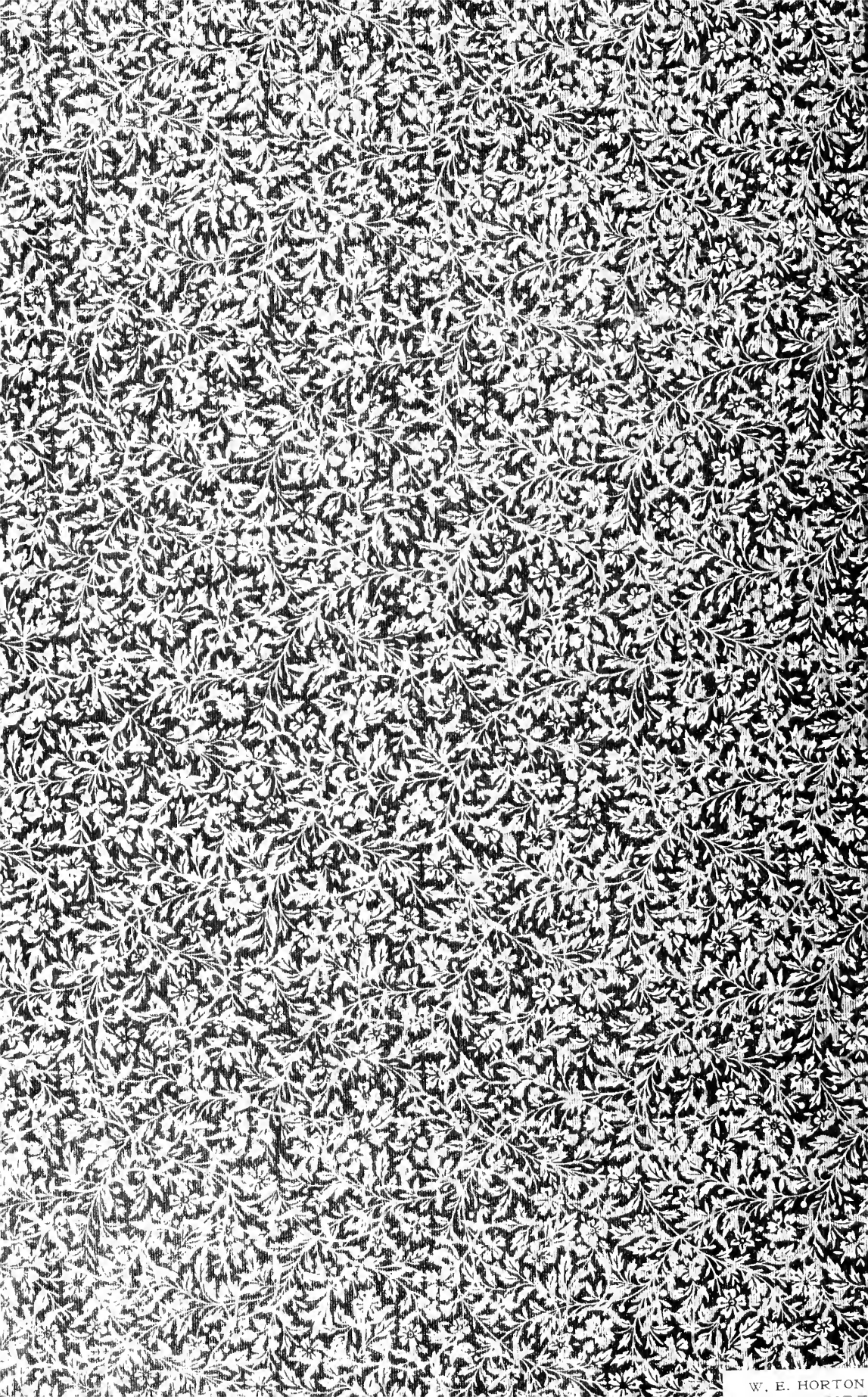
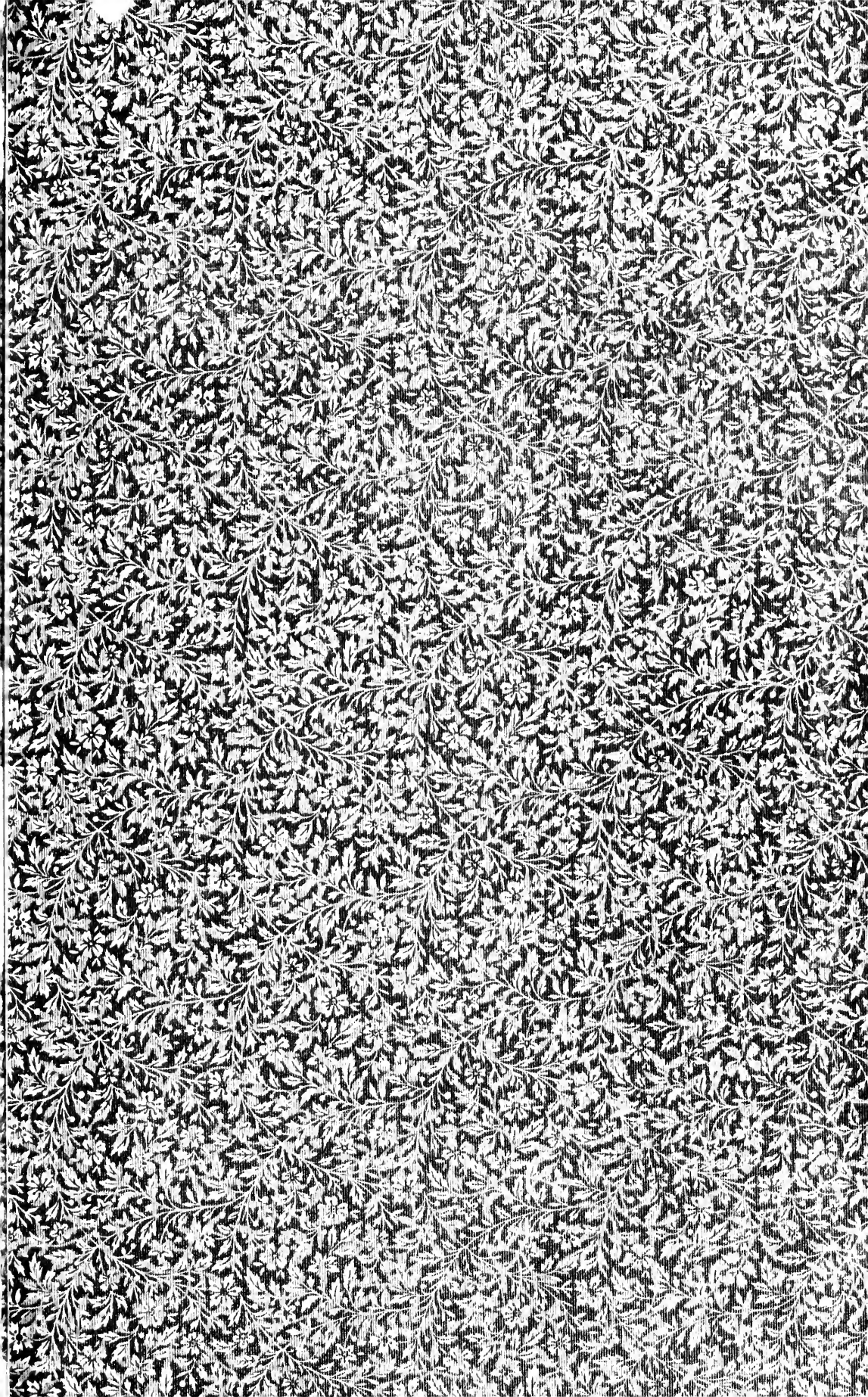


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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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THE BROWN UNIVERSITY EXPEDITION TO JAMAICA

By Professor Charles Wilson Brown

“ CRUMPLED handkerchief picked up by the middle!” So Columbus described to Queen Isabella the appearance of the island of Jamaica [Xaymaca “well wooded and watered!”] The aptness of the simile cannot be questioned when one sees the many steep knife-edged divides—typical “bad-land” topography—rising abruptly in fifteen miles 7400 feet to the misty Blue Mountain peaks from the narrow plains that fringe the seashore. These plains form the largest part of the very small percentage of the island that is fairly level, and it is upon these plains that the larger towns and the larger plantations of bananas and sugar-cane are found. They are made of up alluvial fans or sheet-wash brought from the adjacent ragged slopes by the rivers in flood time. Up on the slopes occasional rectangular patches of lighter green show the location of small banana farms or “pens,” but the more tropical verdure is found lower down with the significant coconut palm and its flaring tuft of foliage, looking remarkably like an umbrella blown inside out swaying its rags in the breeze. Coffee, pineapples and cinchona, limes, lemons and oranges, grow in the uplands that appear to have constant rain.

Jamaica, five days south from New York, two north from Colon and twelve from England, is, as Mr. R. T. Hill has described it, nearly at the centre of the American Mediterranean. Its bathographic relations are significant. If we should imagine the rather flat sea-floor of the Caribbean elevated above water and Colorado Springs situated just south

from Jamaica, the Blue Mountains would tower into the clouds 12,000 feet higher than Pike’s Peak above Manitou. Furthermore, just over the mountains, say at Cripple Creek, there would be a great valley 8,000 feet lower than the pseudo-Colorado Springs, and a hundred or two miles to the right there would be a great depressed gulf 8,000 feet deeper still. We see that Jamaica, then, with the other Antillean Islands are but the higher peaks of a lofty and precipitous but submerged mountain chain. Its wealth of vegetation, varying with the altitude, and equable climate, have made it one of the best-known of the West Indian islands since the days of the Spanish Main, the buccaneers and Port Royal. If Connecticut were lengthened and narrowed we might have a Jamaica, though with a slightly larger population and area. But Jamaica has most of its population scattered along the roads and paths in villages and huts, for only one-fourteenth live in cities, and only something over two per cent. are white. Furthermore only about one in five can read, and one in fifty vote. One feature, however, concerning the schools might make even the educators of this enlightened country tremble at the approach of the annual inspection board, and that is, for the schools receiving any government aid, the regulation of the teachers’ salaries is according to the grade obtained by the pupils at the official examination.

Port Royal is at the western tip of a narrow, seven-mile sand-spit that makes a natural breakwater to one of the finest harbors in the West Indies. When this town was submerged and destroyed by

the earthquake of 1692, this favorite site was abandoned for the Liguanea plain just across the harbor, the largest of these fringing plains of loosely compacted sands and gravels, and Kingston was founded. And here in this closely built city of 60,000 (and at Buff Bay, opposite on the north shore) the destruction from the last earthquake was felt most keenly. Eighty-five per cent. of the buildings were destroyed or injured. Then came Kingston's old enemy, fire, and swept over ten or fifteen blocks of the business and warehouse section. But detailed description of the general

stress." We know the crust of the earth is always in a state of tension. This stress may come from shrinkage of the earth; from the loading and unloading of the earth's surface through erosion and deposition, or from other sources. When the stress becomes too great for the crust to stand, as on a steep slope such as that about the West Indies, where the resistance is lessened—since a bent column is weaker than a straight one—or as in the case of a weak shaly rock, then a *sudden* slip may occur in the adjustment and the resulting jar is transmitted through the



AT WORK UPON THE RUINS OF THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL. THE LINE OF ARCHES IS PARALLEL TO THE DIRECTION OF THE SHOCK

destruction in Kingston, the loss of life, the suffering and the heroism of its people have been published in the columns of the press. It remains for us, therefore, to speak only of the objects of the expedition that was made possible through the generosity of a friend of Brown and gave the opportunity for this university to range itself with other institutions in the extensive seismic investigations that are being conducted throughout the world.

To understand the nature of the data desired let us consider first an earthquake theoretically. As Dr. C. G. Knott has said: "An earthquake always means a yielding to stress, whatever may have been the source of this

earth in all directions in the same way that sound waves travel through other media. These waves or vibrations we call earthquakes, and they may vary in intensity as the tremors that come from a swiftly passing train may be less than those coming from a dynamite blast. These waves are of many kinds; normal, transverse, surface and epifocal. It is almost impossible for any one kind to occur alone and usually all gradations of mixtures result. The epifocal waves are the most destructive and are the ones that apparently overthrow walls and buildings, wreck great bridges, tear apart the earth in huge fissures that may be closed with the ejection of mud and water. Sometimes a real wave

motion is said to be seen, with waves a foot or so high and a hundred feet apart. The epifocal waves are caused by other waves passing through the more highly elastic deep-seated rocks to the more loosely compacted surface rocks which are less elastic and the change results in a



STATUE NEARLY TWISTED OFF THE PEDESTAL
BY TWO COMPONENTS OF THE SHOCK

great increase of the amplitude. All the waves, moreover, are reflected and refracted in passing through media of different degrees of elasticity, which accounts for the large variation in destruction on made lands and incoherent rocks as compared with that over areas on solid rock. Kingston was built on the former kind of foundation and therefore suffered great destruction, while buildings within two or three miles, built on rock, were comparatively undamaged.

We can get the direction of the path of these vibrations from cracks found in buildings; from the direction in which easily moved objects are thrown or columns tumbled. For it has been proved that the prevailing angling cracks are perpendicular to the path of the vibration as it emerges from the denser ground into the lighter medium of the air. It may be seen, therefore, that if one can get enough data from the direction of fallen objects over a large enough area—since the vibrations radiate from some common centre—that one would probably find objects fallen away from some central region, and that further, if one could find enough of these angling cracks in the region, one could from the downward converging perpendiculars estimate the point from which the disturbance emanated, the focus. Then to describe the earthquake one must approximate the focus, draw lines through places that have suffered equal intensities of destruction, called *isoseismals* and construct similar lines through places at which the earthquake occurred at the same time—*coseismals*. Beside the foregoing data, the speed of transmission of waves, the description of the shock itself, its duration, nature, and the preliminary and sequent phenomena, must be ascertained.

There were no preliminary shocks at Kingston. There usually have occurred slight shocks every month or so, but the last disaster came without warning on the afternoon of January 14, at 3:32, when streets were crowded with business. The shocks that followed have numbered thirty or more, with a more severe one during each week. The most violent sequent shock occurred on February 23, five weeks after the disaster, which indicates that the adjustment is by no means completed. One small shock came one morning at 3:30 with a slight wiggling of my cot, which awakened me instantly. The continuance of the motion gave one a sense of insecurity and unsteadiness with a slight tinge of dread and nausea. Upon first waking, a rushing, whistling sound approached from the southwest; it increased and passed overhead, rapidly lessening and disappearing. Very similar in sound it was to the approach and swift passing of a large flock of ducks

flying low. Then from the race-course only a quarter-mile distant and only a short time quieted, came the cries of the frightened negroes and the howls of the numerous dogs with which Kingston is cursed, and the crowing of the many roosters in the trees—as they did about every hour during the night. Some sleepers did not notice the tremor, and when one is walking only a rather strong shock is noticeable.

One line of investigation was the plotting of the isoseismals. On account of the smallness of the island, closed curves could not be drawn, for

to the east, did not feel the quake, nor Grand Cayman, a little farther to the west. But Santiago, 90 miles north, had a slight shock. At Washington, by the seismometer, a slight shock was recorded. From the restricted area, then, we know that the depth of the origin, or focus, was shallow, probably in the neighborhood of three miles.

As to the direction of the path of the waves, we know that the larger waves approached the island from the southwest, and that when they reached the island they were changed according to the topography. So that in Kingston east



ZONE OF FISSURES IN THE PALISADOES. SHOWING SLIGHT SUBSIDENCE OF BUILDINGS

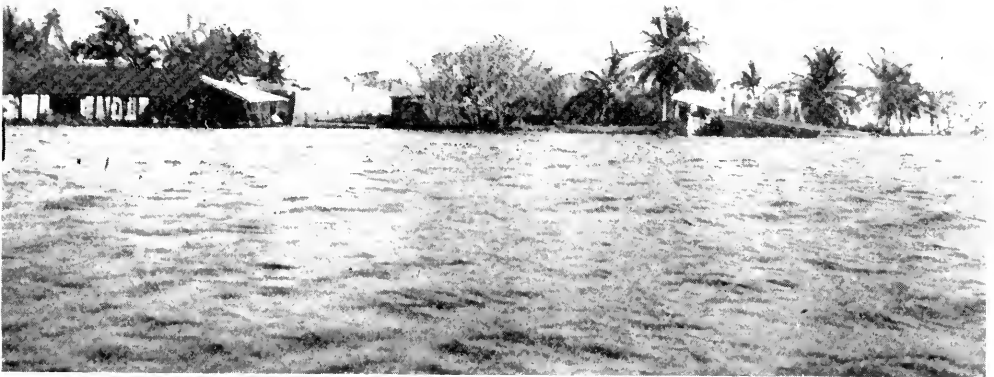
the direction in general appeared to be from the southwest, though modified in direction on the island by the heterogeneity of materials. An area of greatest destruction, however, would take in the eastern half of the city of Kingston, along the west base of Long Mountain, dying out in intensity rapidly toward the east, and less so toward the west, and still less so northward. An area of less intensity, but of considerable destruction was in the small town of Buff Bay, directly opposite, on the north shore of the island. In fact, one of the peculiar lessons to be drawn from this earthquake is the dependence of destruction upon plains and valleys. The eastern and western ends of the islands were affected in about the same degree. Porto Rico, a hundred miles

and west walls were thrown eastward, as well as fence-posts, chimneys, columns and monuments, while a short distance north the northern walls suffered, showing a slight change of direction of the path of the wave. At the western end of the Linguanea plain, at Spanish Town, the wave appeared to swing around and come from the east, while in a southeastern arm of this plain the wave appeared to enter the arm from the north and travel southeasterly. On the island, therefore, the epicentre, or the area above the focus, appeared to be in the vicinity of Kingston. From the angling cracks there, the path of the wave would dip about forty degrees to the west, which would indicate a different locus for the origin of this quake than would the isoseismals and the epi-

centre. The wide difference in conclusion between the two classes or data have not yet been studied carefully, but they indicate a line of fault rather than a point as the locus of the origin for this earthquake.

The earthquake lasted about thirty-five seconds, varying in length with the location and geological position of the observer. One man, used to earthquake countries, hearing the sounds from the preliminary tremors, rushed out of doors only to be thrown down to the west in the street by the violent shaking. He dragged an injured com-

The speed of the waves in this case can only be approximated. During a shock that occurred afterward of about one-third the intensity, from an interrupted telephone conversation from Kingston to Port Antonio, it was estimated that that wave travelled about two thousand feet per second. The preliminary tremors were heard before being felt, and were probably slower than sound waves. With the increase of speed with the increase of intensity of earthquakes, it is likely that its rate of transmission was probably not much under ten thousand feet a second.



SOLDIERS STANDING IN SUBMERGED CASEMATES AT PORT ROYAL. SUBSIDENCE HERE WAS OVER TWENTY FEET AND BROUGHT THE PALMS BELOW WATER

panion a hundred feet or so during a slight lessening of the violence of the shock and then felt the second climax of a slow undulatory movement pass underneath. Another man afterward went through the same motions and found that he could jump through the fallen wall of the house and then over a low fence and get into the street in about forty seconds. It is very difficult, however, to tell just when the movement begins or ends, it is done so gradually. It is evident that in this disaster the movement reached its climax in about ten seconds, then lessened for about ten more, then gently swelled to a second climax and disappeared in about thirty-five seconds. Some places reported the quake of ninety seconds in duration, others only twenty.

Very oddly a line of fissuring appeared to encircle the harbor of Kingston and cause considerable subsidence in its bottom just off shore. Trees were submerged twenty-five feet along the sand-spit, the Palisadoes, and the batteries at Port Royal sunk so that their casemates were flush with the water. The channel and the centre of the harbor apparently were untouched. This belt of subsidence varied in width from a hundred feet to two or three hundred yards.

The destruction of the beautiful carriage road to Newcastle and the injury to the barracks themselves was due more to their position on steep slopes or crests of divides than to the violence of the earthquake.

There were many reports of sea-waves, but the only reliable account was gained

from a careful observer at the eastern end of the harbor. Here, a few moments after the shock came, the water retreated a hundred feet or so, then advanced and covered the shore inward about sixty feet. But the rest of the harbor was apparently unaffected. A similar phenomenon was noted on the north shore of the island.

In conclusion, then, it might be said that the shock was of limited extent and shallow origin, but that its most destructive area happened to coincide with the location of the city of Kingston; that the many brick walls and buildings,

rather poorly built at that, taken in connection with the narrow streets, caused a much larger ratio of destruction to life and property than otherwise would have occurred; that the disasters of San Francisco, Valparaiso and Kingston should teach the lesson that in the case of cities located in a danger-zone (where there are many recurrent shocks of slight nature) certain types of buildings should be built, streets laid out and water and sewage systems planned in sections with the certain possibility of the coming of a disastrous earthquake.

THE BROWN UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

By Professor Walter Ballou Jacobs



CERTAIN cities prize their reputation as convention cities. If Brown University has not yet the title convention university, it is not the fault of her hospitality or of the number of conventions that find their meeting place within her gates. It is more than fitting that such a mother of teachers as she has been should find her home the Mecca of annual pilgrimages, and rejoice in the home-coming of her sons and daughters. The university has reason to be proud of her children who have been teachers as they have reason to be proud of her. Brown University and the state of Rhode Island have as much reason to be proud of the plain granite shaft in the old North Burial Ground that marks the resting place of Horace Mann, as have the citizens of Massachusetts who have placed his statue before their state house. Can we imagine an assembly of teachers in which Francis Wayland would not hold a central and pre-eminent place? It is a sore sorrow to Harvard that her first president cannot be remembered with honor. Few universities have had a founder equal in brilliancy and wisdom to the first great

teacher of this university, James Manning, professor of languages and other branches of learning. To choose from the long and illustrious list of those who have followed is a needless task. They are known to every son of Brown. But as Homer's hearers never tired to hear the catalogue of the ships, so Brown men never tire to hear of Angell at Michigan, of Wheeler at California, of Andrews at Nebraska, and we add to that list a name of no small distinction, President Woolley of Mount Holyoke.

In answer to the call for the fifth annual meeting of the Brown University Teachers' Association responses came from the north, south, east, and west; from every state in New England, from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, North Dakota and Washington. The president of the association was Dr. Abercrombie, for a quarter of a century the honored head of Worcester Academy. The program reflected in its definiteness, precision and careful organization the characteristics of the president. The speakers from

abroad were Professor Baker of the English department of Harvard, Professor Sachs and Professor Thorndike of Teachers College at Columbia; D. O. S. Lowell of the Roxbury Latin School and President Taylor of Vassar.

In his address of welcome, President Faunce, in his inimitable way, touched upon the responsibilities and the opportunities of the teacher. "Teaching is a profession, not a trade. Trade makes every man a rival of all other traders; profession makes every man a colleague of all who work with him." This was the key note of the meeting. The college, the academy, the high school, the normal school and the elementary school all met together to discuss common problems.

The problem of the Friday afternoon meeting was the problem of accuracy in scholarship and how to secure it. Professor Baker dealt with the question of accuracy in English. We never shall secure accuracy in English so long as the pupil looks upon his English as something reserved for the English department or for state occasions, something quite unnecessary for his work with other departments and quite out of place in the ordinary affairs of life. The average student regards "English as a dress-suit, and particularly out of place in the morning hours." To secure accuracy in English the teacher of English must have active support, not only from the teachers of every other subject, but from the home. This support, it is sad to say, often comes more earnestly from the home of the immigrant, who seeks the treasures of a new language, than from the home of the native American who in his security of possession is careless of how his English inheritance is transmitted to his son. Professor Baker's contention that the pupil regards the English taught in the classroom as something for ornament and not for actual use, is well illustrated by a story recently published in *Judge*:

A certain little boy in a village school had fallen into the habit of saying "I have wrote" and "I have went."

The teacher tried in several ways to break him of this habit. One day she had him remain after school and write the two phrases 100 times each, thinking that in that way he would surely remember to say "I have written" and "I have gone."

A few minutes before he finished his task

the teacher was called out of the room. When she returned she found on the desk the phrases correctly written 100 times, and beside them a note, saying:

"Dear Teacher: I have wrote 'I have written' 100 times and I have went home."

Professor Thorndike spoke of accuracy from the point of view of the psychologist. What we call accuracy corresponds in the nervous system to the power of making delicate connections, and this power is markedly hereditary. We ought to weigh a person's performance by that of his father or mother or grandparents and assign a place to heredity. But really there is nothing in the nature of mind why it should be accurate rather than inaccurate. The mind is as accurate as is necessary to accomplish its purpose. That and no more. The only way to induce a boy to be more accurate is to show him that in some way it is profitable to be accurate, particularly in the beginning of his education, that the habit may become set. The appeal to the instinct of contest or rivalry, particularly with one's past accomplishments, has been used in experiments at Columbia with astonishing results. Average pupils were able by this method of pitting themselves against what they had done before and trying to improve on that to learn 1200 German words with their English equivalents in twenty hours. There is something wonderful in this power of the instinct of contest.

Mr. Tilley of the Hope Street High School, Providence, approached the problem from the subjects of study where accuracy is the cardinal virtue, mathematics and science. He advocated a wider use of checks in the work of the student. The bookkeeper's check is to add the column the other way; in algebra we substitute the value of x in the original equation; in science we repeat the experiment. All this requires time. It is better to do less work and do it accurately than to do much work that is careless and inaccurate.

The Friday evening meeting dealt with the problem of the higher education of women in Rhode Island. The meeting was held in the new Sayles Gymnasium of the Women's College. President Taylor spoke strongly for the culture element in the college course and against in any way abridging the

time given to those studies which make for richness and fulness in the life of the soul. Mrs. Walter Stokes Irons pointed out some of the ways in which the women of Rhode Island might aid the Women's College. Perhaps the most illuminating address of the evening was given by Dean King. In her address she presented a simple statistical statement of what the Women's College has done for the education of Rhode Island women. Compare what the Women's College has done with the work done by colleges outside the state:

"336 Rhode Island women have registered at colleges outside of the state; of these 192 have completed the course and graduated, 91 are non-graduates, and 53 are now in college. Since the fall of 1891, when the Women's College was opened, 776 Rhode Island women have registered at Brown; of these 272 have graduated, 364 are non-graduates, and 140 are now in college. Thus the contribution of the Women's College to the number of college women in the state is the multiplication of the number of graduates by about two and one-half, of the number of non-graduates by about five, and of the present number of college students by about four and one-half."

Forty graduates of the college are at present teaching in the public or private high schools of the state, 27 others have at some time taught in these schools; 22 are at present teaching in the elementary schools, and 11 others have done so. The Women's College bids fair to deserve the title given it by President Andrews at its birth, a "state college."

The topic for discussion at the last session of the association was an important one: "The Departmental Organization of Teaching." Dr. Sachs fully recognized its importance when he said that in considering this subject "a question as large as the efficiency of our secondary school system is before us." Neither the general utility teacher nor the extreme specialist is what we must seek. Both Dr. Sachs and Mr. Lowell came to this conclusion, but by very different lines of thought. "As a matter of pure logic," said Mr. Lowell, it seems wiser not to load a fowling piece with grape and canister. The result may be as startling and more disastrous than the discharge of the great gun of which Eli Perkins tells. It was somewhere in Germany that he saw it. The cannon weighed 27 tons and the cannon-ball 36 tons. Some one

suspiciously asked him if he saw it fired. He said: 'Yes, and a curious thing happened. The ball stood perfectly still, and the cannon went twelve miles.'" Dr. Sachs would secure the proper organization of teaching in elementary schools by securing properly equipped teachers. The teacher should not be a strict specialist, but should be thoroughly equipped after the German model. He should be well equipped in knowledge and skill to teach in three departments, a major and two minors. This is excellent as an ideal, but at present our schools have difficulty in securing teachers well equipped in one subject. After all, the lack of thorough preparation on the part of teachers is at the door of the schools. As long as the schools will accept poorly prepared teachers, there is small inspiration for the future teacher to prepare himself thoroughly.

As to departmental teaching in the grammar grades, Principal Chapin of the Rhode Island State Normal School declared himself a thorough agnostic, and found no sufficient reason in theory or experience for advocating one position as exclusive of the other. Under certain favorable conditions and limitations departmental teaching might be successful. Mr. Winslow of the Thayer Street Grammar School, Providence, seemed to have found such favorable conditions. In opening the discussion, he described the departmental work in that school, and spoke in high terms of the success of the plan, and of its popularity with pupils and teachers.

The purpose of the association is to afford a means by which graduates of Brown who are teachers, wherever they are or in whatever field of work, may co-operate for mutual helpfulness. This year the addresses delivered before the association will be published in the April number of *Education*. The membership has been increased by nearly two hundred new members, and is thoroughly representative of the work of the sons of Brown in teaching. The present membership represents not only every section of the country, but every department of teaching, from the college president to the teacher in the elementary school and the private tutor. The new president is Professor W. C. Bronson



Z. CHAFEE, Jr., '07



H. D. BRUCE, '07, Capt.



G. HURLEY, '07

WINNERS AGAINST DARTMOUTH

BROWN WINS AGAIN AT DEBATE

BBROWN on the evening of March 4 again demonstrated her superiority at debate over Williams and Dartmouth Colleges. Simultaneous discussions were held at Providence, Williamstown and Hanover, Brown beating Williams at Williamstown and Dartmouth in this city. Dartmouth won from Williams at Hanover. The same question was debated at all three places, the home team having the affirmative in each case.

Governor James H. Higgins, '98, presided over the debate in this city, while Hon. Herbert Parker, ex-attorney general of Massachusetts, Pro-

fessor Charles H. Haskins of Harvard University and Hon. Arthur P. Stone of Cambridge, Mass., acted as the judges.

The Brown debaters upheld the affirmative side of the question:

"Resolved, That armed intervention is not justifiable on the part of any nation to collect, on behalf of private individuals, financial claims against American nations."

The members of the team representing Brown at Providence were: Zechariah Chafee, Jr., '07, of this city, George Hurley, '07, of this city, and Harry D. Bruce, '07, of Moretown, Vt.

Dartmouth's speakers, defending the negative side of the question, were



D. L. STONE, '09



R. N. DENNETT, '07, Capt.



C. R. BRANCH, '07

VICTORS OVER WILLIAMS

Harry G. Kelly, '07, of Omaha, Neb.; James B. Browne, '07, of Everett, Mass., and James M. O'Neill, '07, of Canandaigua, N. Y.

From the beginning the debaters of both teams showed that the question which they were discussing had been studied with great care and intelligence. In fact, the arguments were presented in such a succinct, clear and strong manner that when the judges announced the result of their deliberations it was said that two of them had favored Brown, while the other believed that the Dartmouth debaters deserved the decision.

The debate at Williamstown was close, both teams presenting a strong argument, and their speaking being exceptionally good. The decision of the

judges rendered individually in writing to the presiding officer was two votes for Brown and one for Williams.

The judges were Alfred S. Hayes and Walter I. Badger of Boston and Professor Samuel Williston of Cambridge. The presiding officer was Professor Henry D. Wild of Williams, and music was furnished by the college orchestra.

The speakers were: For Williams, George D. Carrington of New York, Elmer P. Groben of Buffalo, N. Y., and Roy H. Case of Canandaigua, N. Y.; for Brown, Claude R. Branch of Providence, Donald Stone of Indianapolis, Ind., and Ralph N. Dennett of South Hadley Falls, Mass., Carroll E. Robb of Richmond Hills, N. Y., was alternate for Williams, and Benjamin T. Schiek of Fairwater, Wis., for Brown.

FALL RIVER ALUMNI MEET



ON March 6th, the nineteenth annual dinner of the Sons of Brown of Fall River was held at the Quequechan Club. There was an informal reception in the library from 6:30 to 7:30 o'clock, at which the treasurer of the club, A. J. Wood, made the first "hit" of the evening, and not a son escaped payment of annual dues and banquet charges. The company then marched to the banquet room, to music by the Festival orchestra, which played throughout the dinner and so satisfactorily that several encores were given. The dining room had been very effectively decorated. A profusion of flags, the national emblem and Brown banners, were used, and festoons of artificial pink flowers were hung from the corners of the ceiling and clustered in the electric chandelier at the centre. There was also a profuse display of spring blossoms on the tables, azaleas, carnations and daffodils, and the effect of the whole was charming and generally commented upon. A boutonniere of a galax leaf and a white carnation, representing the college colors, brown and white, lay at every plate. The dinner was excellent and

well served. Between the courses there was hearty singing, led by Joseph W. Mackenzie, the songs being old favorites, with which all present were familiar.

Dr. Arthur I. McConnell, '87, vice-president, presided. He referred briefly to the growth of the college during the nineteen years since this club was organized, the number of the students having increased from 268 to 963, and the financial resources from less than a million dollars to more than three and a quarter millions. The material growth in buildings and equipment was also referred to. But material growth, he said, was not the only change that had taken place. Equal pace had also been kept in internal affairs. To tell of what was being done on these lines he presented Courtney Langdon, professor of Romance languages and literature at the university.

Professor Langdon said that if his auditors were looking for progress in the physical growth of the college, he should refer them to the college catalogue; if for material growth, he would tell them to go to Providence and see the many new buildings upon the campus. In everything but one, advance

would be noted by those who studied closely the affairs of the college; the salary of the professor had not advanced. Material evidence is not, however, the safest measure of progress. Dr. Adler says money is not wealth, which may be bought by money. Money can buy culture; it can also buy vulgarity. The progress of the university is not to be measured by money, unless also it has brought real wealth. Opposite the names of the professors in the catalogue ought to be the salaries of the professors. If proud of the number of the professors, the college ought also to be proud of the salaries paid to them. Institutions, like individuals, ought to live within their means. It is dangerous to have too long a list of courses at the expense of the men to sustain them. Brown, in common with other colleges, has too many men and courses for its means. The professor, to eke out a living, is forced to give outside lectures and instruction. He gives the hours he is paid for to his college, but not the energy that he ought to, because he is forced to give part of this to outside affairs. He would not say this at such a gathering if it were not true of all universities.

Other speakers were Dr. Hubert G. Wilbur, representing the Harvard Club, who made a facetious and happy address, following which "Fair Harvard" was sung in his honor, and three cheers were given for the Harvard Club. F. W. Greene, Jr., Brown, 1902, representing the Brown Club of New Bedford, which had twenty-three men at its dinner this fall, one of them coming from New Jersey to be present, spoke, and so did Dr. Clarence F. Swift of Fall River, a graduate of Oberlin College. Their remarks were bright and witty, though Dr. Swift interrupted his fun long enough to say that he was glad of the notice Professor Langdon had served of a common peril to the colleges that must be met. "Nothing so counts for high-grade manhood," said Dr. Swift, "as the influence of the high-grade teacher."

The reunion was another of the Brown Club's social successes in the opinion of each of the more than thirty men who attended it.

The president-elect is Simeon Borden, '82; vice president, Dr. McConnel treasurer, Augustus J. Wood, '95; secretary, Henry Fenner, '01;

BRUNONIANS AT NEW BEDFORD



WITH an attendance of over a score and a strong display of Brown spirit, the Brown Club of New Bedford was formed on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, at the Parker House. Classes from 1848 to 1910 were represented, a range of 62 years, and all were enthusiastic over the opportunity to meet their fellow Brunonians socially.

Allen F. Wood presided and the speakers included John A. Gammons of Providence, Maj. Austin S. Cushman, (since deceased), Professor Frederick Slocum, Rev. Clarence M. Gallup, Theodore B. Baylies, William O. Devoll, Jr., Fred W. Greene, Jr., Dr. D. J. Lowney and John W. Mayhew.

Mr. Gammons urged that the local Brown men show their loyalty to their Alma Mater by turning all the young men preparing for college in the direction of Brown University. Professor Slocum told of the growth of the college in the 15 years he has been connected with it, the number of buildings having increased from 9 to 23. Rev. Clarence M. Gallup discussed the influence of President Andrews on the student body, considering him the best educator of his time. Theodore B. Baylies told of the days when football teams were made up on the field, and gave the early history of the Brown Daily Herald.

William O. Devoll, Jr., representing the undergraduates, described the growth of Brown spirit in the last few

years. He mentioned as an illustration the fact that when an appeal for football funds was issued, John A. Gammons led off with a contribution of \$500, which was quickly swelled to \$2000.

How he nearly became a football player was told by Dr. D. J. Lowney. As an undergraduate Dr. Lowney was coaxed into a football game. He was playing quarterback and gave, himself, the signal to run with the ball. He ran about 80 yards, when the whole opposing team settled upon him.

"I made up my mind that if I ever got out from under that pile alive I would quit football," said Dr. Lowney, and he said he kept his pledge.

John W. Mayhew of Edgartown, the university halfback, spoke briefly, saying he was glad to do what he could to add to the honor of Brown.

Maj. Austin S. Cushman was the last speaker and recounted happenings of over 60 years ago, when he was a student at Brown. He stated his conviction

that the United States had no ideal university, but that Brown was nearer to the ideal than any other college.

An election of officers was held during the evening with the following results: President—Dr. H. W. Parker; first vice president—Maj. A. S. Cushman; second vice president—Edward W. Holmes; secretary and treasurer—Fred W. Greene, Jr.

Following is the list of those who attended the dinner: Allen F. Wood, '69; A. S. Cushman, '48; John A. Gammons, '98; Frederick Slocum, '95; E. E. Potter, '90; E. H. Gammons, '10; F. H. Childs, '05; W. O. Devoll, Jr., '07; John W. Mayhew, '09; Stephen A. Lowe, '05; Charles O. Dexter, '85; Raymond W. Seamans, '05; Edward W. Holmes, '03; Gardner T. Hart, '06; W. H. Hand, Jr., '98; T. B. Baylies, '95; Rev. C. M. Gallup, '96; Allen W. Milliken, '04; Frank H. Gifford, '81; Fred W. Greene, Jr., '02; James L. Sherman, '03; Dr. D. J. Lowrey, '98.

BROWN DINNER AT NEWPORT



JANUARY 31 was the date of the annual dinner of the Newport Brown Alumni Association, which was held in the rooms of the Miantonomi Club and proved to be not only one of the most largely attended but one of the most enjoyable in the series of annual gatherings of Brown men and their friends in the former Rhode Island capital.

The meeting was held in the upper story of the club, where a large banquet hall has recently been fitted up with coat and reception rooms adjoining. An informal reception was held early in the evening, when the members and their guests gathered in social inter-

course, awaiting the arrival of President Faunce and other guests from Providence, who were delayed an hour by a late train.

During the reception the annual business meeting of the association was held, with the reading of the record of the last meeting, the treasurer's report and the election of officers, the choice of the latter being as follows:

President—Alan R. Wheeler, '01; first vice president—William R. Harvey, '01; second vice president—William P. Buftum, '79; secretary and treasurer—Clarence A. Carr, '87; executive committee—Fred M. Hammett, '80, R. G. Martin, '04, Benjamin F. Thurston, '80.

THE BROWN GALLERY



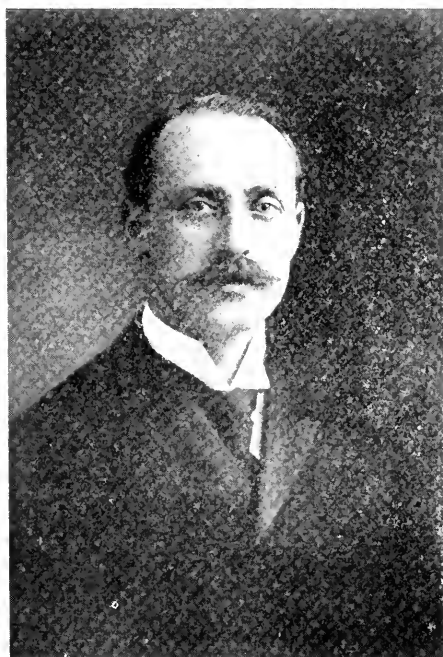
PROFESSOR EDMUND C. BURNETT, '90

Who has become a principal assistant of Dr. J. F. Jameson in the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institute at Washington



REV. FREDERICK E. STOCKWELL, '90

Called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, N. Y., from the church at Beverly, N. J.



PROFESSOR CHARLES W. BROWN, 1900

Assistant professor of geology at Brown University, whose article on the Jamaica earthquake appears in this number of the Alumni Monthly.



GEORGE DUDLEY CHURCH, '99

Headmaster of the Abbott School, Farmington, Me., which has two other Brown men on the faculty and is rapidly growing in numbers and influence.

THE
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By the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

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APRIL, 1907

FOR HIGHER SALARIES AT
BROWN

"The one respect in which we have done nothing whatever for our faculty in the last thirty years is in the compensation paid to our full professors. The maximum salary paid to a professor is the same today as when J. Lewis Diman began to teach, while the cost of living is at least a third more.....To economise here is the worst conceivable extravagance. To cripple our faculties is to degrade the ideals of America. When I say that Brown University needs a million dollars for increase in the salaries of professors more than it needs that sum for any other purpose whatever—I say what evokes instant response in the mind and heart of every alumnus."—*President Faunce at the Boston alumni dinner.*

Since making this statement the president has spoken repeatedly to the same purpose. As he says, the movement for higher salaries for professors is not merely a local one, though there are conditions that intensify the situation at

Brown. The discussion of it has been wide-spread. The Educational Review for January published a 12-page bibliography relating to teachers' salaries and pensions, besides a forceful article on the compensation of college teachers. The late President Harper of Chicago, and President Butler of Columbia have in particular borne witness to the critical importance of more adequate salaries to the present and future influence of our universities; and President Schurman of Cornell spoke convincingly on the subject in a recent public address, the substance of which we give on another page. In this general situation the position of Brown is one that the loyal alumnus cannot contemplate with satisfaction. The present standard salary of our full professors went into effect in the fall of 1870, when the maximum was raised from \$2,500 to \$3,000. Not to mention the increase in the cost of living since that date, the advance in the standard of living, especially in a community like Providence, has been so great in these forty years as to place the professor of today, who is dependent upon his salary, in a social position far inferior to that of his predecessor of a generation ago. Not all our full professors, it is understood, receive the established maximum, though great credit is due to the present administration for its efforts in bringing up deficient salaries. But \$3,000 will no longer suffice for the salary of a Brown professor. Our present standard should be \$4,000 at the very least; and even with the addition of one-third to his salary the professor of today will hardly find himself so advantageously situated as the professor of 1870. But such an increase of salary would be a recognition of the university's obligation to its professors under present conditions, and it would be a long step in advance. A financial journal remarks that an in-

crease in wages, "on a scale never seen before, marks the closing months of 1906." We believe that the friends and alumni of Brown will see to it that the professors at the university are not overlooked in this readjustment of the nation's economic equilibrium.

But the question, as President Faunce has pointed out, is one vastly wider than the needs and claims of the present faculty of Brown University. It involves the ultimate standing of the university itself. To hold the position which it now occupies in the front rank of what may be called the academic universities of America, Brown must have a teaching force which shall be second to that of no other institution. This means that Brown must be enabled henceforth to keep its professors in spite

of calls from elsewhere; that when it seeks new professors its salary must be sufficient to attract teachers of the highest quality; and last, but not least, that its salary shall in some sense warrant the brilliant men among its own graduates in turning aside from the prizes of business and fitting themselves to succeed their own ablest teachers in the faculty.

Such is the problem at Brown, which in varying degrees is the problem of every American university. Upon its solution almost more than upon that of any other present-day problem in the field of higher education, depends the relative standing of our universities in the near future, and even their influence as a whole upon the life of the nation.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



RINCETON is to have a crew and it seems a pity that Brown cannot have one also. When our numbers were less than 300 our crews rowed at Worcester and Saratoga, yet now with 600 male undergraduates we are unrepresented on the water.

Crews cost a large amount of money, but why not organize a four-oar boat to begin and challenge, for instance, the Yale or Harvard 'varsity substitutes, or any other college quartette? The MONTHLY ventures to say that if a beginning were made enough interest would be aroused to justify a more ambitious development later on.

With the Seekonk less than a mile away, Brown ought to be a rowing college again.

Why not call a meeting to talk the matter over?



**President
Schurman
on
Salaries**

The argument for increasing the salaries of our teachers, especially those in colleges, was urged with much force by President J. G. Schurman at the dinner of the

Cornell alumni in this city (New York) Saturday night. (March 2). He is the third or fourth college president who within a few months has laid this subject before New York graduates; it has also been discussed in the magazines—notably by Professor J. B. Fletcher of Columbia in the January issue of the *Educational Review*. President Schurman's plea was not specifically for Cornell; he spoke rather in behalf of the general cause of education. The average salary of college and university professors in the United States is, as he pointed out, only \$1,200. "The maximum salary is seldom more than \$3,000 or \$4,000, and then only in or near great cities, in which the \$5,000 or \$7,000 actually paid represents no real increase." This increase is far below that of engineers, lawyers and physicians. Indeed, the salaries of college professors have remained practically stationary for two decades, while the cost of living has increased 50 per cent. President Schurman would not make the pay of the professor so large that it would "serve as a bribe" to those who do not feel the "inner call." He and all who have studied this grave problem know that

the salaries are always likely to be too low rather than too high; but he utters a plain warning that the salaries must suffice to provide the ordinary comforts of life for the teacher's family, must supply him with necessary books, and educate his children. On any other terms ambitious men will be frightened away from the profession. And, he adds, "if the ablest young men of the country cease to become teachers in our highest institutions of learning, the training of the rising generation will suffer, ideas will become stagnant, and the boundaries of knowledge will cease to expand." In fine, the evidence is irresistible that the time has come when our college benefactors can perform the greatest service, not by devoting their money to buildings and material equipment, but to strengthening the teaching force.—*The Nation*, March 7.



Woonsocket and Albany Dinners The recent Brown dinners at Albany and Woonsocket occurred too late for adequate treatment in this number of the MONTHLY. Reports, however, are being prepared and will be printed next month. Both dinners were of unusual interest.



Historic Pictures for Brown A most interesting historical and artistic gift has been made to Brown by Mr. Samuel Morris Conant of Pawtucket. His letter to President Faunce transmitting the gift is in part as follows:

March 8, 1907.

My Dear President Faunce:

I herewith give to Brown University a set of 14 pictures, painted in oil by Frank O. Small. These paintings are illustrative of notable scenes and events in early American history. I give them to the university upon the condition that they be hung on the walls of one or more of the rooms used, or to be used, by the department of American history. I will enumerate the paintings as follows: "Columbus," "The First Slave Market," "A Hudson River Fur Trader," "Return of the Mayflower," "Presentation to William Penn of the Emblems of Possession of His Colony,"

"Death of King Philip," "English Soldiers Sealing the Heights at Quebec," "A Salem Witch Trial," "A Colonial Town Meeting in New England," Samuel Adams Denouncing the Tea Duty in the Old South Meeting House," "Washington and Lafayette," "Washington Taking Leave of His Officers," "The Signing of the Constitution." "Daniel Boone."

For several reasons this seems an opportune time for me to add to the equipment of Brown University. My sons have had, and are now having, the advantages of Rhode Island educational institutions. My honored father, Hezekiah Conant, in the latter part of his life, assisted the German and astronomical departments of Brown University, and I in turn would like very much to assist in this way the department of American history, as my tastes have always been particularly drawn toward art and the beginnings of New England.

I subscribe myself,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL MORRIS CONANT.



Various University Activities Brown was represented at the dedication of the \$75,000 Delta Phi chapter house at Columbia University, New York, March 7.

A series of important volumes is to be prepared under the auspices of the American Historical Association, and under the general editorship, as the representative of the association, of J. Franklin Jameson, Ph.D., LL.D., director of the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution at Washington, and formerly professor of history at Brown. The volumes are designed to provide scholars and other individual readers of history and the libraries of schools and colleges with a comprehensive and well-rounded collection of those classical narratives on which the early history of the United States is founded—the *ipsissima verba* of the first narrators, Argonauts or eye witnesses, vivacious explorers or captains courageous.

An alumnus in the far west recently sent his check for eleven dollars to the university in payment for the ALUMNI MONTHLY and the Historical Catalogue, writing: "Please turn the balance into the printing fund or postage fund of the university. This is an acknowledg-

ment of various items of mail matter received by me in the past few years."

On Saturday evening, Mar. 9, Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, assistant secretary of the National Committee on Child Labor, delivered an address under the auspices of the Civics Club, giving a short outline of the committee's plans.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association on Feb. 25, H. L. Koopman, the librarian of the university, was for the third time elected president.

The annual spring examinations took place during the second and third weeks in March. From Mar. 20 to Mar. 27 the college was closed for the usual spring recess.

President Faunce is to be the orator of the day on Tuesday Sept. 10, when Rhode Island day is celebrated at the Jamestown Ter-Centenary Exposition.

The junior class had an enjoyable supper at the Crown Hotel on the evening of Mar. 8. Captain Pryor of the football team was toastmaster.

The senior class in engineering recently presented to Professor O. E. Randall a silver loving cup as a mark of admiration and esteem.

There will be a Harvard-Brown chess tournament at Rockefeller Hall, early in April, with 10 men on each side.

An Amherst-Brown chess tournament is in progress in Providence as the MONTHLY goes to press.

Professor Kraeger of Dusseldorf, Germany, lectured on Arnold Boecklin at Manning Hall, Mar. 28.

April 15 and 16 are the dates chosen for the annual Vaudeville Club entertainment.

March 13 was the annual "visitors day" at Brown.



Enlarging Women's College Campus The Women's College is to have a larger campus, thanks to the gift by Stephen O. Metcalf, '78, of a tract on Cushing street. The property consists of the house and lot at 101 Cushing street, adjoining the property at 99 Cushing street,

given to the college two years ago by Mr. Metcalf and Mrs. Radeke. The property directly adjoins the Sayles Gymnasium. Both the lot now given and the neighboring one, No. 99, are built upon, and it will be necessary to tear down or move away the structures, consisting of a large double tenement, with a stable in the rear of No. 101, before the work of laying out the addition to the campus can proceed. The work of demolition, it is expected, will be begun as soon as the necessary preliminaries are completed, in order that the grounds may be laid out as completely as possible during the coming summer.

In addition to the necessary work of clearing and grading, the plans, so far as fixed, contemplate the planting of trees to give the scholastic shade associated with the idea of a campus. When completed the campus will, it is expected and hoped, prove a great addition to the beauty and the usefulness of the Women's College and its surroundings.



Modern Language Association

The Rhode Island group of the New England Modern Language Association assembled for its third meeting Feb. 23, in room 5 of Sayles Hall. The gathering brought out a fair attendance and several speakers of note made addresses during the course of the session.

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock by Professor A. Clinton Crowell, chairman of the state group, and after a short business session he introduced Miss Gertrude E. Hall of Albany, N. Y., who led a discussion on the subject of "Method in Sight-Translation." The speaker considered the question psychologically and from several points of view. She declared that some of the best results are reached by training the memory to remember words, by teaching the student to compare English with German terms, and instilling a creative imagination in the pupil which would help him to divine the meaning of words as he reads along.

William B. Snow of the English High School, Boston, followed with an address on "The Teaching of Elementary French." He considered that less

emphasis should be placed on the language itself and more on general education, which was the main thought of all teaching.

The principal address of the afternoon was delivered by Professor Camillo von Klenze of Brown, formerly of the University of Chicago. Taking for his subject: "Texts most desirable for Second and Third Year German," the speaker declared that these grades generally con-

fine themselves to the reading of 18th century classics, whereas more attention should be paid to the literature of the 19th century, including the lyrics, short stories and dramas of the latter period. The importance of such names as Liebt, Grillparzer, Hebbel and Hauptmann in the dramatic line was especially emphasized.

The next stated meeting of the Rhode Island group will be held in November.

THE ATHLETIC CALENDAR



At the Lyman Gymnasium, on Wednesday evening, March 6, Brown closed the basketball season by defeating Dartmouth, 22 to 21. As the score indicates, the game was close and exciting, fortune shifting from one side to the other as the play progressed. At the end of the first half the tally was 9 to 6 in favor of Dartmouth, but Brown outplayed the Green in the last half, Dickinson's fine work being an important factor in the victory. As soon as the game was over, the Brown players were borne aloft on the shoulders of their enthusiastic fellows amid cheers and songs. A bonfire was lighted on the campus and a war dance took place about it.

Having beaten Dartmouth at baseball, football, debating and basketball within a year, Brown feels most comfortable and cordial toward her Hanover neighbor.

The basketball team won from Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and several other important teams.

The basketball record for the season is as follows:

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	13
Jan. 30.	Brown 12,	Colgate	23
Feb. 1.	Brown 16,	Andover	19
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
Feb. 30.	Brown 30,	Yale	19
Mar. 6.	Brown 22,	Dartmouth	21

Brown 346 Opponents 308

Games won by Brown, 10; lost 8.

	Games Played.	No. Baskets Scored	No. Fouls Scored	Total Pts. Scored
Pryor	17	58	19	135
Reynolds	13	22	32	76
Schwartz	17	30	...	60
Dickinson	17	7	13	27
Ladd	12	9	1	19
Elrod	12	9	1	19
Hallborg	6	5	1	11
Totals	—	140	67	347

COLUMBIA WINS AT WATER GAMES

Brown beat Columbia at water polo, 1 to 0, at the Hoyt Swimming Pool, March 5, but Columbia outdistanced the home team at the other water games and won the meet, 42 to 11. Brown was handicapped by the absence, through illness, of Captain Bushell.

SWIMMING SEASON

The close of the season of the Intercollegiate Swimming League found Brown hopeful for the future rather than exultant over the past. Two meets were held away from home, with Princeton and Pennsylvania, and three at home, with Harvard, Yale and Columbia. The record:

SWIMMING			
Brown	16	Harvard	37
"	14	Yale	34
"	8	Pennsylvania	44
"	17	Princeton	36
"	11	Columbia	42
Brown	66	Opponents	193
WATER POLO			
Brown	6	Harvard	4
"	0	Yale	1
"	1	Pennsylvania	3
"	2	Princeton	4
"	1	Columbia	0

Games won by Brown, 2; lost, 3.

COLLEGE GYMNAST

A. L. Denton of Pittsfield, N. J., won the title of college gymnast at the Brown physical training exhibition March 9, in Lyman Gym-

nasium with a score of 138 7-15. Robert Whitmarsh was second with 131 1-6, and R. B. Farnum third with 119 7-10. It was visiting day and the "gym" was crowded with members of the corporation, faculty, visiting committees and their friends, who showed great interest in the system of physical training used at the university.

BROWN-DARTMOUTH FOOTBALL

Saturday, November 23, has been agreed upon as the date of this year's Brown-Dartmouth football game, but the place has not been se-

lected. Dartmouth has a leaning toward Manchester, but Brown is opposed to that distant and comparatively small city.

WORCESTER ACADEMY PLAYERS

Some of the crack Worcester academy players will probably go next fall to the following institutions: Greenwood, quarterback, Cornell or Worcester "Tech"; Chase, left guard, Dartmouth; Crowley, centre, Dartmouth; Dudley, guard, Harvard; Gildersleeve, fullback, Worcester "Tech"; Jones, halfback, Amherst or Brown; Young, halfback, Brown or Worcester "Tech"; Kellen, guard, Harvard.

OBITUARIES

JOHN CARTER BROWN, 1860

John Carter Brown of the class of 1860 died at his home in Providence, Feb. 19, 1907, aged 66 years, 11 months and 4 days. He was the son of Nicholas and Matilda Clements Brown and was born in New York city, March 15, 1840. He received his early education in Providence, entering Brown in the autumn of 1856 and remaining one year, after which he completed his studies in Europe. At the outbreak of the war in 1861, he promptly offered his services and was commissioned as major in a New York regiment. For nearly two years he served with credit in Virginia. The hardships and exposure of army life seriously impaired a constitution never very robust. He struggled bravely against the disease which blasted his hopes of usefulness to his country in the field and finally was compelled to resign. He returned to his home carrying the seeds of disease, from which he suffered for the remainder of his life.

On April 15, 1869, he married Miss Anne Crawford Allen of Providence, who survives him.

Mr. Brown inherited from his father a love for books, and devoted much of his time to their society. He was especially versed in the history, language and literature of France and Italy. He was a great lover of nature as well and the happiest hours of his life, it is said, "were spent amid the peaceful scenes of his country home at North Kingstown."

AUGUSTUS NELSON CUNNINGHAM, 1863

Augustus Nelson Cunningham, of the class of 1863, died at his home in East Providence, R. I., February 25, 1907, at the age of 65 years, 3 months and 20 days. Mr. Cunningham was the son of Joseph N. and Sara Aborn (Bishop) Cunningham, and was born in that part of Seekonk which is now East Providence, November 5, 1841. He prepared for college at the University Grammar School, Providence, and in 1859 entered Brown University where he remained for two years. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a member of Company D, Second Rhode Island regiment. Later he re-enlisted in the 78th

New York regiment and was made a second lieutenant, serving in that capacity until the consolidation with the 102d New York, when he was returned to the Rhode Island regiment and was made captain of Company H. He was mustered out of service at Haven Hill, Va., July 31, 1865.

After the war was over Mr. Cunningham became a civil engineer and in his earlier life was associated with his father. He served in the employ of the Boston and Providence railroad and with his father laid out the road for that company, and later was with the Boston, Hartford and Erie, and the Connecticut Valley Railroads. He served the latter road as superintendent of construction and superintendent of bridges, and when the road changed hands and was absorbed by the Old Colony railroad, he was made assistant roadmaster.

Mr. Cunningham had been prominent in the social and political life of East Providence, and in 1886 President Cleveland appointed him postmaster. In this capacity he served until 1891, and it was due to his efforts that the office was raised from a third to a second class rating. In 1887 he was elected to the Rhode Island senate on the Independent Democratic ticket and served one year. As highway surveyor of the first district of East Providence Mr. Cunningham had of late years rendered the greatest service. Under his direction the roads of the town in his district were improved to a great extent and at a small cost to the town.

He married Miss Hattie Burleigh Frink of Windham, Conn., and had two children, both of whom died before reaching maturity.

Notice has been received of the death of Augustus Cummings, 1854; Henry Dudley Williams, 1855; Ellery Metcalf Brayton, 1866; William Clawson Lott, 1882; Henry Anthony Tillinghast, 1882; Stephen Earl Greatrix, 1905; Byron Whittemore, 1906; Margaret May Levere 1907; George Albert Kemp, 1907. Obituaries will appear in the May issue.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

The Alumni

1852

"Senator Isaac W. Brooks of Torrington was given a cordial welcome Wednesday by his colleagues in the senate on his return to his legislative duties," says a Hartford paper. The senator has been quite sick as a result of a fall which he sustained while walking down the steps of the new federal building in Torrington some weeks ago.

1866

Judge Francis A. Gaskill was recently elected president of the board of trustees of Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

The class of '66 at its 40th reunion, on June 19, 1906, voted to raise a fund of \$1,000 to add to the permanent fund for sustaining the John Hay Library, now in process of foundation. The class has raised one-half the amount and expects to secure the balance at the coming commencement.

1872

Hon. Andrew J. Jennings has been re-elected president of the Fall River Y. M. C. A.

1874

Hon. D. L. D. Granger was a member of the recent party of congressmen who went to Panama to investigate conditions there.

1877

Rev. Dryden W. Phelps of New Haven, Conn., has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Hueneme, Cal.

1880

On March 9, President Faunce was one of the speakers at the Delta Upsilon Club dinner in New York.

Hon. David F. Slade has been elected vice president of the Fall River Five Cent Savings Bank.

1881

On March 9, Governor Hughes was the guest of honor of the Delta Upsilon Club of New York.

Rev. Franklin G. McKeever, D. D., pastor for more than fourteen years of the First Baptist Church of New London, Conn., delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, at the Newton Theological Institution on "Michelangelo and His Masterpieces." The lecture was highly commended by both faculty and students.

1882

William H. Tolman of New York has an illustrated article on "Workingmen's Gardens in France," in the March issue of the Century Magazine. The pictures are by Andre Castaigne.

Sam Walter Foss, librarian of the Somerville, Mass., Public Library, read a paper before the Rhode Island Library Association on Feb. 25, taking for his subject, "Man before mechanism: a librarian's first duty is to his

public." At this meeting Mr. Foss was elected one of the two honorary members of the association.

1883

The address of Rev. Joseph M. Hobbs is changed from 169 Academy avenue to 29 Dover street, Providence.

1884

A service in memory of the Rev. Everett Doughty Burr, D. D., was held by the First Baptist Church of Newton Centre, Mass., on Thursday evening, March 14. The speakers were Professor C. R. Brown, President, Nathan E. Wood, Rev. Charles R. Reese, Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Rev. John A. Hague, Mr. George W. Coleman and President W. H. P. Faunce.

1885

Professor James Charles Monaghan of Washington, D. C. and formerly of Providence, has resigned his position as chief of the consular division of the bureau of manufactures at Washington. It is understood that he will return to educational work.

1886

Professor George Grafton Wilson was one of the speakers at the dinner at the Harvard Club, held at the University Club, Providence, on the evening of March 5.

1887

Professor Walter C. Bronson was elected president of the Brown University Teachers' Association, at its recent meeting. He has recently been in Asheville, N. C., recovering from an illness.

1890

Rev. Frederick Emerson Stockwell has been called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Newburg, N. Y., which has had only three pastors in more than 100 years. Mr. Stockwell is at present pastor of the Presbyterian church at Beverly, N. J., where he has been since 1899. While at college he was an editor of the Brunonian, a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and a scholar of high standing. He married a daughter of Chancellor MacCracken of New York University. Mr. Stockwell received the degree of D. B. from Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1898, and the degree of A. M. from Columbia University in 1899. He was a teacher at the Franklin School, Philadelphia, 1890-92, and at the Classical High School, Providence, 1892-94; travelled in Europe and Asia, 1896-97; was ordained a Congregational minister in 1898; was assistant pastor, West End Presbyterian Church, New York, 1898-99; and has been pastor of the church at Beverly ever since.

Professor Lyman C. Newell of Boston University has an article in School Science and Mathematics for March, entitled, "Profit and Loss in Experimental Chemistry."

Thomas Edwin Brown, Jr., has been appointed a federal judge in Panama. Mr.

Brown was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1867, and was graduated from Brown University in 1890. Immediately after he went to the Pacific coast and spent a year on the staff of the Tacoma Daily News. Afterward he returned to New York, studied law at the New York Law School, and became a member of the bar. In 1895 Mr. Brown was a supervisor of the state census, which was the only governmental position he had held prior to the Panama appointment. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Brown University Club and several political clubs. He has been long identified with the Washington Heights Republican organization. "I do not think that this position is in any sense a political appointment," said Mr. Brown in an interview with a New York reporter. "As I understand it, the judges are being picked from different parts of the country, irrespective of their political affiliations. There are to be five of them, to be known as district judges, and they will try all cases, civil and criminal, not going to the circuit court. In fact, they will answer the purpose of courts of the first instance. Aside from that, I understand that they will be courts without record—that is, that they will have no seals." Judge Brown is the son of Rev. T. E. Brown, formerly of Providence and now of New Britain, Conn.; and a brother of Judge George S. Brown, '88, of Nevada and Theodore S. Brown, '92, of Peace Dale, R. I.

S. G. Goldthwaite has been appointed postmaster at Boone, Iowa. After graduation from Brown in 1890 he entered the newspaper business as city editor of the Boone Daily News. He became one of the editors and proprietors of the Boone County Republican in 1892, selling out in 1896, to take a position with the Dry Goods Reporter in Chicago. In 1899 he became editor of the News, and on October 1, 1906, combined the Daily News and Evening Republican into the News-Republican. Mr. Goldthwaite's photograph was printed in the December issue of the ALUMNI MONTHLY.

1893

Dr. Clarence E. Ide is with the Greene Gold-Silver Company, at Temosachic, Chih, Mexico.

The many friends of Andrew C. McKenzie, Esq., will regret to learn that his condition does not improve. He is now living with his sister, Mrs. Richard S. Wilder, Cambridge, Mass.

Walter S. Reynolds is president of the Young People's League of the Union Congregational Church, Providence.

Henry A. Barker, chairman of the special committee on Appalachian reservations of the American Civic Association, has been active in trying to secure the passage by the United States house of representatives of the bill, already passed by the senate, providing for the creation of a White Mountain and an Appalachian forest reserve.

1893 advanced

Professor Herbert E. Walter delivered a lecture recently before the Audubon Society of

Rhode Island on "Feathers." The lecture was given at Rhode Island Hall and was illustrated by the epidiасcope.

1895

Arthur J. Hull of Bridgeport, Conn., was re-elected in November to the Connecticut house of representatives, and was appointed chairman of the house excise committee, which has important legislation in its charge this year.

1897

Rev. Harris E. Starr was installed as pastor of the Congregational church at Mt. Carmel, Conn., Feb. 20. The charge to the church was delivered by Professor Charles F. Kent of Yale, formerly of Brown.

1898

Dr. Thomas J. Burrage has been appointed pathologist to the Maine General Hospital at Portland, Maine.

1899

Freeman Putney, Jr., has a story in the March number of the All Story Magazine, entitled "John Hansen, Crew," and a poem in a recent number of the New York Times on the woes of the commuter. Later he published in the same paper the following:

THE MODERN TRIAL

Writers and experts fast assembling;
Artists with eager pencils trembling;
Defendant, on his nerve, dissembling
His calm or fury;
Attorneys, loud and consequential;
Friends, fashionable and influential;
And somewhere, awkwardly essential,
A judge and jury.

That lady in the corner, pray,
How came she here on such a day?
Her garments never saw Broadway;
Poor, plain, neglected,
She's carried with her to this spot
A pair of scales, all rusty—What!
'Tis Justice? I had 'most forgot
She was expected!

FREEMAN PUTNEY, JR.

For five years George Dudley Church has been the successful headmaster of the Abbott School for Boys at Farmington, Maine, a school which already ranks with the best home schools in the country. Mr. Church is a native of Providence and a son of George E. Church, principal of the Peace Street Grammar School. After leaving Brown he served his apprenticeship in the Little Blue School at Farmington, accepting a position in the Worcester Academy for the following fall. During the summer the Little Blue School burned down and in 1902 Mr. Church returned to Farmington, and on the Little Blue estate organized the Abbott School of to-day. Abbott is a select home school, offering the romantic life of the Maine woods, effective teaching, systematic athletics and superior home accommodations to 30 pupils. The

teaching force consists of six teachers, two of whom are graduates of Brown, Charles F. Bates, 1900, and Ray Brown, '06. During last summer a gymnasium and a cinder track were added to the equipment.

1900

Dr. Herbert Hamlin Armington has completed his term of service as interne at the Rhode Island Hospital. His address is 57 Almy street, Providence.

Herbert Richard Cross has recently given two lectures at Wellesley College on Roman art.

1901

The Cambridge address of Henry Clay Hart is Craigie Hall.

The correct address of W. H. Hull is 1635 Cranston street, Knightsville, R. I.

Edward D. Tweedell has resigned his position at the Providence Public Library, to accept a position as assistant at the John Crerar Library of Chicago. Mr. Tweedell's Chicago address is 1902 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1902

The address of William Penn Bates is Miami, Florida.

The address of Walter Hastings Woods is 298 Washington street, Boston.

Charles R. Austin is teaching at the New Jersey State Normal and Model School at Trenton. His address is 241 East Hanover street.

Albert Langworthy Saunders is practicing law at 24 Milk street, Boston.

The executive committee for the reunion of the class of 1902 is composed of the following: J. Palmer Barstow, chairman; Howard D. Briggs, treasurer; Edward R. Aldrich, Jr., secretary; Charles A. Phillips, Charles A. R. Ray and G. E. Buxton, Jr. Arrangements are already under way for a successful reunion.

Dr. Wilfred A. Streeter has recently left Worcester for an extended and perhaps permanent stay in London. After leaving college Dr. Streeter became interested in osteopathy and was graduated from the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy in 1903. He has since practiced in Worcester. During 1906 he took an advanced course in osteopathy under the direct teaching of the founder of osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo.

1904

Harold V. Joslin is a resident engineer in the employ of the Norfolk and Southern railway. His address is Washington, N. C.

Louis E. Feingold of Worcester has recently been admitted to the Massachusetts bar.

1905

The address of Charles H. Douglass has been changed from 135 Brook to 130 Vinton street, Providence.

Leonard W. Cronkhite, one of Rhode Island's representatives at Oxford, has just been rowing in the Worcester College Torpid. The Torpid eights' races extend over six days of

the winter term, and are distinguished from the 'Eights' in being rowed on fixed seats instead of slides. The crews achieve a much coveted and typical Oxford honor.

1906

Nathan Sackett is doing graduate work in mathematics at Columbia University.

The Alumnae

1906

Florence C. Reynolds has resigned her position at Hyannis, Mass., to accept a position as teacher of mathematics and history at the St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Mary A. D. Brennan is teaching in the Cranston High School.

Engagements

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Winthrop Morton Southworth, '01, and Miss Inez Mabel Southworth, Wellesley, '02, of West Stoughton, Mass.

The engagement of Emory M. Porter, '06, to Miss Mary Bradley has been announced.

Clifford P. Seagrave, '85, has announced his engagement to Miss Pauline Read of North Salem, N. Y.

The engagement of Miss Leonora Hill, '02, to Dr. Alfred W. Love of Plainfield, N. J., has recently been announced.

Marriages

On Wednesday, March 20, 1907, at Halifax, N. S., occurred the marriage of Dr. Carlos Grout Hilliard, '99, to Miss Margaret Evelyn Shields. Mr. and Mrs. Grout will be at home after April 20 at 483 Elmwood avenue, Providence.

On March 14, 1907, at Providence, R. I., Miss Dorothea Esther Cotton, ex-'08, was married to Professor Edmund Burke Delabarre ex-'86, Amherst, '86. Professor and Mrs. Delabarre will live at 9 Arlington avenue, Providence.

On March 26, 1897, at Fort Myers, Fla., occurred the marriage of Miss Clara Battey Cobb, ex-'99, to John Thornburg Murphy.

On January 23, 1907, occurred the marriage of Dr. Edward Herbert, 1900, to Dr. Eleanor Chace, Wellesley, '97.

Births

Born, on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1907, at Pawtucket, R. I., to Frank A. Sayles, '90, a daughter.

Born, on February 23, 1907, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Elam Ward Olney, '98, a son.

Born, on March 4, 1907, at Pawtucket, R. I., to Mrs. Caroline Briggs McWhinnie, a daughter, Rosalind McWhinnie.

Born, on February 23, 1907, at Worcester, Mass., to George West Hathaway, '04, a son, Lloyd Albro Hathaway.

Born, March 1, 1907, at 141 Belmont street, Boston, Mass., to Dr. Fred A. Simmons, '99, a son, Fred Albert Simmons, Jr.

Born, February 27, 1907, at Farmington, Me., to George Dudley Church, '99, a daughter, Adelaide Bigelow Church.

