one young again to see the great stands gay with their rival colors, to hear the bands playing and to unite with grads. and undergrads. in the "long Brown." The Dartmouth game is one of the principal Brown reunions of the year. There were "barrels of fun" at Hampden Park last year before the game, and the first ten minutes, during which Brown swept the enemy down the field like paper, will linger long in the minds of those who watched, cheering and joyful, from the Brown grandstand.

It is interesting to speculate as to what would have happened if Brown had been able to push the ball over the back line on that occasion. The whole Brown play would have been inspirited, of course, and Dartmouth would have been correspondingly discouraged. However, we do not think Brown would have won against the game that Dartmouth presented as soon as her players "got together." For Dartmouth it was the climax of a successful season. Every man was on edge, keen for the work and trained to the minute. Brown

had, in comparison, no endurance, and wilted before the Hanover attack.

So we return to the main point. What is the matter with the Brown system? How did it happen that the team went back at the critical moment? And are we to see this fall a repetition of the phenomenon? We hope not.

P. S. Since the Yale game we are sure not.

A CHANGED SPIRIT

Before this number of the ALUMNI MONTHLY is printed, Brown will have played her annual game with Harvard. Whatever the result we rejoice to hear (October 29) that Coach Robinson predicted a triumph for the brown and white.

The usual practice on the hill has been to enter the matches with the "big four" spiritless or with so little confidence that victory was not anticipated. All that was expected was that Harvard or Yale could be held down. The public—and of course the team—was informed that Brown intended to keep her opponents to two, three or four touchdowns, as the case might be, and sometimes this timid prediction has been varied by the expressed hope that Brown would score "at least once."

It has always seemed as if this advance confession of defeat must have a bad psychological effect on the players. If they hold the enemy for a 0 to 0 score the first half they are surprised half to death—and in the second half the other team proceeds to walk over them. Over-confidence is a bad thing, but at Brown there has been more trouble from under-confidence. There has been too little of the "get there" spirit, the Yale spirit, the Dartmouth spirit, the bulldog spirit, call it what you will.

Therefore we are glad that Coach Robinson prophesied a victory over Harvard.

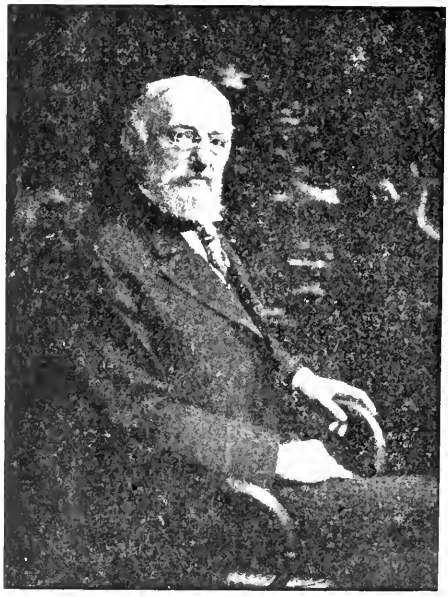
AN ANCIENT UNIVERSITY

There is hardly another word in the English language concerning the definition of which there might be a larger controversy than the word "ancient," which is used to denote the age of the most various objects and institutions from the ruined temples of Egypt to the "ancient" college halls of America—buildings which were erected in the seventeenth or eighteenth century. It is fair to assume, however, that there will be little quarrel with the use of the term to describe the University of Aberdeen, which had its beginnings in 1505 and has lately been celebrating its 400th anniversary.

Brown was fortunate in being represented at the quartercentenary by a member of its faculty, Professor Lindsay Todd Damon of the department of English, who writes his impressions of the event in this number of the ALUMNI MONTHLY. There was gorgeous ceremonial, and a beautiful new structure was dedicated, a college in the English perpendicular Gothic, which seems almost as effective an architectural style for universities as for churches. The Gothic has been said to symbolize and embody aspiration; then why not intellectual as well as religious aspiration? And by the way, just where should we draw the line between these two?

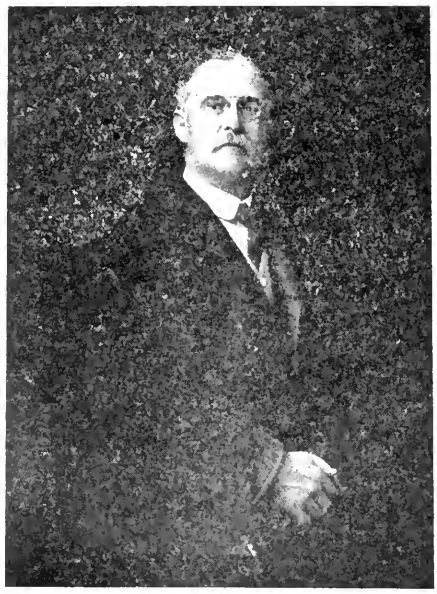
Professor Damon, who sends his article from Paris, being on his sabbatical tour, caught much of the picturesqueness of the celebration and has set it down in an interesting way for our readers. His reference to the tenth anniversary celebration of an American university will cause a smile among those to whom the spectacle of a spick-and-span college wreathing itself with ready-made traditions has always seemed a little humorous.

THE BROWN PORTRAIT GALLERY:



HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS

Mr. Straus, who is soon to become secretary of commerce and labor in President Roosevelt's cabinet, is an honorary alumnus of Brown, '95 LL.D., 1904 Litt D. He has written a capital life of Roger Williams and has a son who bears the name of Roger Williams Straus.



PRESIDENT BENJAMIN I. WHEELER, '75

Head of the University of California. In delivering the commencement address at Stanford University this fall, he took strong ground against the Roosevelt-Carnegie system of "simplified spelling." The address may be found in a recent number of the Outlook, New York.

PROF. HERBERT EUGENE WALTER, Ph. D.

Dr. Walter, A. M., Brown, '93, is the new assistant professor of comparative anatomy. He is the author of several books relating to animal and bird life.

PROF. LYMAN C. NEWELL, '90

Professor Newell was for several years at Lowell, but has lately been made full professor of chemistry at Boston University. He has written several excellent books on chemistry for classroom use.

BRUNONIANS IN THE PUBLIC VIEW

HON. JAMES H. HIGGINS, '98

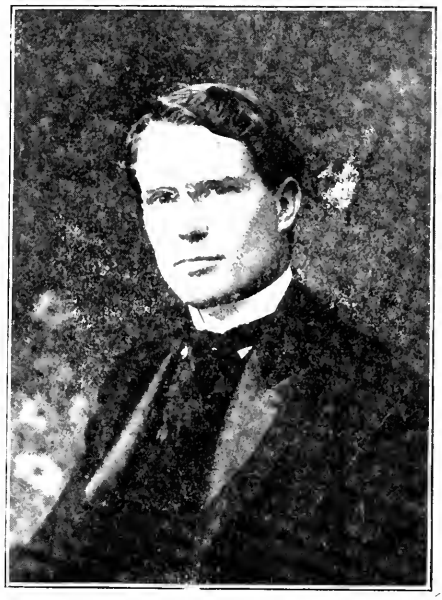
Four times mayor of Pawtucket, and on November 6, 1906, elected governor of Rhode Island on the Democratic ticket by a plurality of 1238. Gov. Higgins is also a member of the Goddard campaign committee, organized to further the senatorial interests of Col. R. H. I. Goddard, '78.

HON. RATHBONE GARDNER, '77

Elected on the Democratic and Lincoln party tickets, Nov. 6, 1906, state senator from the city of Providence. Mr. Gardner is a practising lawyer and prominent in the work of the Episcopal church.

VICTOR A. SCHWARTZ

Captain of the university football team and one of the most resourceful quarterbacks on the American gridiron. He lives in Newark, N. J., and belongs to the Psi Upsilon fraternity.



HENRY BEACH NEEDHAM, '93

Mr. Needham is organizing the "peoples' lobby," to which reference is made elsewhere in this issue of the MONTHLY. He performed an excellent service recently by exposing the evils of athletic professionalism in American colleges.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

WHEN the final figures of registration are printed it will be seen that there is little difference between the total attendance at the university this year and that of a year ago. In the Women's College there will probably be a slight gain, in the graduate department the increase is considerable. The number of undergraduate men shows a falling off of 22, the number of new candidates for a degree being seven less than last year.

Owing to differences in the method of registration it is not fair to compare freshman class with freshman class. "Entering classes" of years gone by have been largely recruited from delinquents who have fallen back from the sopohmore ranks and from sophmores with conditions. The best basis for comparison is the entire body of undergraduate men; in this, as stated, there is a decline of 22.

A gratifying feature of the graduate department is its steady growth from the ranks of Brown alumni and alumnae. Brown men and women are coming back in ever-increasing numbers, after the completion of their regular four years course, to study for a second degree.

Inadequate Recitation Facilities It is coming to be a grave question whether Brown can fittingly accommodate many more students than she has at present without an increase in the recitation room facilities. An officer of the university in conversation with the editor of the ALUMNI MONTHLY said the other day:

"Present conditions are unsanitary. There is no ten-minute period between recitations, and so one class goes into a room as the other is coming out. From 9:20 a. m. to 1:20 p. m. a majority of our recitation rooms are thus in constant use, and there is no chance to ventilate them properly. The air remains stale and flat, even if the doors and windows are momentarily opened."

This is a serious matter. Brown is cramped for recitation facilities, yet we do not want to increase our recitation rooms indefinitely, at least unless there is a sufficient endowment to prevent the new rooms from becoming an additional charge upon the resources of the university. We are sure that the authorities would rejoice at the gift of a new lecture and recitation hall, together with money enough to provide for its upkeep.

More Lecture Rooms Needed A pressing need at Brown is that of more lecture rooms, rooms large enough to seat 200 people each. The larger classes now have to be crowded into Manning Hall almost continuously from early morning, as it is the only available apartment on the campus for this purpose that seats more than 75 persons, with the exception of Professor Barus's lecture room, which has a capacity of 112 and is utilized for classes outside his (the physics) department, although it contains delicate apparatus and mechanism that ought not to be touched except by the teachers and students of physics. The result naturally is that Dr. Barus is put to considerable work and annoyance repairing petty damages from day to day.

Two or three lecture rooms and a number of recitation rooms would make a fine addition to the university's outfit. It may be laid down as a general principle that there ought to be enough class rooms on the campus so that few if any would have to be occupied for two consecutive periods.

Contributions from the Anatomical Laboratory The university is to be congratulated upon the publication of a new volume of Contributions from the Anatomical Laboratory, being volume four of the series. It contains the following papers:

By Professor Mead:
The Problem of Lobster Culture.
Experiments in Lobster Culture at the

Wickford Station of the Rhode Island Commission of Inland Fisheries, 1904.

By Professor Mead and E. W. Barnes:
Observations on the Soft-shell Clam.

By Professor Gorham:
Recent Debts to Biology.
The Bacteriology of Diphtheria.

By M. C. Marsh and Professor Gorham:
The Gas Disease in Fishes.

By M. X. Sullivan:
Synthetic Culture Media and the Biochimistry of Bacterial Pigments.
The Physiology of the Digestive Tract of Elasmobranchs.

By M. T Thompson:
The Metamorphoses of the Hermit Crab.

By P. B. Hadley:
Preliminary Report on the Changes in Form and Color in the Successful Stages of the American Lobster.
Phototaopism in the Larval and Early Adolescent Stages of Homarus Americanus.

By V. E. Emmel:
The Regeneration of Lost Parts in the Lobster.

By C. A. Fuller:
The Distribution of Sewage in the Waters of Narragansett Bay, with Especial Reference to the Contamination or the Oyster Beds.

What Can I Do For Brown? The administrative department of the university, in response to many queries, has prepared the following self-explanatory catechism and answers:

Question: What can I, as an alumnus or a former student of Brown University do to extend the influence of Alma Mater?

Answer: you can

1. Send to the registrar of Brown University the names and addresses of persons, especially those having sons preparing for college, who would be interested in receiving Brown publications. Such publications may be

(a) Annual catalogue.
(b) Book of views,
(c) President's annual report.
(d) Alumni Monthly.
(e) Department circulars, which include
(f) Circulars of the graduate department.

2. See that the publications and pictures of the university are regularly placed in university clubs, public libraries, etc. These may be

(a) Framed pictures for the wall.
(b) Printed views or photographs.
(c) The historical catalogue, the Alumni Monthly, the Brunonian, the Brown Daily Herald.

3. See that students from our best secondary schools visit Brown:

(a) On class day.
(b) At the annual student banquet in the spring.
(c) During junior week.
(d) To witness prize competitions, contests in debate, athletic sports, etc.

4. See that every Brown graduate is invited to be at some Brown alumni reunion during the winter. Four men are enough for a reunion anywhere. A luncheon for four men may accomplish as much as a dinner for one hundred.

5. See that members of the Brown faculty are invited to visit schools and address them, either on graduation day or at academic festivals.

6. See that Brown news is regularly reported in your local papers. The editors will give whatever news you can convince them is demanded. The university will send regular news letters when desired.

7. Attend and promote the reunions of your college class in Providence the day before commencement. No other events do so much for the solidarity of the university as these class meetings.

8. Get all alumni in your region back to commencement. Remind them of the reduced rates now obtained, of the new buildings to be seen on the campus, of the inspiration derived from a return to College Hill.

9. Send to the president the names of any persons who though not graduates may be legitimately interested in the type of education furnished by Brown and who may aid us by

(a) Service on visiting committees.
(b) Lectures delivered at the university.
(c) Sending sons to college.
(d) Financial contribution.

10. Subscribe or renew your subscriptions to the ALUMNI MONTHLY, the one organ of communication among the graduates of the university.

Extension Teaching After a pause of some years the university again offers extension courses, but on a new plan. It has provided four evenings of ten lectures each, to be given in Manning Hall, from November to January. It is expected that a second group of courses will be offered in the latter half of the academic year. The courses were designed with especial reference to the needs of teachers, but registration is open to all.

Those who desire may take examination on the work, and those who pass will receive certificates.

While the courses offered are not identical with the regular courses given in the university, they are equivalent in the general character and the amount of work required, and certificates will be accepted by the university as counting towards a degree. The fee for each course is three dollars, with an additional fee of one dollar for the examination.

In English Professor Crosby lectures on the Victorian poets, presenting a detailed study of Tennyson, Browning, Arnold, Clough, Rossetti, Morris and Swinburne. The lectures deal with the general history of the period, with special attention to the influence of science and democracy; and to the careful consideration of the early poems of Tennyson and Browning.

In French Professor Langdon lectures on the drama in connection with the work of Corneille. The special aim of the lectures is to study the origin of the so-called classical tragedy of France in the light of its models, the tragedies of Greece and Rome, and by contrast with the Shakespearean plays. Incidentally Corneille's best work is studied for its own sake and with reference to the stage and the general social and literary life of his times.

In German, Professor von Klenze lectures on Goethe's "Faust" as an exponent of his life, presenting the origin of the Faust-legend in the sixteenth century, (Faust the magician); the rise of science in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the influence of the Faust-legend; Lessing's conception of the Faust-story, (Faust the philosopher); The "storm and stress period;" young Goethe's conception of the Faust-story; the original form of Goethe's Faust; Goethe's period of classical sympathies and consequent neglect of "Faust;" Goethe's friendship with Schiller, and its influence on "Faust;" the first part of "Faust" (1808); Goethe's scientific and sociological studies and the second part of "Faust."

In history Professor MacDonald lectures on the beginnings of English colonization in America, giving an account of the establishment of the several continental colonies founded in the seventeenth century, with an outline of their history during that period. The connection between colonization and political and social events in England, the provisions and characteristics of the colonial charters, and the personal influence of early colonial leaders are among the topics specially considered.

The attendance is highly gratifying, the registration for the English course being nearly 300.

Brown Men Will Govern Three States

Early in January there will be three Brown graduates in gubernatorial office: Governor Higgins '98, of Rhode Island, Governor Hughes, '81, of New York, and Governor Stokes, '83, of New Jersey.

Can any other American college make a similar showing?

Another Scholarship for Brown

The sum of five thousand dollars has been given anonymously for the establishment of a scholarship at Brown, the unannounced donor stipulating that the income shall be used to assist some student who may be in need of help.

More About Brown Architecture

The MONTHLY believes that no good purpose can be served by the stifling of sincere and intelligent criticism, and that many good purposes may be served by allowing it considerable, if not free, play. An alumnus of the class of 1875 writes:

"I am glad the editors did not respond meekly to the critic of the editorial about the recent architecture of Brown. I think the last two editorials upon the subject are correct in their position. An observer, now, sensitive to effects, cannot but feel that there is an architectural desire not gratified by the buildings on every hand. I particularly refer to the lack of any building which aspires. There is a sameness in general style. The exception to this rule, the clock tower I regard as an excrescence, utterly out of place in the scheme."

Individual opinions as to recent architecture at the university will differ, but we believe there is a widely held sentiment that it is not, by and large, as good as it ought to be.

A SENDOFF FOR THE ELEVEN

THE ATHLETIC CALENDAR

FOOTBALL overshadows every other athletic interest at present at Brown. The season opened well, but a sharp snag was struck on October 20, at Philadelphia, when Pennsylvania inflicted the first defeat of the year on the brown and white. It had been thought that the result would be closer than it turned out to be. Penn, having been beaten by Swarthmore a week before, took a decided brace.

The later record of the team, however, has more than compensated for the Penn. game.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

Following is a table showing the results of many of the football matches of the present season up to the time of the MONTHLY'S going to press:

BROWN

12—N. Hampshire	0
17—Wesleyan	0
17—Amherst Ag	0
0—Pennsylvania	14
26—Norwich	4
5—Harvard	9
0—Yale	5
77	32

DARTMOUTH

6—Norwich	0
8—Vermont	0
16—Holy Cross	0
4—Maine	0
26—Amherst Ag	0
0—Williams	0
0—Princeton	42
4—Amherst	0
64	42

HARVARD

7—Williams	0
10—Bowdoin	0
17—Maine	0
27—Bates	0
21—Amherst Ag	6
44—Springf'd T.S.	0
5—West Point	0
9—Brown	5
5—Carlisle	0
145	11

YALE

21—Wesleyan	0
51—Syracuse	0
12—Springf'd T.S.	0
17—Holy Cross	0
10—Penn. State	0
12—Amherst	0
10—West Point	6
5—Brown	0
138	6

PRINCETON

24—Villa Nova	0
22—Stevens	0
6—Wash & Jeff	0
52—Lehigh	0
5—Annapolis	0
32—Bucknell	4
14—Cornell	5
42—Dartmouth	0
8—West Point	0
205	9

PENNSYLVANIA

32—Lehigh	6
6—Gettysburg	6
11—N Carolina	0
47—F. & Marshall	6
0—Swarthmore	4
31—Medico-Chi	0
14—Brown	0
6—Carlisle Ind	24
0—Lafayette	0
147	46

MICHIGAN

28—Case	0
6—Ohio State	0
28—Illinois	9
10—Vanderbilt	4
72	13

WEST POINT

12—Tufts	0
24—Trinity	0
0—Colgate	0
17—Williams	0
0—Harvard	5
6—Yale	10
0—Princeton	8
59	23

WILLIAMS

0—Harvard	7
5—Amherst Ag	0
15—Middlebury	0
0—West Point	17
0—Dartmouth	0
23—Colgate	9
18—Wesleyan	11
61	44

SWARTHMORE

65—Washington	0
4—Villa Nova	0
4—Pennsylvania	0
17—G. Washin'ton	0
19—Gettysburg	4
26—Johns Hopkins	0
4—Annapolis	5
139	9

WESLEYAN

0—Yale	21
0—Brown	17
0—Bowdoin	0
6—Tufts	12
22—Vermont	8
5—Springfield TS	0
11—Williams	18
44	76

LAFAYETTE

34—Wyoming	0
33—Ursinus	0
84—Medico-Chi	0
28—N. Carolina	6
17—Colgate	6
14—Wash. & Jeff	6
0—Pennsylvania	0
160	18

CORNELL

0—Colgate	0
21—Hamilton	0
25—Oberlin	5
23—Niagara	5
24—Bucknell	6
72—Bowdoin	0
5—Princeton	14
23—W. U. of Penn.	0
16—Holy Cross	5
209	36

ANNAPOLIS

0—Dickinson	0
12—Maryland Ag.	0
0—Princeton	5
28—St. John's	0
12—Lehigh	0
34—West. Md.	0
0—Bucknell	0
0—Penn. State	5
5—Swarthmore	4
91	14

CARL'LE INDIANS

6—Villa Nova	0
82—Albright	0
48—Susquehanna	0
0—Penn. State	4
22—W. U. of Penn.	0
24—Pennsylvania	6
9—Syracuse	4
0—Harvard	5
191	19

The line-up and summary:

PENNSYLVANIA	BROWN
Levene, l. e	l. e., Pryor
Draper, Gaston, l. t	l. t., Kirley
Gallagher, l. g	l. g., Hazard
Hollenbach, c	c., Steere
Ziegler, r. g	r. g., Ayler
Lavery, r. t	r. t., Westervelt, McPhee
Scarlett, r. e	r. e., Dennie
Shelbe, qb	qb., Schwartz
Folwell, l. hb	l. hb., Mayhew
Greene, r. hb	r. hb., Curtis, Pearsall
Longwell, fb	fb., McDonald

Touchdowns—Hollenbach, Folwell. Goal from placement—Greene. Referee—W. H. Corbin, Yale. Umpire—A. C. Whiting, Cornell. Head linesman—Adams, Haverford. Time of halves—25 minutes.

BROWN 0, PENNSYLVANIA 14

Under the worst conditions that have obtained on Franklin Field since Thanksgiving Day, 1896, Pennsylvania met Brown, Saturday, October 20, and won by a score of 14 to 0. Pennsylvania made a touchdown in each half and a goal from placement in the first half. The field was in very bad condition from hard rains, and where the mud was not ankle deep there were pools of water. Despite adverse conditions, both teams played good football of its kind. It was impossible to gain ground either through the line or around the ends, and only once did Pennsylvania show any offensive strength. This was in the second half. After an exchange of punts Brown fumbled the ball on her own 25-yard line, Pennsylvania getting it. The Quakers then massed their attacks on Brown's tackles, and line rushes by Folwell, Longwell and Greene finally resulted in a touchdown, Folwell making the score.

Penn's first touchdown was made five minutes after the start of the game. Neither side could advance the ball and consequently a punting duel ensued. In every exchange of kicking Greene gained on McDonald. Finally, with the ball on Brown's five yard line, Hollenbach broke through, blocked the kick and fell on the ball for a touchdown. Neither side had an opportunity to score after this until near the end of the first half, when Penn got the ball on Brown's 20-yard line, and, after failing to gain twice, Greene kicked a pretty goal from placement

Pennsylvania made desperate attempts to roll up a big tally in the second half, only to fall down when within striking distance. The ball passed up and down the field for 10 minutes, until Pennsylvania got possession in midfield. Greene sent a long punt to Mayhew and a few moments later the Brown left halfback fumbled, Hollenbach getting the ball. Folwell and Greene took turns at battering the line until they had reached the two-yard mark, and Folwell went across for a touchdown, Hollenbach again missing the goal.

Many brilliant plays were made after this, although neither side was able to make any score.

BROWN 26, NORWICH 4

Norwich University (Vt.) sent a creditable eleven to Providence, Saturday, October 27, but Brown easily won, with a team composed in part of substitutes, 26 to 4. The day was fine and warm, making the spectators comfortable, but increasing the discomfort of the players. The main grandstand was occupied by several hundred people.

The visitors were somewhat compensated for their fine efforts against a much superior team by a clever place kick from the 35-yard line by Capt. Huntley late in the second half. With the exception of these few minutes of play, when Norwich was able to get within striking distance, Brown clearly outclassed the Vermonters.

The Brown defence was of the stonewall variety in nearly every position Norwich made her distance only once, and that through the centre of Brown's line. This part of the defence was the only point where a yard could be gained. The ends were invincible, and the secondary defence was hardly needed. The 'varsity was without the services of Pryor and Westervelt, both of whom were temporarily out of the game because of injuries received in the Pennsylvania match. Despite these losses the eleven did not weaken for an instant. The line charged low and hard, while the tackling as a whole, was satisfactory. Brown did not extend herself, being satisfied with an average score, the coaches believing that more benefit could be obtained in practicing the new plays than in trying for sure touchdowns by line bucking

Capt. Schwartz on several occasions could have scored touchdowns if he had not tried forward passes or the on-side kick. A number of punts were made on the first down.

A fine feature of Brown's play was the success of the forward pass. Especially was this noticeable in the first half. Twice Schwartz and Curtis turned the trick for gains of 20 and 25 yards and once Mayhew figured in the stratagem. In the second half the Norwich players were not fooled so easily and it was worked successfully but once.

Another department of Brown's game which showed improvement was the kicking. McDonald had two trials for field goals, one of

which he made. The other was at a bad angle and was only missed by a small margin. His successful kick was from the 25-yard line.

The line-up and summary:

BROWN	NORWICH
Dennie, r. e.	l. e., Howe, Wight
Hazard, r. t.	l. t, Binkerhoff
Ayler, r. g.	l. g., Wilder
Steere, c.	c., Campbell
McPhee, Grinnell, l. g.	r. g., Davis, Cassidy
Kirley, l. t.	r. t., Huntley
Swain, l. e	r. e, Reid
Schwartz, qb	qb., Carswell
Mayhew, Tinkham, r. hb.	l. hb, Barber
Curtis, Pearsall, l. hb	r. hb., Stitt
McDonald, fb	fb., Maynard

Touchdowns—Curtis, McDonald 3. Goals from touchdowns—Dennie 2. Place kicks—McDonald, Huntley. Referee Brayton of Dorchester H. S. Umpire—Hunt of Brown Head linesman—Metcalf of Brown. Time of halves—20 minutes.

BROWN 5, HARVARD 9.

Brown outplayed Harvard at Cambridge, November 3, except during the first 10 minutes. During the game the Providence players made first down 16 times to 10 times for their opponents If the "luck" had been Brown's instead of Harvard's, or mere y even, Brown would have won. These are simple statements of fact We have no grievance, however, except that one Harvard player smashed his fist full into the face of a Brown man. Fortunately his rowdy performance was seen by the officials and he was put out of the game.

Over 17,000 spectators were present in the stadium to witness the match. The summary and score:

HARVARD	BROWN
Kennard, l. e.	r. e., Swain Dennie
Osborne, l. t.	r. t., Hazard
Burr, l. g.	r. g., Ayler
Fraser, c.	c., Steere
Kersberg, r. g.	l. g., Westervelt
Inches, Warren, r. t.	l. t., Kirley
MacDonald, Starr, r. e.	l. e., Pryor
Newhall, qb.	qb., Schwartz
Mason, l. hb.	r hb., Curtis
Lockwood, r. hb.	l hb., Mayhew
Wendell, Gray, fb.	fb., McDonald

Touchdowns—Wendell, Curtis. Goal from placement--Burr. Referee--Pendleton of Bowdoin. Umpires--Edwards of Princeton and Burleigh of Exeter. Time of halves--25 minutes.

BROWN 0, YALE 5

Every Brown man who saw his team hold Yale to a single touchdown on Yale Field, Saturday, Nov. 10, must have felt a thrill of pride. The Brown players gave no sign of the traditional nervousness in the face of the famous blue eleven, but went at their work as if they were up against a team from which they were sure to win. And how they ploughed through Eli's line! the editor of the ALUMNI MONTHLY, sitting in the midst of a Yale throng, never saw anything like it. Think of it, men of Brown, Brown's gains in the first half were 150 yards to 20 yards for Yale. And when, after a long run by Veeder of Yale, the ball was brought to Brown's 2-yard line, Brown held like a stone wall and Yale's bucking was of no effect. That was a glorious performance by our sturdy team

It was a blue crowd in more than one sense that saw the first half close 0 to 0. Yale had been outplayed everywhere, and could not withstand Brown's versatile and mysterious attack. In the second half the New Haven team showed better form for about 10 minutes and by two long runs scored a touchdown, Brown failing to score through her inability to match Veeder's long punts. We are weak in the kicking department Elsewise we have a better team than either Harvard or Yale. Our line is stubborn and in this Yale game the backfield, Curtis, Mayhew, Schwartz and McDonald, played beautifully together. The team as a whole ran like clockwork and although defeated showed itself a first class, excellently balanced machine

Oh for a little better kicking! The team would rush the ball far into Yale territory time and again, only to fail at the last moment and find Veeder's kick carrying it back close to the Brown goal. Then, lacking an adequate Brown kicker, Schwartz would begin the old hammering and round-the-end process, only to experience a repetition of the old discouragement. Dennie, Brown's best punter, did not play, as his knee was injured in the Harvard game.

Anyway, it was a glorious defeat and shows that Brown is in the first class of football teams this year. Attendance estimated by various papers at from 5,000 to 8,000. The score:

BROWN	YALE
Pryor, l. e	r. e., Alcott
Kirley, l. t	r. t., Bigelow
Westervelt, l. g	r. g., Erwin
Conklin, c	c., Hockenburger
Ayler, r. g	l. g, Brides
Hazard, r. t	l. t., Paige
Elrod, r. e	l. e. Forbes
Schwartz, qb	qb., Dines, Jones
Mayhew l. hb	r hb, Knox
Curtis, r. hb	l hb,, Veeder
McDonald, fb	fb., Werneken, Morse

Touchdown---Morse. Referee---Dr Carl A. Williams of Pennsylvania. Umpire---Godcharles of Lafayette. Head Linesman---Dr. Hammond of Yale. Time of halves---25 minutes.

GAMES TO COME

Saturday, Nov. 17—Vermont at Providence.
Saturday, Nov. 24—Dartmouth at Springfield.

FACULTY CAN HELP

If the faculty wishes to co-operate with the football team it can do so by arranging the hours for the engineering courses a little differently. Many of the football men are taking these courses, which require their attendance from 3:20 to 5:20 on several

afternoons of the week, just the hours when the practice at Andrews Field must be held. Study comes first, of course, but is it not possible for the authorities to aid Coach Robinson in this respect? During the fortnight before the Yale game he was able to have only two or three scrimmages because so many men had afternoon recitations. There ought to be possible a reasonable and satisfactory arrangement among all concerned for a few weeks in the fall without any scholastic sacrifice whatever.

FALL FIELD GAMES

The sophomores won the annual inter-class track meet at Andrews Field, October 24, with a score of 56 points, the juniors being second in a close race, with a total of 52. The class of 1910 was a bad third, with 10 points, while the seniors had only eight points The individual honors were easily netted by Mayhew, '09, with 26 points, the versatile athlete winning a handsome silver cup by his star work. The summary:

100-yard dash. Won by Mayhew, '09; Prout, '09, second; Honis, '08, third. Time 10 2-5s.

220-yard dash. Won by Honis; Dennie, '09, second; Case, '08, third. Time 24½s.

440-yard dash. Won by Prout; Case, second; Mayhew, third. Time 1m. 3 1-5s.

880-yard run. Won by Ladd, '08; Hunt, '08, second; Greene, '10, third. Time 2m. 20½s.

One mile run. Won by Ladd; Gallop, '07, second; Greene, third. Time 4m. 59½s.

Two-mile run. Won by Gallop; Ladd, second; Burgess, '09, third. Time 11m. 24s.

120-yard hurdle. Won by Mayhew; Abercrombie, '10, second; Prout, third. Time 17s.

220-yard hurdle. Won by Mayhew; Abercrombie, '10, second; McDonald, '08, third. Time 28 1-5s.

High jump. Won by Sturdy, '08; Huxford, '09, and Mayhew, tied for second. Height 5 feet 3 inches.

Broad jump. Won by Mayhew; Dennie, second; Prout, third. Distance 20 feet 3¼ inches.

Pole vault. Won by Huxford; Mayhew, second; Burr, third. Height 9 feet.

Throwing the hammer. Won by Hazard, '08; Kiley, '09, second; Ehmke, '09, third. Distance 100 feet 10 inches.

Throwing the discus. Won by Ehmke; Kiley, second; Sidler, '10, third. Distance 99 feet 2 inches.

Putting the shot. Won by Ehmke; Mc Donald, '08, second; Hazard, '08, third. Distance 34 feet 7 inches.

BROWN-DARTMOUTH RECORD

Brown has won five football games from Dartmouth and Dartmouth has won five from Brown. In 1896 the score was tied and in 1897 there was no game. The record:

Year.	Winner.		Loser.	
1894	Brown	20	Dartmouth	4
1895	Brown	10	Dartmouth	5
1898	Brown	12	Dartmouth	0
1899	Brown	16	Dartmouth	5
1900	Brown	17	Dartmouth	5
1901	Dartmouth	22	Brown	0
1902	Dartmouth	12	Brown	6
1903	Dartmouth	62	Brown	0
1904	Dartmouth	12	Brown	5
1905	Dartmouth	24	Brown	6

1896 Tie: 10–10.
1897 No game.

TICKETS FOR DARTMOUTH GAME

J. Frank Drake of Springfield, Mass., is again in charge of the Hampden Park arrangements for the Brown-Dartmouth game Nov. 24. Inquiries addressed to him concerning tickets and prices will bring a prompt reply Presumably the cost of a seat, including admission, will be $1.50. A special train will be run from Providence.

OBITUARIES

STEPHEN ALDRICH COOKE, A. M. 1861

Stephen Aldrich Cooke of the class of 1861 died at his home in Providence, on October 4, 1906, at the age of 66 years, 9 months and 5 days. He was the son of Stephen Aldrich and Lydia Hines Cooke and was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, December 29, 1839. He was educated in the public schools of Providence, preparing for college at the Classical High School. Entering Brown University in the autumn of 1857 he was graduated in 1861 with the degree of master of arts. After leaving college he entered upon the study of law and for one year from 1862 to 1863 was a student at the Harvard Law School. After leaving Harvard he went west and was admitted to the Misiouri bar; the following year, 1864, however, he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar and settled in Providence, where he had since continued to practise law.

From 1888 up to the time of his death he was associated in the practice of law with Louis L. Angell under the firm name of Cooke and Angell.

Mr. Cooke held many positions of honor. He served as justice of the Providence court of magistrates for several years; as a repressentative to the Rhode Island general assembly three years, 1871-74; as a member of the state senate for two years, 1885, 1886; as assistant city solicitor for the City of Providence from 1874 to 1886; as justice of the district court of the sixth judicial district of Rhode Island from 1888 to 1895; as a member of the Providence common council five years, from 1897 to 1901 inclusive; and as a member of the board of aldermen from 1902 until his death.

On April 8, 1868, he married Miss Mary Louise Barstow, daughter of Amos D. Barstow of Providence. Mrs. Cooke and three daugh-

ters, Louise E. wife of Wallace R. Chandler, Alice E., wife of Charles D. Owen, Jr., and Mary B., wife of William P. Comstock, survive him. Their only son, Arthur Barstow Aldrich of the class of '91, was drowned at Tolland, Conn., July 12, 1889, at the close of his sophomore year.

RATCLIFFE HICKS, 1864

Ratcliffe Hicks of the class of 1864 and the donor to the university of the Hicks Prize, died at Interlaken, Switzerland, September 19, 1906, at the age of 62 years, 11 months and 16 days. He was the son of Charles R. and Maria A. (Stearns) Hicks and was born in Tolland, Conn., Oct. 3, 1843. He prepared for college at Monson Academy and at Williston Seminary and in the autumn of 1860 entered Brown University, graduating in 1864 with the degree of A. B. After leaving college he at once entered upon the study of law in Hartford, Conn., and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. He settled in Meriden, Conn., where he continued to practice until 1879, when he opened an office in Hartford. Three years later, 1882, he went to New York, where he had remained ever since. While practising in Meriden Mr. Hicks served as city attorney for a period of five years, from 1869 to 1874; and as attorney for New Haven county from 1873 to 1876. He also served three terms in the Connecticut house of representatives, once in 1866 and again from 1893 to 1895.

The year after he settled in New York Mr. Hicks was elected president of the Canfield Rubber Company located at Bridgeport, Conn., and later he became president of the Hicks Realty Company. He was a most successful manager and acquired a large fortune.

Of late years while making his home at Lakewood, N. J. Mr. Hicks had travelled widely and in his "Southern California" and "Observations" (European) he wrote of his impressions. His public speeches and addresses have also been collected and published under the title "Compilation of Public Addresses by Ratcliffe Hicks."

On December 15 1879, he married Miss Lizzie C. Canfield, who died several years ago in Paris. Their only child, Miss Elizabeth Hicks, survives him.

The funeral of Mr. Hicks occurred at his childhood home in Tolland, Conn., on October 9, 1906.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

The Alumni

1858

At the last session of the Rhode Island general assembly there were 17 Democrats in of a total of 111 members of both branches. This year 43 Democrats have been elected, all of whom are pledged to the support of Colonel Robert H. I Goddard, '58, of Providence, Democratic and Lincoln party candidate for United States senator. Fifty-six are necessary for a choice and the Republicans have 68 but it is expected that on the first ballot, at least, these will be divided between Colonel Samuel P. Colt, Senator George P. Wetmore and Governor George H. Utter.

The question is whether the Wetmore Republicans, if they find it impossible to reelect their favorite, will turn to Colonel Colt, the leading Republican candidate, or to Colonel Goddard, who is an independent Republican in national affairs and a strong supporter of President Roosevelt.

1861

Concerning "Gettysburg and Lincoln", by Major Henry S. Burrage, and recently published by George P. Putnam Sons, the Army and Navy Journal says: "Still another and more pretentious work in which Lincoln looms in gigantic stature is 'Gettysburg and Lincoln' by Henry Sweetser Burrage, brevet major U. S. Vols., who devotes the first part of his volume to an elaborate study of the battle of Gettysburg, the second to a carefully prepared history of the origin consecration and maintenance of the national cemetery at Gettysburg, and the third to the work of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and the National Park Commission. Major Burrage, himself a veteran of the civil war, assembles in this volume an excellent account of the great battle, together with valuable tactical maps, the Lincoln address and the records of the park and the cemetery. As a reference book, as well as a soldierly study of the momentous conflict which it concerns, the work is of large and lasting value."

1873

On November 1, Walter F. Brown of Venice sailed on the Princess Irene for this country.

1874

At the recent election Representative D. L. D Granger was returned to congress from Rhode Island.

1875

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California delivered the commencement address at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal., this fall, taking in it strong ground against "simplified spelling." In a recent letter to the MONTHLY he speaks of his warm and constant interest in everything pertaining to Brown.

1876

Judge C. F. Parkhurst has been elected a vice-president of the University Club of Providence.

1877

The address of George Washington Milford is changed from 450 N street to 471 Florida avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CLASS OF 1881

Reunion at Squantum, June 19, 1906

FOURTH ROW—Swain, McKeever, Corthell, Gladding
THIRD ROW—T. G. Hazard, Sheldon, Chase, Taylor, Mumford, F. R. Hazard, Adams, Hughes, Jewett.
SECOND ROW—Gifford, artwright, Connell, Wilson, Pendleton, Phillips, Thurston, Hayes, Cornell, Barker.
FIRST ROW—Towne, Gifford, Denfeld, Hood, Rose, Bean.

The address of Frank A. Spence is changed to 91 Riverside street, Lowell, Mass.

At the recent election in Providence, Rathbone Gardner was elected state senator by a plurality of 3183. Mr. Gardner represented the Lincoln Party and was endorsed by the Democratic Party.

1878

At the recent meeting of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, Isaac G. Winslow, '78, was elected president. Mr. Winslow has been principal of the Thayer street grammar school, Providence, since 1899, and is the author of a number of school text-books.

1881

Dr. W. Fred Williams was elected, Nov. 6, state senator from Bristol, R. I.

Hon. Charles E. Hughes was elected governor of New York on the Republican ticket, Nov. 6, defeating William Randolph Hearst by a plurality of about 61,000. Mr. Hughes was the only successful candidate on the Republican ticket. During his canvass he developed a great capacity for logical and convincing oratory, convincing his hearers with his earnestness and candor He now looms large among the presidential possibilites of his party.

1887

John Henshaw has been elected a vice-president of the University Club of Providence.

At the recent election in Providence, Theodore F. Green, candidate of the Lincoln and Democratic parties was elected a representative to the Rhode Island general assembly.

1889

The ALUMNI MONTHLY is forced to make a correction in its note about Appleton P. Williams's nomination for state senator in Massachusetts. He ought to have been nominated, but he wasn't. The fact appears to be that Mr. Williams turned his energies to the support of one of his friends and neighbors, and, as is usual with his enterprises, he succeeded. The MONTHLY craves his indulgence for its error and hopes that future events will show that the announcement of his nomination was not absolutely incorrect but merely premature.

The address of P. D. S. Slocum, Esq., is Box 315, Santa Barbara, Cal.

1890

Colonel George H. Webb presided at the annual dinner and rally of the Young Men's Republican Club of Providence at Infantry Hall, October 30.

Stephen Grant Goldthwaite, editor and publisher of the *Boone News*, a daily and weekly paper published in Boone, Iowa, has recently secured the control of the *Republican*. The papers have been merged into one under the name of the *News-Republican*. This consolidation of the two papers published in Boone, will give Mr. Goldthwaite an enlarged field and will enable him to greatly improve his paper, already a most successful one.

Mr. Goldthwaite has been engaged in newspaper work ever since leaving college From 1890-92, he was editor of the *Boone Daily News;* from 1892-96, editor of the *Boone County Republican;* from 1897-99, with the *Dry Goods Reporter*, published at Chicago, Ill.; and since 1890, proprietor and editor of the *Boone Daily News*.

1891

On the 17th of April, 1906, at a concert given under the auspices of the People's Concert Association of Indianapolis, Indiana, the Theodore Thomas Orchestra played a Concert Overture in E Minor, written by Edward Bailey Birge of the class of 1891. The overture received high praise, and the fact that the Thomas Orchestra considered it worthy of a place on the program between Tschaikowsky and Wagner was a compliment in itself.

Since his graduation in 1891 Mr. Birge has devoted himself to the teaching and study of music. From 1891 to 1899 he had charge of the music at Easthampton, Mass.; and later at the normal schools of New Haven and New Britain, Conn. In 1901 he accepted the position of supervisor of music in the public schools of Indianapolis—a position which he still holds. In 1904 he received the degree of bachelor of music from Yale University. Mr. Birge is the editor of the *Silver Song Series, No. 7.*

Albert Morton Lythgoe, who entered Brown with the class of 1891 but finished his course at Harvard, has been appointed curator of the new department of Egyptian art at the Metropolitan Museum in New York. Mr. Lythgoe's address in the Historical Catologue is 34 Almy street, Providence. He has been curator of the Egyptian art department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

1893

J. D. E. Jones of Providence reached the semi-finals in the national tennis tournament at Newport in August. Later he was beaten for the championship of Rhode Island, which he won in 1905, by R. N. Dana of Pawtucket.

Henry Beach Needham, whose picture is printed in this issue of the MONTHLY, is the head and front of a movement for a "people's lobby" at Washington. He says:

"With the aid of competent legal counsel, the people's lobby will examine all public bills and resolutions introduced in congress; report thereon; forward such reports to the committees of congress, and give the same publicity through the press.

"It will follow the work of the committees of the senate and house of representatives; scrutinize all amendments; fix the responsibility for changes made in bills, for delay in considering and failure in reporting proper measures, and for the favorable reporting of questionable measures. It will follow the course of all bills after their emergence from committee, fixing the responsibility for delay in considering popular measures, or for the defeat of the same, and also fixing responsibility for the advancing of vicious measures, or for their enactment into law. It will keep a record of official acts of every senator and representative in such available form as to be of immediate service to newspaper correspondents and magazine writers, and to the people of any state or of any congressional district."

There are evidently large possibilities in the scheme. Mr. Needham has already secured the co-operation of many well-known men as members of the governing committee, including President B. I. Wheeler, '75, and Senator Everett Colby, '97.

1894

Livingston Ham has been re-elected secretary of the University Club of Providence.

Louis A. Waterman, candidate of the Lincoln and Democratic parties, has been elected a representative to the Rhode Island general assembly.

1896

Henry L. Smith has left the General Electric Company at Schenectady and is now engineer of the supply department of the Stanley General Electric Company at Pittsfield, Mass. His address is Grove Inn, Pittsfield.

The address delivered at the Baptist state convention at Evansville, Wis., on October 11, 1906, by Rev. Richard M. Vaughan, has recently been printed in pamphlet form. It is entitled The correlation of Christian forces.

1898

Hon. James H. Higgins, four times mayor of Pawtucket, was elected governor of Rhode Island on the Democratic ticket, Nov. 6, receiving 33,102 votes to 31,864 for Governor George H. Utter, (Amherst, '77). Governor Higgins is a practising lawyer at Pawtucket and unmarried. During the campaign just closed he made a deep impression on the public as an eloquent and forcible orator He made "boss rule" the one main issue of his canvass and compelled his opponent to take a similar though less vehement stand. Mr. Higgins is only 30 years old.

George A. Mellen, '98, recently resigned as secretary of the Norwich, N. Y., Publishing Company to become managing editor of the Lawrence Daily Eagle and Evening Tribune.

At the recent election in Providence George F. Troy, candidate of the Lincoln and Democratic parties was elected a representative to the Rhode Island general assembly.

1899

Charles Kenworthy Francis, professor of chemistry at Converse College, S. C , for two months during the summer had charge of an experimental plant at the Paulsboro, N. J., retinning factory of the American Can Company. For the remainder of the vacation he was with the United States geological survey as cement expert, and established a laboratory at Iola, Kansas.

C. H. Dow is now in the engineering department of the Great Northern Railway, at St. Paul, Minn.

Ira M. Cushing has been transferred to the Boston office of the General Electric Company and occupies a position in the engineering department. His home address is 19 Harris street, Brookline, Mass.

1900

Gilbert N. Batchelder has resigned his position with the Kohala Sugar Company, Kohala, T. H., to accept the position of chief chemist with the Western Idaho Sugar Company, Nampa, Idaho.

Claude B. Dakin is now located at New Berlin, N. Y.

1901

E. Tudor Gross has been re-elected treasurer of the People's Choral Association of Providence.

Earle Bodurtha is in Tacoma, Washington, where he is engaged in the lunch business. His address is Agawam Dairy Lunch, 1116 C street.

Joseph Butler Whittemore, who spent two years with the class of 1901, has re-entered college and will complete his course in the engineering department.

Richard M. Cogan, M. D., Jefferson Medical College, 1906, has recently passed the examinations of the Rhode Island state board of health. He is serving as interne in the Rhode Island Hospital.

Charles S. Turner received the degree of M. D. from Harvard University last June and is serving at present as interne at the Long Island Hospital, Boston, having received the appointment for one year beginning last July.

1902

The address of Windsor P. Daggett is Orono, Me.

1903

Sherman A. Allen, who for the past three years has been teaching in the Syrian Protestant college at Beirut, Syria, has returned to America and is teaching at the Bethlehem preparatory school, Bethlehem, Penn.

The address of Isaac Fleming is Fair Haven, N. Y.

The address of Jerry D. Drew is 192 Park street, Montclair, N. J.

1905.

The address of C. W. Holmes is Tariffville, Conn.

William C. Hascall is with the Mitchell Fertilizer Company, Providence. His address is Mitchell Fertilizer Co., 26 South Water street.

The address of Thomas M Webb is 11 Hayes street, Providence.

The address of Ralph B Woodsum is 9 Webster avenue, Allston, Mass.

1906

The address of Gene W. Ware is 10 Shepard street, Providence. Mr. Ware continues to serve as college organist.

Elmer D. Nickerson is teaching at Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Penn.

Homer E Hunt is teaching at Vermont Academy, Saxtons River, Vt.

The Alumnae

1900

Alice W. Ballou, who in 1905 received her doctor's degree from Johns Hopkins University has recently passed the examination of the Rhode Island state board of health. She will spend the next year in travel and study in Europe.

1903

The address of Mrs. Helen Whitmarsh Drew is 192 Park street. Montclair, N. J.

1905

Miss Bertha Buffinton has been appointed cataloguer at the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Engagements

The engagement of Warren Earl Greene to Miss Katherine Ensign has recently been announced.

Marriages

On Wednesday, October 4, 1906, at Grace Church, Providence, occurred the marriage of Dr. Robert S. Phillips, '96, to Miss Adela Frances Low, '97. The bride was attended by her cousin, Mrs. John Woods Myers, as matron of honor. Dr. Phillips was attended by Allan P. Stevens, '95, as best man. The ushers were W. Kinsley Low, 01, a brother of the bride, John A. Gammons, '98, Howard J. Greene, '99, Frederick W. Jones, '96, Dr. Roy Upham of New York, and Dr. Horatio C. Allen, '97, of New Bedford.

On the evening of October 4, 1906, at Peace Dale, R. I, Lucian F. Kimball, 1901 was married to Miss Jennie M. Carpenter. The bride was attended by Miss Edith M. Carpenter, and the best man was Jefferson Kimball.

On Thursday, October 11, 1906, Nathaniel F. Bryant, '99, was married to Miss Mary Hanway of Baltimore, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant will live at 65 Mount Auburn street, Watertown, Mass.

At Providence on Wednesday evening, October 17, 1906, Miss Emily Hastings Lyman, a special student in the class of 1901, was married to George Manning Leonard.

At Christ Church, Swansea, Mass., on October 19, 1906. Henry Manchester Boss, Jr., was married to Miss Louise Jane Gifford. The bride was attended by Miss Grace Caroline Angell as maid of honor The best man was Dr. Herman Canfield Pitts, and the ushers were Ralph T. Barnefield of Pawtucket and Robert W. Beale of Walpole, Mass Mr. and Mrs. Boss will make their home at 7 Harvard avenue, Providence.

Births

Born at Watertown, N. Y., on April 5 1906, to Mason W. Swan, '96, a son, Theodore Brimmer Swan.

Born April 7, 1906, in Athol, Mass., to E. W. McKeen, 99', a son, William Arnold McKeen.

Born at Agawam, Mass , on June 23, 1906, to Mrs. Mabel J. Bowe Bodurtha. 1901, a daughter, Gertrude Adelaide Bodurtha.

Born on October 14, 1906, to James R. D. Oldham, 1897, and Nellie F. Munroe Oldham, 1900, a daughter. Elizabeth Munroe Oldham.

Born on October 4, 1906, at Montclair, N J., to Mr. and Mrs Jerry Dearborn Drew, both members of the class of 1903, a son, Jerome Bradley Drew.