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MARS AND ITS LESSON

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THE precise knowledge now in possession of the world relative to the true nature of Mars has for its chief value to open up an illimitable field of inquiry into the most important of all problems, the role of life and mind in the universe. The facts are for the most part now established. The question turns entirely upon their interpretation. True, they have already been interpreted in their main features, and no logical mind can doubt the substantial accuracy of this interpretation. We must start from it as we start from the facts themselves. But every avenue thus opened branches and dichotomizes, forming a system of canals of thought as intricate and yet as rational as the system of Martian canals.

It is not proposed to reiterate here the conclusions already reached and given to the world. It is proposed to follow the reasoning farther and to search for wider and deeper interpretations which shall ultimately teach us the lesson of Mars.

The first step in this quest must be the study of *areology*, using this term in exactly the same sense in relation to Mars as *geology* is used in relation to the earth—the geology of Mars. This aspect has not of course been overlooked by writers on Mars, but from conservatism and other motives its treatment has been inadequate. Attention has been called to the fact that, being a smaller planet than the earth, Mars would cool and hence age more rapidly. It has also been shown that on the earth the land has long been encroaching upon the sea, and that the absence of seas on Mars may be due to a continuation of this process. The gradual absorption of both the water and the atmosphere is also frequently referred to, and must be accepted as a fact. Nor has that other fact been wholly neglected, that, from its position in the solar system exterior to the earth, Mars must have taken planetary form much earlier than the earth, and is therefore, absolutely as well as relatively, a much older planet. Still, it must be admitted that much of the reasoning seems to be based on the assumption of a simultaneous start for the two planets in the race. This is so far from being true that it demands special emphasis.

The entire history of a planet may be divided into three periods. The first period extends from the time when it is thrown off from the parent body to that at which its crust has formed and the temperature of its enveloping waters has fallen to, or somewhat below, the boiling point. The second extends from this latter date to that at which either its waters or its atmosphere or both have been absorbed and the planet has been wholly converted into solid matter. The third embraces the remainder of its existence.

We can form some conception of the length of the first period from the condition of our solar system. All the outer planets except the Asteroids and Mars are still in that period. Of the second period we know much more because it is the one to which our earth has attained. Mars is also still within it. It is probable that both Venus and Mercury are already close upon this phase. As to the third period, we are in complete ignorance of its duration. To all appearances it is eternal, though

the human mind refuses to accept this view.

Of these three periods in the history of a planet we are at least safe in saying that the second or intermediate one is much shorter than either the first or the last. It forms relatively but a brief span in the vast cycle of ages. Nevertheless this is the stage in which all our interest centres, and for us it constitutes the life of the planet. And here we use the word *life* in its literal sense, for this is the period which embraces all life. In the case of the earth it also embraces the greater part of all that is treated as geology, and in the case of Mars it does the same for areology as I am using the term. Clearly to grasp this last science it is necessary to attend first to our own planet and glance briefly at those aspects of geology which throw light upon areology.

The most important fact connected with our earth at the beginning of this period was the origin of life. Whatever theory we may adopt as to the particular way in which life began, it is at least certain that in some way it did begin about as soon as the conditions of the earth's surface became such as to permit its existence. And we may well accept Professor Lowell's view, shared by many others, that for the *origination* of life much higher temperatures were required than those which commonly prevail at the present time, although, after having once originated, owing to the slow rate at which the planet cooled, it easily adapted itself to much lower temperatures.

At this inchoate period there was no land, and all life was aquatic. There is probably still as much aquatic as terrestrial life, and the process of adaptation to terrestrial existence as the land areas rose and expanded was also a natural one. The greater diversity afforded and required by land life was favorable to development, and we accordingly find the highest types of life inhabiting the land and breathing air.

At present we are chiefly concerned with the length of the life period. Three classes of scientific men have discussed this question, viz., astronomers, physicists, and geologists. They have of course differed widely, but there has been a tendency toward substantial agreement. While most estimates make it at least 100,000,000 years, there are more conservative ones, even by geologists. Professor Haeckel, adopting the figure last mentioned, has proposed to call this life history of the earth its cosmic day, consisting of twenty-four hours, and he proceeds to reduce the several geological formations to this scale and to express them in hours, minutes, and seconds. The results are very striking. In other papers I have adopted his method, but it seemed best to use a somewhat lower estimate of the time, and 72,000,000 years seemed to be a fair mean to employ. The following table shows the results:

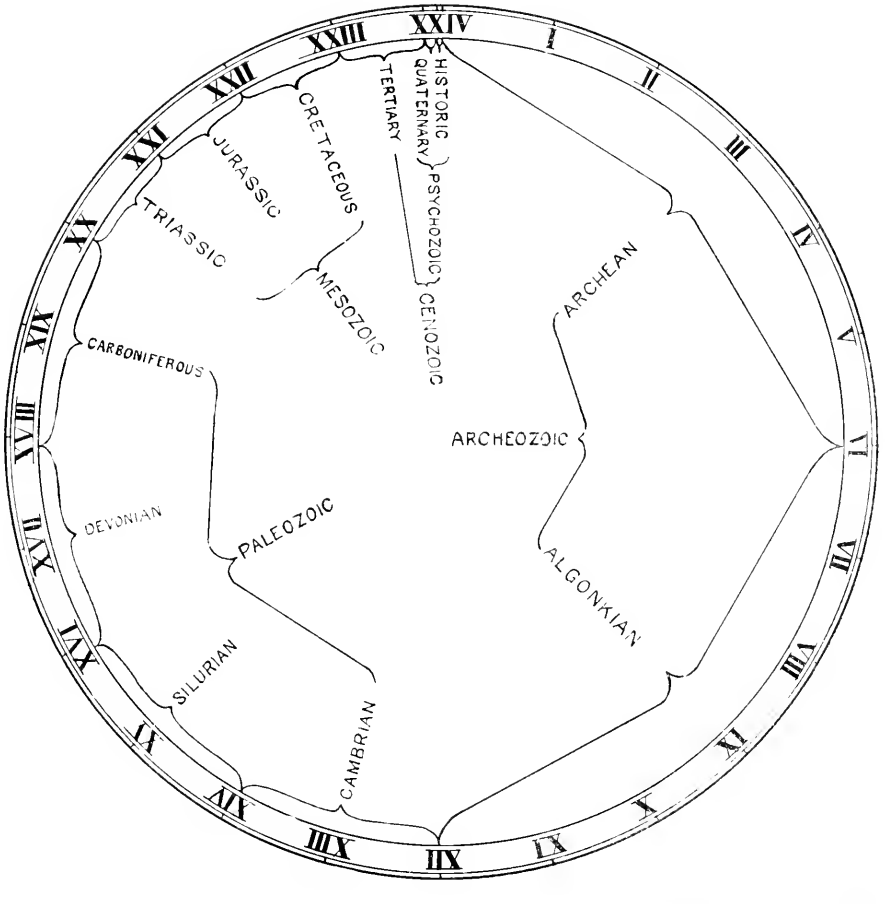
Geologic Periods	Years	Hrs.	Min.	Sec
Archean	18,000,000	6		
Algonkian	18,000,000	6		
Cambrian	6,000,000	2		
Silurian	6,000,000	2		
Devonian	6,000,000	2		
Carboniferous	6,000,000	2		
Triassic	3,000,000	1		
Jurassic	3,000,000	1		
Cretaceous	3,000,000	1		
Tertiary	2,675,000		53	30
Quaternary	300,000		6	
Historic period	25,000			30
Total age of the earth	72,000,000	24		
Age of written language	6,000			$7\frac{1}{5}$

The extraordinary fact comes out that the human race, which probably had its origin in the Quaternary period, or possibly in late Tertiary time, has only existed between six and seven minutes of this cosmic day, while the extreme maximum estimate of the historic period does not exceed 30 seconds, and that of its recorded annals is a little more than seven seconds!

Striking as this result is, as thus presented, I thought it might be rendered still more so by exhibiting it in the form of a dial, and I accordingly prepared one which has been several times published. But it will bear reproduction, and I introduce it again here for comparison with parallel results which flow from a similar study of Mars, upon which we are now prepared to enter.

The term "Psychozoic age" was proposed by Prof. Joseph LeConte, to denote the age of man, and was made by him to begin with the Quaternary or Pleistocene period, which contains the oldest authentic remains of man. It is therefore the age in which we live, and may be supposed to continue as long as man shall inhabit the earth. But the term was wisely chosen, and is much better, for example, than *Anthropozoic*, used by some authors, because it applies to any psychic or intelligent being, though it be not man. It can thus be applied to Mars regardless of the nature of the intelligent being that we now know to inhabit that planet.

We perceive from the above table and dial that the Psychozoic age has only just begun upon the earth. The psychic or intelligent being man has but just arrived on this planet. How is this in the case of Mars? In the history of the solar system Mars left the central mass ages earlier than did the earth. How long was the interval between these two events? Mars is about fifty million miles farther from the sun than is the earth. At the time that it swung off the central mass had a diameter of 283,000,000 miles. By the time the earth was ready to be detached it had shrunk to 186,000,000 miles. To know how long this period was would require a knowledge of the rate at which a nebula contracts. This knowledge is not possessed by man. It probably diminishes rapidly with the diminution of the mass, but any one can see that the intervals between the births of the planets must have been immense. In venturing therefore to estimate the difference of



DIAL OF THE COSMIC DAY OR LIFE HISTORY OF THE EARTH

age of Mars and the earth the chief danger lies in making it too small. In the scheme which follows I have placed it at 24,000,000 years, or a period equal to the entire Paleozoic age of the earth. This is probably much too small, but even thus the results, as we shall see, are astounding. This period must be added to the age of the earth to obtain the age of Mars. This assumes that the time required to reach the life stage was the same for both planets. But if, on account of its smaller size, Mars reached that stage much earlier, this would only increase the difference in their ages.

I have also assumed that the geologic time and length of the formations were the same on the two planets down to the time when Mars was in the same state that the earth is now in. This might be supposed to be less on account of the smaller size of Mars. But although the rate of contraction and the conditions of temperature would be thus affected, I am unable to see that size could have any influence upon the development of life, the formation of limestones, the erosion of the surface, or the deposition of sedimentary beds. We may suppose, then that the history of the two planets was practically the same for the first 72,000,000 years, or to the end of their Tertiary period. To this then we must add for Mars the time that has elapsed since it reached this stage, viz., the 24,000,000 years which represents the difference in the ages of the two planets. We thus have for the age of Mars 96,000,000 years. Calling this the cosmic day of Mars and dividing it into 24 hours, each hour will represent four million years instead of three million, as in the case of the earth.

Now we must apply the geological principle of uniformitarianism to all our calculations, and assume that Mars passed through substantially the same stages as the earth had done; that it, too, millions of years earlier, had its origin of life in the then uniform aqueous envelop that surrounded it; that later, as its crust formed and crumpled to fit the retreating interior, land and land life appeared, mountains rose and were worn down, building broad continents consisting of sedimentary deposits of great thickness; that these were each filled with the remains of the life characteristic of each great geologic epoch; and that thus, in the same manner as in the earth, the Archeozoic, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic periods succeeded each other, having substantially the same length as those of our younger planet.

This exact parallelism continued to the end of the Tertiary period and a short distance into the one that succeeded this. We have now the best reasons for supposing that at the beginning of this Quaternary period, as upon the earth, some one of the manifold forms of life on Mars developed a thinking faculty far in excess of all others, which gave it dominion over the rest and ultimately over its physical conditions as well. Thus was ushered in the Psychozoic age on Mars, upon which the earth is, as we may say, but just entering. From this point on, and during the vast eons that separate that remote period from the present, the parallelism ceases, and we have nothing on our planet with which to compare that portion of Martian history. We stand appalled before those 24,000,000 years, and what the course of this strange history can have been.

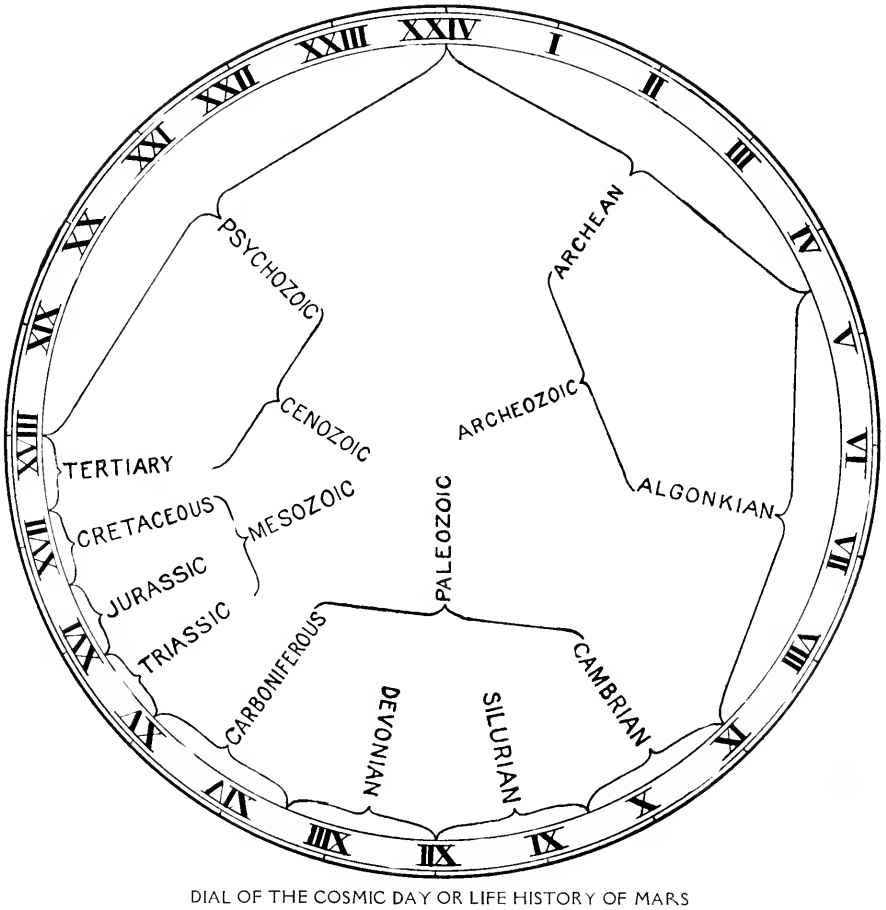
It is to the unveiling of this "mystery" that the recent revelations of the areographers have been pointing. Keeping constantly in mind the present state of our earth, and remembering that it represents the state of Mars at the corresponding period in its career, we perceive that during that time all the irregularities of the surface of Mars have been removed and it has become a smooth orb. We also learn that the greater part of its water has disappeared. But two prominent features still remain. Mars still shows evidence of vegetable life and psychic life. Considerable portions of its surface are occupied by dark areas which can only be interpreted as due to vegetation, and the whole planet is covered with a network of dark lines having dark spots at their intersections, which can only be interpreted as irrigated strips and large oases in the midst of a desert of ochre-colored sand.

The small amount of water on the planet is mostly precipitated in the form of snow or hoar frost about the poles during the respective winters of each hemisphere, from which the greater part of it mel

away with the succeeding spring and summer. As the snow melts it forms an annular sheet of water at the base of the polar cap, and this water is conveyed by means of canals traversing the irrigated strips to all parts of the planet. All this is accomplished by the psychic life of Mars, and proves beyond a peradventure that on its surface there dwells a race of beings of great industry and high intelligence. This is to all appearances the same race that was developed at the beginning of the Psychozoic age and which corresponds to the human race upon the earth. It constitutes the characteristic life of that age which now assumes great geologic importance and constitutes the leading feature of Arean geology, or areology. All this is clearly brought out by the following table and by the Martian dial which follows, and which may now be directly compared with those of the earth (see supra, pp. 160, 161).

Geologic Periods	Years	Hrs.	Min.
Archean	18,000,000	4	30
Algonkian	18,000,000	4	30
Cambrian	6,000 000	1	30
Silurian	6,000,000	1	30
Devonian	6,000,000	1	30
Carboniferous	6,000,000	1	30
Triassic	3,000,000		45
Jurassic	3,000,000		45
Cretaceous	3,000,000		45
Tertiary	3,000,000		45
Psychozoic	24,000,000	6	
Total age of Mars	96,000,000	24	
Probable future remnant of Psychozoic time on Mars	1,000,000		15

As the parallelism is supposed to be complete to and some distance into the Psychozoic period, it is that period only which challenges our attention. It is its



DIAL OF THE COSMIC DAY OR LIFE HISTORY OF MARS

bare simplicity that excites our awe. Can it be possible that an intelligent being has inhabited that world during a period as great as that which separates us from the Silurian? This would seem to be contrary to the whole course of the earth's geologic history. All the more prominent families of animals and plants that have lived on the earth since the beginning of Paleozoic time have been restricted to the ages in which they were developed. The Cambrian trilobites, the Silurian molluscs, the Devonian fishes, the Carboniferous insects, the Jurassic reptiles, the Cretaceous birds, and the Tertiary mammals, have for the most part belonged to families that disappeared at or near the close of their respective geologic epochs. The same is true of the great vegetable races. Only a few unspecialized forms of either animals or plants, such as Lingula and Equisetum, have persisted through two or several geologic periods. How could a highly specialized being, such as the psychic occupant of Mars must be, have persisted unchanged through so immense a lapse of time?

We can only answer that we do not know, that perhaps that race itself has been transformed and re-transformed and no more resembles its Quaternary ancestor than the horse resembles the Eohippus. But certain it is, and the remark is now trite, that on this earth the psychic animal man has all but ceased to feel the transforming influence of his environment, and that, instead, it is he who has begun, and on a grand scale, to transform his environment. True, he has not probably as yet so altered the visible aspect of the planet he inhabits that the inhabitants of Mars could, even with such appliances as we possess, see his work and recognize it as that of a rational being. This the Martians have done for us, and it marks a vastly higher social efficiency on their part than man has attained. But the question will obtrude: Given the origin of a rational being upon a planet, what reason exists why it should not continue to remain there as long as the conditions of existence permit? Those who insist that something else will terminate its existence are bound to point out what that something is.

What, then, is the lesson of Mars? It has a twofold form, but it is one lesson.

In the first place Mars teaches us it the most unmistakable manner that the earth must follow in its footsteps; that its mountains must be worn down and its seas filled up until it shall become a smooth ball; that its waters and its atmosphere must be absorbed and become incorporated in its solid crust, though in this respect it will remain long at the stage at which we find Mars to-day, its final death following that of Mars by the same time-distance as did its birth. In the above table I have assigned to Mars one more million years, which any one is at liberty to double or to halve. On Mars we can, as it were, see with our own eyes a race of vast antiquity and supreme wisdom, clinging desperately to the orb that bore it, half gasping for breath, and hoarding every drop of its precious water, but doomed in the relatively near future to face the lingering death of a dying world. This is indeed sad, and it is perhaps still sadder to reflect that such is the fate of all life including that of our own globe and our own race, and that the day must come which shall, to change two letters of a celebrated line of Corneille,

Voir le dernier hu*main a son dernier soupir.*

But there is a reverse to this sombre medal. The human race is supposed to have existed between 200,000 and 300,000 years, let us say one quarter of one million years. It has been conscious of its existence only about 10,000 years, and really alive as a psychic being less than 5,000 years. The most that it has accomplished of any value to itself has been done within 2,000 years, and its great work within 200 years. In a word, relatively speaking, man has only just begun to exist. His golden age, as Saint-Simon said, is before him and not behind him. His history is but the threshold of the Psychozoic age. The whole of that immense period lies before him. The conditions of existence on this earth are now at their optimum. Abundance of air and water, heat and light, great variety of surface, soil, climate, mineral resources, and all the materials and forces of nature ready to yield to the magic wand of science. There are no indications that these conditions will change in an entire geologic epoch. These favorable conditions are

certainly liable to last as long as the Tertiary period just closed has lasted, viz., 3,000,000 years. They may continue during the first half of the Psychozoic period of Mars, or 12,000,000 years. And what does a million years mean? Glance at the two dials and note the human period. Contrast it with any full geologic epoch and reflect upon its significance! For us the Psychozoic age, or any considerable part of it, means *eternity*. Thus viewed, man's prospects, instead of being dark, are fairly roseate, and the contrast with that old decadent orb that is now telling us its story, instead of depressing us, should inspire us with thankfulness that we are young, with faith in an unlimited future, and with buoyant aspirations for the progress of humanity.

THE NEW YORK DINNER

NEW YORK'S annual Brown dinner at the Hotel Astor, on the evening of Monday, Feb. 11, was a great success. About 220 Brunonians sat down at the attractive tables, a larger number than has ever before attended one of these annual events.

The dinner was given in one of the handsome large apartments on the eighth floor of the fine new hotel. The hour announced was seven o'clock, but the tardiness of some of the guests delayed the serving of the first course till nearly eight. The speaker's table occupied a raised platform along the east side of the room. This table was decorated with flowers, and behind it was a large Brown flag. The rest of the guests sat at small round tables, accommodating ten each. Every table had its own candelabra with colored shades and a ring of miniature Brown flags, each on a standard, the whole forming an appropriate souvenir of the occasion.

Gardner Colby, '87, of Orange, N. J., president of the Brown Club in New York, was the toastmaster of the occasion, and proved in his remarks equally witty and wise. He made many humorous sallies that were duly appreciated.

The next speaker, following Toastmaster Colby, was President Faunce, who spoke enthusiastically of the Rockefeller gift of $32,000,000 to the General Education Board, referred to the advantages of a connection between a college and a denomination, and gave some report of conditions at the university, noting the difficulties attendant upon the selection of a site for the proposed John Hay library.

The next name on the toast list was that of Hon. Charles E. Hughes, '81, governor of the state of New York. Rarely, if ever, has a speaker at a Brown dinner been greeted more uproariously, the company rising en masse to cheer him, and napkins flung in air giving the semblance of an exceptionally exuberant "Chautauqua salute." And these were the words of a new song (to the tune of "Tammany") with which he was vociferously received:

When in New York state they needed some one with clean hands
For an Albany housecleaning though in foreign lands,
All the decent folks demanded that our Hughes must run,
And he moved up state for two years when their work was done.

Chorus:

Charlie Hughes, Charlie Hughes,
No more boss rule in our state,
Nothing made up from the slate;
Charlie Hughes, Charlie Hughes,
Sing to rafters, down with grafters,
Charlie Hughes.

Governor Hughes was at his best and a very good best it is. His reminiscences of Brown were graceful and tender, and rang throughout with the note of sincerity. In his opinion the best type of Brown man would be a combination of President Robinson, Professor Diman and Professor Lincoln. His reference to President Andrews was uproariously greeted. Turning to politics he said that while he was confident that the administration programme (that is what he modestly called it — everybody

knows it is the Hughes programme) would go through, he should not consider that he had failed unless he failed to do what he believed to be right. This declaration was received with a ringing and spontaneous outburst of approval, as was his further observation that what the country most needs is a larger sense of personal obligation and responsibility on the part of American citizens.

Following Governor Hughes came Governor Stokes, '83, of New Jersey, for whom this stanza and the accompanying chorus, said to describe an historic incident, were sung:

Over in the state of Jersey, just across the way,
There we find another Brown man carrying the day;
In a Trenton hotel wandered, ordered lots of food,
Mot a cent with him to pay it, waiter treats him rude.

Chorus:

Eddie Stokes, Eddie Stokes,
Though the governor by votes,
Found himself without bank notes;
Eddie Stokes, Eddie Stokes,
Eat your fill, we'll pay the bill,
Eddie Stokes.

Governor Stokes, as he warmed to his task, waxed eloquent and literary, and was enthusiastically applauded. In naming some of the honored graduates of the university, however, he included George William Curtis, whom every Brown man would be glad to have appear on the alumni lists, but who, unfortunately for all concerned, never went to Brown.

Governor Higgins, '98, of Rhode Island, was cheered to the echo and this was his especial portion of the "Tammany" song:

Youngest of the great triumvirate, Little Rhody's pride,
Dealt the gang a solar plexus, and they almost died;
Three times mayor of Pawtucket, town *now* on the map,
'Cause he ran it as a business, caring not a rap.

Chorus:

Jimmy Hig, Jimmy Hig,
Ninety-eight is proud of you,
You can surely go a few;
Jimmy Hig, Jimmy Hig,
Keep on climbing, we've done rhyming,
Jimmy Hig.

Governor Higgins spoke of the debt he owes the college and of the obligation college men owe the state. He was followed by State Senator Everett Colby, '97, of New Jersey, for whom these lines were sung:

Another Brown man on the slate, though not a governor he,
Who made a stir in Jersey state, I know you'll all agree,
Everett Colby is his name, we'll sing his praises loud,
For when he's speaking for the right
He always sways the crowd.

Chorus:

Ev-Colby, Ev-Colby,
Your name in Jersey's come to stay,
You'll be governor some fine day;
Ev-Colby, Ev-Colby,
Get the habit, then you'll have it,
Ev-Colby.

There is said to be some actual substance back of this rhyme about being "governor some fine day." Senator Colby, indeed, may be called at the present moment the most prominent candidate for the succession to Governor Stokes. His address at the dinner was in his familiar vigorous style, and was warmly received. The greeting given to the "young reformer" was genuine and enthusiasaic.

If one were asked to name the dominant sentiment of the dinner he would very likely say it was enthusiasm for a cleaner and higher political standard in these United States of America.

BOSTON ALUMNI MEET

THREE hundred Brunonians paid tribute to Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, former president of Brown, to President Faunce, and to James H. Higgins, governor of Rhode Island, at the annual dinner of Brown alumni of Greater Boston and vicinity, at the American House in Boston on the evening of Jan. 23.

The utmost enthusiasm was aroused during the recital by Governor Higgins of how Dr. Andrews, when at the head of the university, had remitted one-half of his tuition in order that the future governor might get a college education. Governor Higgins said he had written to Dr. Andrews asking how a man could get a college education when he was unable to defray the expense entailed. Dr. Andrews's offer to cut the tuition bill in half was the reply. The burst of applause which followed this narrative of Dr. Andrews's timely kindness was a splendid tribute to the esteem in which the former head of Brown is held by the students of his time, as well as by those who have heard of him from the elder alumni.

The keynote of the address of President Faunce was the inadequate salary which is paid to full college professors. He told how the maximum salary paid them now is the same as it was 30 years ago, while the cost of living has increased at least one-third. To economize in the faculty of a university Dr. Faunce characterized as the worst conceivable extravagance.

He declared that when it is said that Brown University needs a million dollars for increase of the salaries of college professors more than it does for any other purpose whatever, it is something which evokes instant response in the heart and mind of every alumnus. He asked that every alumni association should appoint a delegate to confer with the committee of the university corporation which is endeavoring to formulate some plan for definite and comprehensive action in this direction.

While loyalty to the college as an institution permeated the assemblage, it was obvious that the former head of the university, who had journeyed eastward from the University of Nebraska, of which he is the chancellor, to be present at the dinner was the centre of the surging sea of enthusiasm. Whenever "Bennie's" name was mentioned, whether in that abbreviated form wherein those who know him best and reverence him most are wont to refer to him, or in the more formal address of E. Benjamin Andrews, the name called forth a whirlwind of cheers and handclapping.

This tribute of affection and respect continued throughout the evening from the very first reference to the former Brown president by the toastmaster to the happy incident which Governor Higgins told about him.

When cheers and applause subsided at times, the enthusiasm and Brown spirit were kept from in any respect flagging by songs of Brown, from an adaptation of the "Stein song" to read:

> "For it's always fair weather
> When Brown fellows get together."

to "Chapel Steps," "Alma Mater" and others, the list occasionally varying with "Let the Lower Lights be Burning" and "Cheer Up Boys." George W. Parker, '98, led the chorus, while Professor Joseph N. Ashton, '91, was at the piano.

Tasteful menus were provided, while special souvenirs in the shape of photographic reproductions of the portrait of former President Andrews that hangs in Sayles Memorial Hall were distributed at all the plates.

Seated at the table of honor were President Rev. Everett D. Burr, D. D., Vice-President Charles R. Adams, E. Benjamin Andrews, President Faunce, Professor Benjamin F. Clarke, His Excellency Governor James H. Higgins of Rhode Island, Professor Wilfrid H. Munro of Brown, Edward A. Greene, Rev. A. H. Plumb, Victor A. Schwartz, ex-captain Brown football team; Andrew J. Jennings, Fall River; ex-Attorney General Herbert Parker of Boston, Professor John M. English, Newton, and Rev. William T. Batt, Boston.

BROWN ALUMNI OF WASHINGTON AND NEW LONDON COUNTIES

ON Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, the first Brown dinner in Westerly, R. I. took place at Masonic Hall. The arrangements had been for several weeks in the hands of a committee consisting of James M. Pendleton, '85, chairman; A. M. Cottrell, '97, treasurer; H. R. Palmer, '90, secretary; C. I. Gates, '99, and Rev. J. L. Peacock, 1900. It was thought that a gathering of 20 or 25 was possible, but the event showed an attendance of 60, of whom about 40 were Brown men, the guests including nine members of the senior class of the Westerly High School who intend to go to college next fall.

The Masonic headquarters are excellently adapted for a gathering of this sort, with a handsome reception room and banquet hall. In the former apartment the assembly began to gather at 6.30 o'clock, and shortly after 7 dinner was served. The head table was decorated with lighted candelabra and with two wide ribbons of brown and white interwoven along the cloth. There was also a great bowl of pink carnations and asparagus ferns in the centre and above the table hung a large Brown flag. The dinner was served by Ross of Stonington and consisted of five excellent courses.

The first speaker of the evening was President Faunce, who described recent developments of interest and importance at the university, in response to the toast of "Alma Mater." He was followed by ex-Governor Utter, who took "The Small College" for his theme and declared that two essential features of college life are contact with great personalities in the teaching force and helpful companionship in the student body. Rev. George H. Miner, '63, of Mystic responded to the toast of "The College-Bred Minister" and showed what an influential place the trained clergyman has had in every epoch of New England history. Hon. Abel P. Tanner, '74, of New London, talked on "Brown in the Seventies," harking back to Roger Williams in his interesting survey and closing with picturesque references to his undergraduate days. Dr. A. W. Nelson, '58, of New London, gave some interesting personal reminiscences of his classmates John Hay and Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, and traced the genealogical reasons for Mr. Hay's poetic ability. He also referred to Hon. Richard Olney, '56, as an undergraduate of great force and promise. Rev. G. W. Rigler, D. D., '80, of Westerly, talked about "Character-building at Brown," giving a brief but eloquent presentation of the opportunities for this vital process at the college. Professor O. E. Randall, '84, who is a graduate of the Westerly high school, spoke in a light vein on "Westerly and Brown," and the formal toast list closed with a brief talk by Superintendent Holmes of the Westerly schools on "School and College." There were also remarks from Hon. Rowland G. Hazard, '76, of Kingston, Hon. Thomas H. Peabody of Westerly, and J. O. Hazard of the football team. The speaking ended at 10.30, so that there might be no tedious elongation of the oratory. The general feeling was that the responses had been of an exceptionally high order and that the reunion was unqualifiedly a success. The singing of the first two stanzas of "Alma Mater" just previous to the speaking and the last stanza at the close was strong and hearty. There was no cheering, as a large proportion of those present attended college before the modern cheers came into existence. There was a spontaneous outcropping, however, of healthy Brown spirit and it is believed that the result will be altogether good in the neighborhood of Westerly.

A permanent alumni association was formed during the evening under the name of the Brown Alumni Association of Washington and New London Counties, with the following officers: Henry R. Palmer, Stonington, president; Charles I. Gates, '99, Westerly, secretary; Arthur M. Cottrell, '97, Westerly,

treasurer; Abel P. Tanner, '74, New London, James M. Pendleton, '85, Westerly, and Frank R. Wheeler, '97, Mystic, executive committee. It is intended that there shall be a dinner annually hereafter at some point within the area covered by the association.

The Brown men present were as follows:

From Norwich, Hon. Lucius Brown, '66, Adams P. Carroll, '71, O. E. Ryther, '87, W. G. Tarbox, '95, J. B. Stanton, '96. From New London, Dr. A. W. Nelson, ex'58, Hon. Abel P. Tanner, '74, H. F. Brightman, '04. From Mystic, Rev. G. H. Miner, '63, F. A. Bucklyn, ex-'90, E. E. Bucklin, '96, F. R. Wheeler, '97, Dr. C. K. Stillman, 1900. From Stonington, C. T. Eaton, '85, H. R. Palmer, '90. From Montville, R. L. Latimer, '06. From Westerly, Rev. G. W. Rigler, '80, James M. Pendleton, '85, Arthur M. Cottrell, '97, Charles I. Gates, '99, Rev. J. L. Peacock, 1900, Arthur L. Perry, ex-1900, O. R. Smith, ex-1900, Arthur L. Saunders, '01, Dr. H. D. Kenyon, ex-'03, James O. Hazard, '08. From Narragansett Pier, T. G. Hazard, Jr., '81. From Peace Dale, William C. Greene, '75, Hon. Rowland G. Hazard, '76, Theodore S. Brown, '92. From Hope Valley, Rev. E. A. Bowen, '92. From Ashaway, John J. Babcock, '67, A. L. Briggs, '04. From North Stonington, Rev. Lucian Drury, '66, From Providence, President Faunce, '80, Professor Randall, '84, M. W. Crane, 1900.

Others present were: Judge Thomas H. Peabody, Charles Perry, Nathaniel Hazard, Superintendent W. H. Holmes, Jr., Principal A. B. Warren, John J. Dunn, Westerly; Principal Walter A. Towne of the Bulkeley High School, New London, and nine members of the Westerly High School senior class.

GOOD IDEA IN WORCESTER

FROM Worcester, Mass., comes the following self-explanatory letter: "On March 9 our Brown Lunch Club has a lunch at the State Mutual restaurant in Worcester. To this lunch we intend to invite twenty or more seniors in the various prepatory schools of the county, that we may become acquainted with them and they with local Brown men. This is in the nature of an experiment and we hope it will have the effect of bringing Brown to the attention of those planning to go to college. We want a good number of Brown men out to the lunch."

John A. Clough,

Sec'y Worcester County Sons of Brown and Lunch Club.

This is an excellent idea and should be adopted wherever there is an alumni organization. Get in touch with prepatory school men; show your loyalty and your colors!

Do not talk glittering generalities, but tell "the sub-freshmen" facts. Re-ll to them interesting reminiscences of your undergraduate days, say a good word for the city as opposed to the country as a location for a college, speak of the growing system of fraternity houses, describe the Brown Union and its attractive and spacious building, modestly rehearse the victories of the football and baseball teams, recite the advantages of the several notable libraries in Providence and the city's intellectual musical and dramatic opportunities, and impress them with your own conviction that Brown is one of the best places in the world at which to spend four happy years.

Much could be done in a single year to bring desirable young men to Brown if every alumni association were to put its shoulder to the wheel and work. Let the Worcester experiment, which follows closely on the similar experiment at Westerly, be enthusiastically tried throughout the country at the earliest opportunity.

The Brown lunch clubs in Worcester and Boston mark a new era in the development of graduate fellowship. May they prosper and be the source of many a pleasant and profitable hour.

THE
BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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By the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

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MARCH, 1907

THE EARTH'S FUTURE

We present our readers this month with an article from the pen of Professor Ward in which are set forth conclusions of enormous significance to the human race. Hitherto man has lived under the shadow of impermanence. So fixed has been his belief in the ephemeral character of the world he inhabits that he has time and again set the date of its destruction; and though the years 1000 and 1843 and 1881 have all been safely passed, still he has a sense of living at the end rather than at the beginning of the ages. The religions are full of this conviction, and both science and history teem with the depression and perversion engendered by this pessimistic instinct. But now a cheerful optimist comes forward and tells the race that it has hardly chipped the shell, that the men of today are living in the feeble dawn not so much of civilization as of existence itself. With twenty-four million years still to the good, what may not the race accomplish that has achieved so much in the six thousand years of recorded time, which prove to be but seven seconds of the cosmic day! The thought means a transformation of all sociology, philosophy, poetry, religion. It means that man is "the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time" in a vast and wonderful sense whereof he never has dreamed. It means that his line stretches far beyond the fabled crack of doom to which Banquo's reached, into a period which, as Professor Ward justly says, represents to our finite conception nothing less than eternity. Next summer, when

> "the first watch of the night is given
> To the red planet Mars,"

these are the glad tidings which Professor Ward's epoch-making thought would have us rejoice in as we contemplate the ruddy orb aglow in the southern heavens.

LETTERS FROM ALUMNI

MR. ROCKEFELLER AND THE CONGO

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

In the last issue of the Monthly, under "class notes," there appears the following paragraph:

"Edward B. Aldrich, '93, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., '97, are among those said to be intimately interested in the grant by Belgium, of the right to exploit the Congo Free State, for rubber and other valuable products."

So far as I am personally concerned, I beg to correct the above. I have no interest whatever, direct or indirect, in, nor any connection with, the grant by Belgium therein referred to.

Very truly,
John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

New York, Jan. 29, 1907.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

AS one result of his attendance upon the interesting commencement exercises in Sayles Hall last June and the equally interesting after-dinner exercises of the New York alumni reunion at the Hotel Astor in February, the writer feels impressed to urge upon those in charge of similar functions for the future a limitation in the number of set speeches. Every one of the addresses on these two occasions was admirable, but in each instance there was one too many. At the Sayles Hall exercises, the last speaker was interrupted by the cheering of the younger classes and the music of the bands en route to the ball-field; at New York those who wished to take the midnight train for Providence were compelled to leave before Governor Higgins and Senator Colby had spoken.

To be sure, the New York dinner was late in beginning, owing to the tardiness of certain of the distinguished guests; but even if it had started on time the last of the six speakers would have finished close to the wee sma' hours.

Four Speakers Enough

Without wishing to interfere with the task of the commencement committee, the MONTHLY urges upon it the sufficiency of four set addresses in Sayles Hall. If it does not confine itself to this number it will surely repeat the experience of other committees and find the audience weary and impatient at the last. Each speaker may be depended upon to occupy twenty minutes; indeed it savors of ingratitude to ask a man, especially if he comes from a distance, to prepare himself for a speech much shorter than this; and the result is that with five speakers the audience is treated to one hour and forty minutes of solid oratory—at the least; to which must be added the time devoted to assembling, cheers, music and the presiding officer's remarks. Occasionally the presiding officer keeps himself well in hand, remembering that his function is to be both bright and brief; but this requires a self-repression too infrequently encountered; usually he makes a substantial addition to the interval given up to elocutionary endeavor. The ideal presiding officer is unquestionably the man who knows how to be neither perfunctory nor profuse. And it may be said in passing that presiding officers are born, not made.

Music at Reunions

The music on last commencement day was far more orderly than before, because the songs to be sung were printed and distributed throughout the hall, were announced for rendition at definite points in the programme and had the aid of the Sharpe memorial organ. What may seem to have been sacrificed in spontaneity by this method was more than made up in volume and accord. Previously "Alma Mater" has been sung without the printed words, and few of us could follow it coherently to the end; and "Auld Lang Syne" has been a pitiful failure, as almost nobody was familiar with more than four lines of the song. If last year's more formal arrangement seems to have been defective in not providing for spontaneous songs and cheers, at least, in the writer's opinion, it justified itself in principle.

Gardner Colby as Toastmaster

Mr. Gardner Colby, president of the New York alumni, showed himself a toastmaster of no mean ability at the February reunion. We have heard a great deal about the oratorical persuasiveness of his cousin, Mr. Everett Colby, but less of his own gift in this direction. President Colby was witty and wise; at times he soared to eloquence. It seems he has been drawn into the New Idea campaign in New Jersey, and that, doubtless, has given him an added facility in public speech. We beg to present Mr. Colby in the lists as a promising candidate for the hypothetical post of ideal presiding officer.

Hicks Prize

Henry D. Bruce, '07, of Moretown, Vt., won on Jan. 27 the first Hicks prize of $50 which is awarded each year to the Brown student who shows the greatest ability both in the preliminary and in the final debating trials which are held in the winter term for the selection of representatives of the university in intercollegiate debate.

The final trials were held in Rockefeller Hall, and the other Hicks prize of $50 was equally divided between Ralph N. Dennett, '07, of North Adams, Mass., and Claude R. Branch, '07, of Providence.

Class of Eighty Contest

In the Brown class of '80 prize debate, Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of Providence won the first prize of $40 and H. H. Thurlow of Buffalo the second prize of $30. The $30 for the best essay was divided between G. H. Wyman of Lawrence, Mass., and Lee H. White of New London, Conn.

The question discussed was: "Should the Engineering Degrees at Brown University be Made Advanced Degrees, to be Obtained Only by Candidates Who Have Taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Philosophy?" White and Thurlow upheld the affirmative side of the question, while Wyman and Chafee took the negative.

Unique Gifts to the Library

The university library has received from Mrs. Oliver Alden Washburn of Providence, a distant grand-niece of Mrs. Manning, the following interesting articles, which relate more or less intimately to President Manning:

President Manning's diary. This is a copy of Aitken's *General American Register and Annual Account Book for 1773*. The book contains many closely written entries, among them a list of the students in 1786 which gives the names of some non-graduates not known to the compiler of our *Historical Catalogue*. Other entries are of considerable autobiographical importance. The book contains also memoranda in the handwriting of a later owner.

President Manning's hymn book. This is a copy of Watts's *Psalms of David*, the 31st edition, Boston, 1772. "James Manning's" is written across the title page. The volume, though still sound, bears marks of frequent use.

Inventory of President Manning's personal estate. This is a ms. copy attested by Dan. Cooke, town clerk, May 25, 1792. The list, which is minutely itemized and priced, is written on five long, slender pages. The total value of the property is 552 pounds, 12 shillings and tenpence.

An order and a receipt, each bearing the signature of President Manning.

A large black fan, remarkably well preserved, formerly owned by Mrs. Manning.

A letter to President Manning from the Rev. Oliver Hart, dated Chas. Town, Aug. 30th, 1765. Mr. Hart was a Baptist minister at Charleston, S. C., 1750-80. The letter laments the state of the church in that place. Mr. Hart was the author of various books, one of them being entitled *Dancing Exploded*. He received the degree of A. M. at the first commencement of the college.

A letter from Abraham How to his sister, Lucy How, in Linebrook. The letter is dated "Camps, Prospect Hill, November the 15d, 1775." It is remarkable for piety and bad spelling.

Annual Brown Banquet

The sixth annual Brown banquet will be held this year on the evening of Saturday, April 13, the day on which the university baseball team plays Yale on Andrews Field.

While the primary purpose of the banquet is to interest desirable preparatory school men in Brown, it is also to enable the undergraduates to spend an enjoyable evening. This year the committee wishes to include not only the undergraduates and preparatory school men, but also the alumni, and is taking this opportunity of extending a very cordial invitation to all who may wish to attend. As there has been no banquet of the Providence alumni this winter it has been thought that some alumni might be glad of this opportunity to join the undergraduates on this occasion.

The tickets, which are $1.50 each, may be obtained by addressing W. A. Spinney, Jr., 4 Manning street.

New Books at Library

The university library has purchased three new and fine sets of books. One set is of Cooper, complete in 33 volumes. This is Putnam's edition, and is limited to 1,000 sets. Another fine set is Putnam's edition of Irving, complete in 40 volumes. This set is also limited to 1,000, as is the edition of Prescott in 22 volumes. This last is edited by Professor Munro of Brown, and is called the Montezuma edition.

There has also been received at the university library a work entitled "The History of North America." It is in twenty volumes, though only eighteen are in the library at present. The work is printed by Geo. Barrie & Sons of Philadelphia, and consists of a number of volumes written by noted historians and edited by Guy Carleton Lee, Ph. D.

Denominational Colleges

While Chicago and Brown Universities appear to be excluded from the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation under the clause making denominational institutions ineligible, among the accepted schools are a number that have hitherto been set down as denominational. Princeton has been classed as stiffly Presbyterian, and Trinity, at Hartford, as strongly Episcopalian; but they appear in the favored class. Almost all of the long list of these institutions maintain a strong religious atmosphere, and not a few of them are presided over by men of distinct denominational influence and standing; but the test seems to lie in the character of the teaching force as well as of the student body. So long as entire freedom of choice and belief is accorded to both, without conditions, the college or university steps into the non-sectarian class and some that have hardly seemed to belong there in the past are making ready to change their charters and rules to satisfy the terms of the foundation. Thus the influence of this benefaction may be wider than its founder anticipated. He may have helped to liberalize the institutions themselves, as well as provide pensions for those who have grown old in their service. If so, it will show that denominational bonds had already grown so weak that even a very small strain was sufficient to break them.—*Boston Transcript.*

Various University Interests

President Faunce read a paper on the ethics of Stevenson before the Theological Circle of Providence, February 19.

After this year the course in colonial American history which Professor McDonald is now teaching will be discontinued, and in its place will be substituted a three-term course covering the whole field of American history. The first term of this new course will cover colonial history, and the second and third terms the constitutional period. This change has been made for the benefit of those students who desire to gain a general view of American history without devoting two years to its study.

The Brown chess team defeated M. I. T., in Boston, February 14, by the score of 3 1-2 to 1 1-2.

The Brown-Amherst joint concert, scheduled for February 20 at Sayles Hall, was postponed on account of the outbreak of scarlet fever at Amherst, which compelled the closing of the college doors.

Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, was the vesper preacher Feb. 13. On Feb. 6, Rev. Hugh Black of New York was the speaker.

Professor Upton gave an interesting lecture on the nebular hypothesis in Sayles Hall before a large audience, Monday evening, Feb. 11.

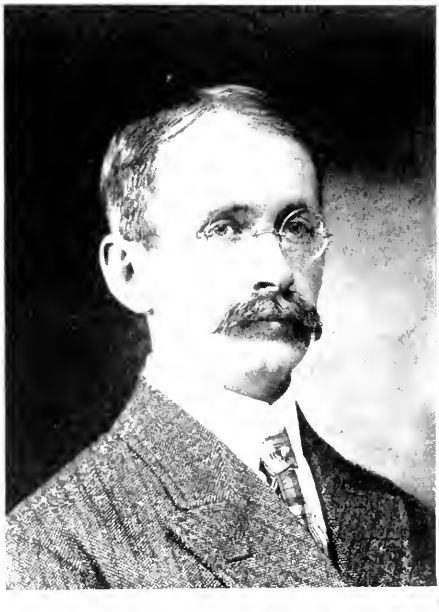
The fourteenth annual sophomore ball was one of the best of the series. It was held in Sayles Hall, Feb. 8.

Professor William M. Sloane of Columbia lectured at Sayles on "The Place of America in Nineteenth Century History," Feb. 4.

THE BROWN GALLERY

REV. CHARLES M. BOWERS, '38
Dr. Bowers recently celebrated his 90th birthday at his home in Clinton, Mass.

COLONEL NORMAN S. DIKE, '85
Recently appointed a county judge at Brooklyn, N. Y., by Governor Hughes, '81



HON. JOSEPH W. FREEMAN, '85
Elected Mayor of Central Falls, R. I., in 1906, of which city he was first elected Mayor in 1900

WALTER A. BRIGGS, 1900
Promoted to head of advertising department, Aetna Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.; issues the company's many periodicals and statements

THE ATHLETIC CALENDAR

BEFORE nearly 6,000 people at Mechanics Hall, Boston, Feb. 16, the Brown relay team beat Amherst in a mile run. The occasion was the annual indoor meet of the Boston Athletic Association. The event of the evening, from the point of view of the college man, were the relay races between the several colleges, Brown defeating Amherst easily in the fastest time of the evening.

Mayhew, pitted against Hubbard, the crack Amherst runner, dodged his opponent's stiff arm on the first turn and won his lap by about two yards. Honiss, running against Rose, held the lead, although the Amherst man made several attempts to pass him. Prout beat McClure by ten yards, and Thurlow finished nearly twenty yards ahead of Morton, winning the race. The time was 3m. 12 4-5s.

On February 27, the relay team beat the Williams College relay team at Troy, every one of the Brown quartette outrunning his opponent from the Berkshires. The time was very close to the records.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

Wed.,	April	3.	Bowdoin at Providence.
Sat.	"	6.	Wesleyan at Providence.
Wed.,	"	10.	Manhattan at Providence.
Sat.	"	13.	Yale at Providence.
Wed.,	"	18.	Amherst Aggies at Prov.
Sat.,	"	20.	Tufts at Providence.
Wed.,	"	24.	Dartmouth at Providence.
Sat.	"	27.	Carlisle Indians at Prov.
Wed.,	May	1.	Univ. of Maine at Prov.
Sat.,	"	4.	Syracuse at Providence.
Wed.,	"	8.	Columbia at Providence.
Sat.,	"	11.	Amherst at Providence.
Wed.,	"	15.	Yale at New Haven.
Fri.,	"	17.	Lafayette at Providence.
Sat.,	"	18.	Exeter at Providence
Wed.,	"	22.	Dartmouth at Hanover.
Sat ,	"	25.	Univ. of Vermont at Prov.
Wed.,	"	29.	Harvard at Providence.
Thurs.,	"	30.	Yale at Providence (memorial day.)
Sat.,	June	1.	Penn. at Providence.
Wed..	"	5.	Harvard at Providence.
Sat.,	"	8.	Penn. at Providence.
Sat.,	"	15.	Amherst at Amherst.
Mon.,	"	17.	Univ. of Alabama at Providence (class day.)
Wed.,	"	19.	University of Alabama (commencement.)

BROWN-YALE WATER GAMES

Yale won from Brown in the water contests at the Hoyt Swimming Pool, Feb. 6. The summary:

Relay race: Yale—Schwartz, Wiltshire, Richards, Mengel; Brown—Collins, Barus, Eddy, Williams. Won by Yale. Time 2:10 2-5.

Plunge for distance—Sherman, Yale, 1st; 62 feet (record); Wiltshire, Yale, 2d, 52 feet: Patterson, Brown, 3d, 51 3-4 feet.

50-yard dash: Yale—Richards; Brown—Bushell. Won by Yale. Time 28 3-5s. (Record)

100-yard dash: Yale—Schwartz: Brown—Eddy. Won by Yale. Time 1m. 6s. (Record.)

220-yard dash: Yale—Richards; Brown—Barus. Won by Yale. Time 2m. 59s. (Record.)

Diving: Yale—Peters; Brown — Bushell. Won by Brown.

Water-polo: Yale—Vincent, Hart, Mengel, Sherman, Crofton, Neathing; Brown—McDonald, Kirley, Hazard, Collins. Bushell, Greene. Score, 4 to 0 in favor of Yale.

Princeton and Pennsylvania later defeated Brown in a series of water games.

BASKETBALL RECORD

Jan. 5.	Brown 15,	Tufts	18
Jan. 9.	Brown 26,	M. I. T.	17
Jan. 12.	Brown 23,	Wesleyan	22
Jan. 16.	Brown 38,	Boston Univ.	9
Jan. 19.	Brown 19,	Pennsylvania	27
Jan. 23.	Brown 29,	Trinity	14
Jan. 26.	Brown 15,	Harvard	11
Jan. 30.	Brown 12,	Colgate	23
Feb. 2.	Brown 7,	Dartmouth	30
Feb. 6	Brown 21.	Wesleyan	36
Feb. 9.	Brown 13,	M. I. T.	5
Feb. 13.	Brown 11,	Williams	19
Feb. 18.	Brown 16,	M. I. T.	10
Feb. 27.	Brown 33,	Hamilton	6
	278		247

Games won by Brown, 8; lost 6.

MEET AT WORCESTER

At the annual meeting of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, held on Feb. 16 at the Hotel Lenox, Boston, it was decided to meet this year on the Worcester Oval.

Among the new officers, C. H. Griffith of Brown was elected chairman of the executive committee.

ATHLETIC ELECTIONS

At the athletic association election held Feb. 6, B. R. Frost, '08, was elected assistant baseball manager, and A. H. Poland, '09, assistant football manager.

BROWN-YALE FOOTBALL GAME

Manager Burnham of the football team says there is no truth in the report relative to a game with Yale on Andrews Field next year. While such a game here is a possibility, no definite arrangements have yet been made concerning it, and Manager Burnham states authoritively that no definite understanding has been reached by the Yale and the Brown managements.

OBITUARIES

MAJOR AUSTIN SPRAGUE CUSHMAN, A. M., 1848

Major Austin Sprague Cushman of the class of 1848, died at the American House, Boston, Mass., January 29, 1907, at the age af 79 years, 4 months, and 10 days. He was the son of Rev. Dr. Robert Woodward and Lucy (Sprague) Cushman, and was born at Duxbury, Mass., September 9, 1827. He prepared for college at the New Hampshire Academical and Theological School, and in 1844 entered Brown University, graduating in 1848 with the degree of A. B., and receiving the degree of A. M., in 1853.

After leaving college he became a clerk in the pension office of the War Department at Washington and was later transferred to the land office, Department of the Interior. The next year, 1849, he entered the office of the United States district clerk at Boston, serving until 1852, when he became private secretary to President Fillmore. In 1853 he served as third lieutenant in the United States revenue marine. In 1854 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and settled in New Bedford, Mass., where he held the position of justice of the peace and notary public from 1854 to 1870.

He served as commissioner of the United States circuit court in 1855, and the same year was the bearer of United States despatches to Paris, and the following year, 1856, to London. He served in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia as third lieutenant from 1858 to 1861 and as second lieutenant in 1861. At the outbreak of the civil war he became adjutant of the Third regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers; in 1862 captain of Company D of the 37th Massachusetts; and later in the same year major of the regiment. In 1863 he served as a member of the United States sequestration commission in Louisiana.

After his return from the war he served as register of probate for Bristol county, Mass., from 1864 to 1870; and as United States register in bankruptcy in 1867.

In 1866 he was influential in organizing the Grand Army of the Republic in New England and during the year 1867–68 served as grand commander of the Department of Massachusetts.

From 1872 to 1880 Major Cushman resided in Switzerland and he was the organizer of a Swiss colony in North Carolina. After his return to America he settled in New York city where he practiced as a patent lawyer. In recent years he had made his home in New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Major Cushman was the author of "La crise industrielle," published in Geneva in 1893; he was also a frequent contributor to magazines, and for a time was editor of "The Republic Magazine."

On November 16, 1861, he married Miss Carrie L. Hathaway of New Bedford, who died in Switzerland, May 16, 1873. They had two daughters, Carrie Sprague, wife of Charles C. Chapin of East Orange, N. J., and Gertrude, wife of Robert L. Scholes of Chicago, Ill.

REV. EVERETT DOUGHTY BURR, D. D., 1884

Rev. Everett Doughty Burr, D. D., whose tragic death at Westboro, Mass., February 23, 1907, brings sorrow to all who knew him, was born at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., on January 15, 1861. He was the son of Stephen Henry and Sarah Eliza (Doughty) Burr. His mother was the granddaughter of John Randall, who owned Randall's Island, in the East river.

Mr. Burr attended the public schools of New York and prepared for college under Dr. John F. Pindry of Elizabeth, N. J. He entered Yale in September, 1879, but was obliged to suspend his studies for a year on account of illness.

He entered Brown University in the sophomore class in September, 1881, and was graduated in 1884 with the degree of A. B., receiving that of A. M. three years later in course. His theological studies were pursued at the Rochester Theological Seminary and at Crozer Theological Seminary and from the latter he was graduated in 1887.

He was first settled as pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church in Chicago in January, 1888, and went to Boston to become pastor of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church in 1891. On April 1, 1900, he accepted a call to the Newton Centre Baptist Church, where he remained until last August.

While in college Mr. Burr was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He was married February 9, 1888, at Rochester, N. Y., to Miss Frances Cole of that city, who, with three children, Dorothy, Frances and Carleton, survives him.

While pastor at Ruggles street Dr. Burr was recognized as one of the most valuable, as he was one of the most popular, ministers in Boston. Largely because of his influence and labors, the Ruggles Street church became famous as an institution devoted to practical benevolence.

Dr. Burr will always be remembered as the hero of the great Roxbury fire when hundreds of families were made homeless. It was then he showed in practice what he had always preached. His vestry was turned into a hospital; food and clothing was provided; money was advanced to enable families to pay rent and begin life anew after the catastrophe and a real estate agency was established in the church. All this, and more, made him beloved by the neighborhood as well as by the people of all faiths throughout the city.

He was eminently successful as a lecturer, and it was his custom to give all money paid him for such services to the church treasury. He established a mothers and babies fund, which proved to be an exceedingly valuable aid to the poor. One of his treasured possessions was a set of resolutions signed by a great body of workingmen who revered him for his friendliness and honesty in dealing with labor problems.

In 1903 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

CHARLES FARNSWORTH, 1889

Charles Farnsworth of the class of 1889 died at Colorado Springs, Colo., on December 9, 1906, at the age of 39 years and 6 months. He was the son of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Farnsworth aad Harriet Lester Farnsworth and was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1867. He prepared for college at the Norwich Free Academy and in 1885 entered Brown University, graduating in 1889 with the degree of A. B. After leaving college Mr. Farnsworth began the study of law, entering Harvard Law School, but was forced to give it up on account of ill health and about thirteen years ago settled in Colorado, where he had since been engaged in mining and ranching. At the time of his death he was a member of the firm of Caldwell (Dr. S. L. Caldwell, '75) and Farnsworth, which has been operating in the Nevada mining fields.

On February 23, 1895, he married Miss Edith Winslow, who with four children survives him.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

WHILE Brown has fewer students than many other American colleges she sends more graduate students to Harvard than any other. In the graduate and professional schools at Cambridge, in other words, her alumni are outnumbered by those of Harvard herself alone. Some figures illustrative of this condition will prove interesting:

COLLEGE GRADUATES AT HARVARD

	Harvard	Brown	Yale	Dartmouth
Graduate School	177	4	6	9
Divinity School	13	2	1	3
Law School	227	34	48	31
Medical School	110	26	4	12
	527	66	59	55

Probably the main reason for Brown's numerical lead at Harvard is the proximity of the two universities. Cambridge is less than fifty miles from Providence.

The Alumni

1852

William B. Weeden delivered a lecture before the Rhode Island Historical Society on the evening of January 29, on "Gilbert Stuart and the Ideal Newport in the 18th Century."

1861

Amasa M. Eaton has been re-elected secretary of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1863

Rev. George H. Miner of Mystic, Conn., will be acting pastor of the Cranston Street Baptist Church, Providence, for four months from March 1, while the pastor, Rev. L. L. Henson, is on a visit to China.

1866

The New London county caucus of Republican members of the Connecticut legislature, endorsed, on January 23, Judge Lucius Brown for re-election as judge of the city court of Norwich.

Special services in observance of the 25th anniversary of Rev. J. V. Osterhout's pastorate at the Broadway Baptist Church, Providence, were held a few weeks ago.

1867

The address of Rev. Walter H. Moore is Oak Hill, Ill.

1870

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society in January, Professor Munro wss re-elected president.

A review of Professor Munro's edition of Prescott (Lippincott) in 22 volumes has appeared in a recent number of the "London Athenæum."

1871

Robert P. Brown was re-elected treasurer of the Rhode Island Historical Society at its annual meeting in January.

1872

Lyman B. Goff of Pawtucket has been elected a member of the executive committee of the American Protective Tariff League.

1873

The address of Rev. Henry A. Blake is Stafford Springs, Conn.

1875 honorary

The winter address of Albert K. Smiley is Canon Crest Park, Redlands, Cal.

1878

The address of Caleb A. Burbank is West Chesterfield, N. H.

1880

The address of Rev. Frederick J. Walton, assistant minister at Grace Church, Providence, is 51 Francis street.

1881

The address of J. M. Marshall, Esq. is 286 Bellevue drive, Pasadena, Cal.

The California address of the Honorable William C. Baker, formerly mayor of Providence, is 105 Bellefontaine street, Pasadena.

Press comment on Governor Hughes seems to be unanimously favorable. The "New York Press" calls him "our great Governor;" the "Wall Street Journal" says he is "every inch a Governor;" the "Springfield Republican" refers to "this new sort of Governor,

who declines to play the game according to time-honored rules so well understood in Albany;" the "New York World" says that Mr. Hughes, in his treatment of Superintendent Kelsey, did not ask for new laws or seek unusual powers, but "in an hour Albany stood aghast at the revelation of the power that may be wielded within the ample limits of the law by a governor who governs;" the "New York Post" declares that "Governor Hughes has given a fresh illustration of power and courage hardly matched in the history of New York politics;" the "Utica Press" says that "the Governor has said he will appeal to the people and he can depend upon it that the people will be with him;" the "New York Times" speaks with approval of "the new methods" of the executive; the "New York Sun" calls attention to his "unusual freedom from personal or sordidly political motives;" and the "Baltimore Sun" says he "is the most fearless and succesful boss tamer that Albany has seen for many a year."

1882

Sam Walter Foss read a paper before the Rnode Island Library Association, held at Providence, on Monday, February 25, on "Man before Mechanism."

1883

Of the close of the senatorial contest in New Jersey, the "Jersey City Journal" says: "Governor Stokes's relation to the new political situation created by the election of Briggs is naturally a matter of great interest here. It is now thought that the governor will not be a candidate for United States Senator John Kean's shoes in 1911, but that he may be urged to run for state senator in Cumberland next fall and kept in training for the governorship again three years hence. Governor Stokes gives no intimation of what his political plans are. He works so strenuously every day that he probably devotes precious little, if any, time to futures. The governor's friends, however, are busily speculating.

1885

The address of Amory Prescott Folwell, consulting engineer, is 919 Flatiron Building, New York city.

1889

Rev. William G. Lathrop of Shelton, Conn., is a student in the Yale Graduate School. He received the degree of A. B. from Brown in 1889, B. D. from Yale in 1892 and A. M. from Yale in 1905. His major subject is social science.

Augustus T. Swift has issued a syllabus in civics. It is published by Scribner and has been adopted as a text-book by the Providence school committee. Mr. Swift has also written a description of the German secondary commercial schools which has recently appeared in the annual report of Dr. Walter H. Small, superintendent of schools at Providence.

1890

Professor Edmund C. Burnett, Ph. D., has removed to Washington, D. C., to become a principal assistant of Dr. J. F. Jameson in the work of the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution. Mr. Burnett, after obtaining his doctor's degree and teaching for some time in Brown University, and for briefer periods in Cornell College and Bethel College, served for five years as professor of history and political economy in Mercer University, at Macon, Ga.

The address of Rev. James McLaughlin is Littleton, Col.

Professor Lyman C. Newell, the head of the department of chemistry at Boston University, has established a chemical museum in connection with his department.

Eugene C. Myrick is a member of the firm of Myrick & Rice, finishers' agents, representing bleachers, dyers, printers and finishers, at 320 Broadway, New York.

1890 and 1898

Charles Carroll, '98, of Providence, was nominated in January by Governor Higgins for commissioner of industrial statistics to succeed Colonel George H. Webb, '90, who was, however, subsequently re-elected by the senate.

1891 advanced

Professor Edward C. Moore, formerly pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Providence, and, since 1902, Parkman professor of theology at the Harvard Divlnity School, is a member of the delegation of the A. B. C. F. M. to attend the Morrison Centenary anniversary to be held in Shanghai, China, in April. From April to August Dr. Moore will devote his time to visiting various American Board missions in the far east. Dr. Moore is the author of "The New Testament in the Christian Church."

1892

Dr. Walter Lincoln Chase of Newtonville, Mass., has registered for graduate study in the Harvard Medical School.

The address of William C. Langdon, recently appointed private secretary to Hon. Wiliiam Travers Jerome, is District Attorney's Office, Criminal Courts Building, New York city.

1893

The address of Henry B. Needham, secretary of the People's Lobby, is Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

1894

Morton Collins Stewart is Austin teaching fellow in German at Harvard University.

1896

William Herbert Kenerson, associate professor in engineering at Brown, received the degree of master of arts from Harvard in June.

1897

George M. Bliss of East Providence has been elected for a fourth term as lieutenant of the fourth division of Rhode Island naval reserves.

Professor Harvey Randall has been obliged to resign his position as professor of English in the Baptist College at Rangoon, Burma, on account of ill health and has already started for America. He will spend some time in Japan, Honolulu and California, reaching the east, it is hoped, in time for his class reunion in June.

1898

Dr. Charles O. Cooke completes his service as interne in the Rhode Island Hospital on March 1, when he will begin the practice of medicine in Providence.

Walter David DeVault received the degree of LL. B from Harvard last June.

David L. Fultz has been appointed as baseball coach for the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Governor Higgins of Rhode Island delivered on February 22 an address at the capitol on George Washington. The invitation to do so came unanimously from the legislature.

1899

Raymond Alfred Schwegler has been elected associate professor of education in the University of Kansas. Professor Schwegler has been professor of Greek literature and pedagogy at Ottawa University, Kans., since 1901, and upon the resignation of President Riggs was made acting president of that institution, a position which he held until the election of President Price.

1900

Austin Henry Fittz received the degree of LL. B. from Harvard University at its last commencement.

1901

Harvey N. Davis received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Harvard University last June His theses were: I. "A P O Plane for Thermodynamic Cyclic Analysis;" II. "The Longitudinal Vibrations of a Rubbed String." Dr. Davis has been appointed instructor in mathematics and in physics. His address is 71 Perkins Hall.

Charles S Turner received his M. D. from Harvard last June. Dr. Turner is an interne in the Long Island Hospital at Boston.

Vergil Stanley Milliken, who was for two years a member of the class of 1901, was a passenger on the wrecked steamer Larchmont, Feb 11, and undoubtedly perished. He studied a short time at Harvard after leaving Brown, taught in Connecticut and Massachusetts, was employed by the Boston Transcript and American, and took passage on the Larchmont for New York to gather material for a play. He was born on Block Island and had written much excellent verse, of which the following is a specimen:

DREAMLAND

Land of mild mystery, solemn, silent world,
Where Lethe flows o'er sands of memory,
By languid lotos leaves in dark empearled,
Forgetting all life's care and misery,
We enter caverns strange and palaces
More wondrous than Aladdin built of old;
We drink nectarian wine from chalices
Of purest emerald and richest gold;
Within thy ivory gates soft silence keeps
Her courts of drowsy calm; faint hues of morn
Forever blush upon thine eastern steeps,
Delicious promise never yielding dawn.
Land of all lovely things, 'tis sweet to be
Beside thy poppy plains and silent sea.

1902

On February 1, Erwin Kelsey Smith became general secretary of the Rahway Y. M. C. A. Mr. Smith has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work since leaving college, serving previously at Attleboro, Mass., Winsted, Conn., and Burnham, Penn.

The address of Irving Southworth is Alabama City, Ala.

Charles Herbert Holt, Charles A. Reese, Williston W. Barker and Harold G. Calder received the degree of doctor of medicine from Harvard in June.

George E. Buxton, Jr., Alonzo T. Patterson, Charles A. Phillips and Alfred G. Chaffee of the class of 1902 received the degree of LL. B. from Havard in June.

Henry Knight Metcalf, formerly associated with the Rhode Island Company in its claim department, is now with the Wanskuck Compans at 36 Exchange Place, Providence.

1903

Alexander Abbott, who was graduated from Union Theological Seminary last June, is engaged in pastoral work at the First Baptist church, Providence.

Harvey A. Baker, Thomas A. Barry, Howard E. Brown and Fred Alleyne, all of the class of 1003 received the degree of bachelor of laws from Harvard in June last.

Charles Hervey Bailey has entered Harvard Medical School. His address is Dorchester, Mass.

Christian Augustus Nelson has entered Harvard Medical School.

William Thomson Hastings received his master's degree from Harvard University last June. He is continuing his graduate work in English.

1903 advance

Vahan Simon Babasinian, who received his Ph. D. from Brown last June, is now professor of organic chemistry at Lehigh University

1904

Moritz Braun is a student in the Yale Graduate School. His major subjects are Semitic languages and Biblical literature.

George Blinn Francis, Jr., who finished his course at Harvard Law School after graduating from Brown, has been admitted to the bar in New York city.

The Rhode Island supreme court granted recently the petition of Ralph Hervey Bevan, one of the beneficiaries under the Cecil Rhodes scholarships fund, to treat his period of study for two years last past in the law department of Worcester College, England, as equivalent to the time of two years in some law school in

this country as required by the rules of practice of the supreme court in taking the examinations for admission to the bar of this state. Mr. Bevan is a graduate of Brown University and desires to take the bar examination here.

Elisha C. Mowry has entered Harvard University for the study of law. His Cambridge address is 37 Mellen street.

Harry Worthington Hastings received his master's degree from Harvard University last June.

1904 honorary

John R. Freeman, M. I. T., '76, will be appointed one of the three eminent engineers to accompany Secretary of War Taft on his official visit to the Isthmus of Panama early in April in the capacity of consulting and advisory experts.

1905

Harvey Julian Swan received the degree of master of arts from Harvard University at its last commencement.

Judson Adam Crane, William C. Drohan, Frederic Webster Cook and George Adams Gessner of the class of 1905 have entered Harvard Law School.

Archie Webb has recently gone into business in Dallas, Texas. His address is 256 North Pearl street.

1906

B. F. G. Lindemuth is reading law at Providence. His address is Bristol, R. I.

Herbert E. Cory is registered in the graduate school of Harvard University. He is devoting his time to the study of English.

Walter C. Carpenter, who is at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., is doing graduate work at George Washington University.

Lloyd P. Upton is at Tuscumcari, New Mexico.

William R. Hersey and Philip V. Marcus are on the staff of the Providence Tribune.

Charles H. Jones, Jr., is with the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad at Boston.

Preston S. Moulton is teaching at the Cloyne School, Newport, R. I.

S. O. Cook has returned to college for graduate work.

Walter A. Briggs, Aylsworth Brown, John Maurice Clifford, Arthur F. Driscoll, Lester Leopold Faks, Vincent C. Hoye, Leverett James Luce, John Howard O'Keefe, Arthur Truman Steere Phetteplace, and Edwin Raymond Walsh of the class of 1906 are studying at the Harvard Law School.

Howard Wheaton Brayton, Alexander M. Burgess, Peter Pineo Chase, George B. Corcoran, Prescott T. Hill, William Russell Lightbody, Emery Moulton Porter, Leeson Oren Tarleton and John Gormley Walsh of the class of 1906 are studying at the Harvard Medical School.

Frank S. Beattie, formerly assistant in qualitative and quantitative analysis at the university, has resigned to accept a position at Lehigh University.

The Alumnae

1894

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke, has recently made a trip to the west, in order to be present at the meeting of the Mount Holyoke alumnæ at St. Louis.

1897

The address of Mrs. Caroline T. Starr is Mt. Carmel, Conn., where Mr Starr has recently been installed as pastor of the Congregational church.

1899

Miss Agnes Elizabeth Clarke is teacher in English at the New York Training School for Teachers. Miss Clarke has spent the last two years in graduate study, the first at Brown, and the second at Bryn Mawr. Her New York address is 527 West 124th street.

1903

Miss Alice S. Carroll, for two years instructor in English at the Bristol High School, has resigned to accept a position as instructor in the Hope Street High School, Providence. The Bristol school authorities requested Miss Carroll to withdraw her resignation, but she felt unable to do so in view of the Providence opening.

1904 advanced

Lida Shaw King, dean of the Women's College will read a paper before the Brown University Teachers' Association on the evening of March 8. Her subject is "What the Women's College can do for the Higher Education of Rhode Island Women."

1904

Flora Melville Cotton has been appointed an assistant in the Classical High School, Providence.

1905

Miss Sarah Gridley Ross has been appointed assistant cataloguer at the Brown University library, to succeed Miss Helen Webster, resigned.

Engagements

On February 16, the engagement was announced of Miss Dorothea Esther Cotton, ex-'08, to Dr Edmund Burke Delabarre, (ex-'86, Amherst'86), professor of psychology at Brown University.

The engagement of Miss Marion N. Brown of Providence, to Harvey A. Baker, '03, is announced.

Births

Born, at New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 24, 1907, to William E. Farnham, '99, of Boston, a son.

Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 11, 1907, to Clarence H. Guild, Jr., '99, and Alice Parkinfon Guild, special '04, a son, Ralph Waite Guild.

Born February 6, 1907, at "Grouselands," Nerth Danville, Vt, to Stepeen Waterman, '86, a son, Paul Waterman.

Born on October 23, 1906, to William Chauncey Langdon, '92, a son, William Chauncy Langdon, Jr., '27.

Born January 9, 1907, to Mrs. Winifred Manatt Bacon, '97, a daughter, Barbara Bacon