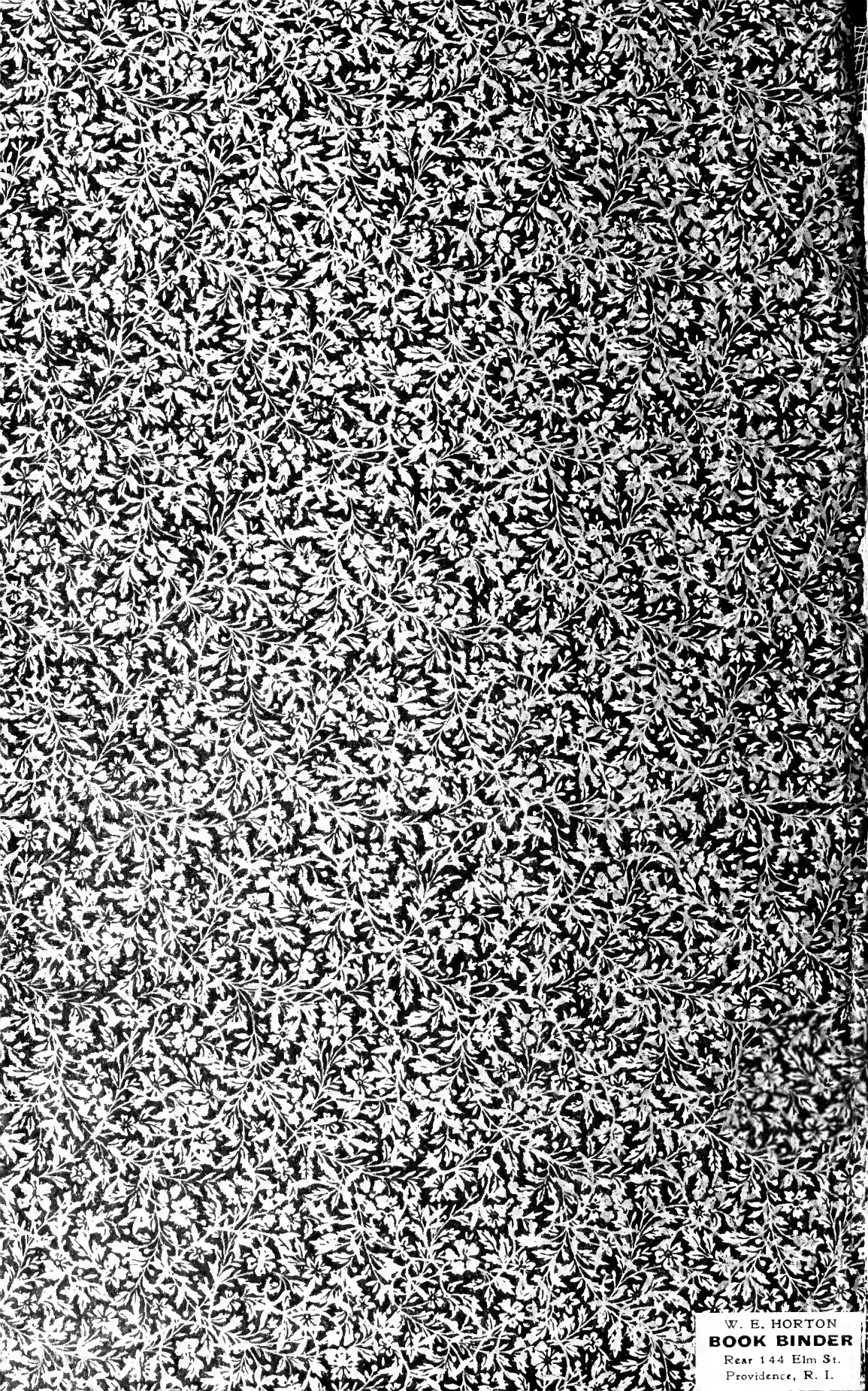
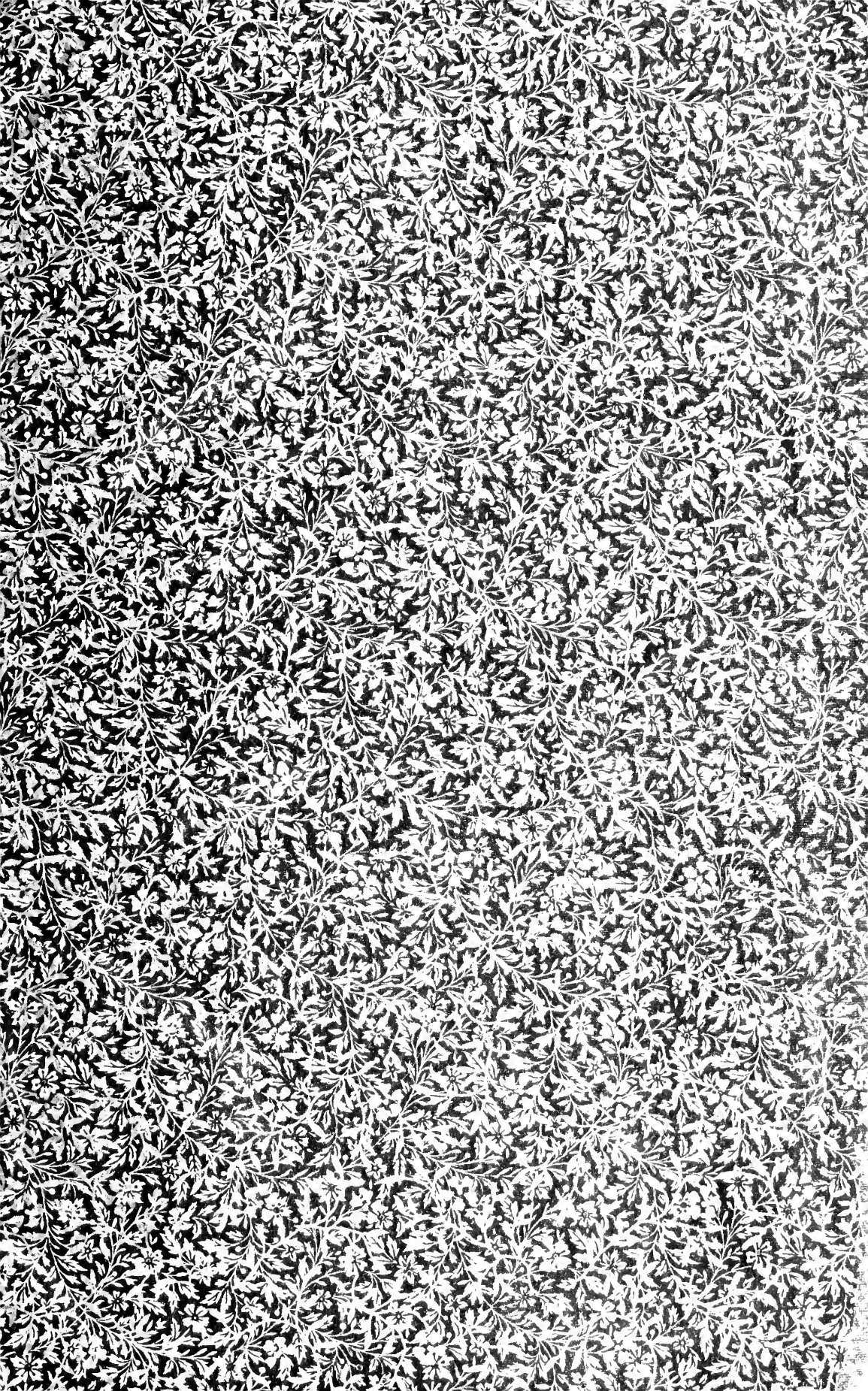


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No. 7

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN HEREDITY AND THEIR EFFECT UPON EVOLUTION AND DARWINISM

By Professor Albert D. Mead of Brown University

O understand the general import of the new discoveries in biology, and particularly their effect upon the doctrine of evolution and the theories of Darwin, it is necessary to have in mind the distinction between organic evolution and Darwinism.

Darwin presented the theory of evolution to explain how the different kinds of animals and plants originated. His main contention was the same as that of Lamarck, made fifty years before, that species are not fixed entities, as had been almost universally, and sometimes very strenuously, maintained, but are mutable; that, in brief, the alleged "first members" of any species had ancestors and were not "specially created." Darwin's distinctive work, however, lay in marshalling facts and in suggesting *how* species might naturally be so modified as to become in fact new species. His name, therefore, while properly associated with the general doctrine of evolution which he was the first to make convincing, is identified with a particular method of evolution, namely, the origin of species by means of the natural selection of differences which occur among offspring. The distinction between evolution and Darwinism is and has long been sharply defined. In a recent address Oscar Hertwig, the eminent German embryologist, said, "we may say with Huxley, 'If the Darwinian hypothesis were swept away, evolution would still stand where it was.'"

A difference of opinion has arisen among biologists over the efficiency of natural selection in the origin of new

species and concerning the origin, size and character of those individual variations upon which natural selection is supposed to act. It is only fair to say that on both points Darwin had been out-Darwinized; for some of his disciples have claimed that natural selection (acting on given variations) is the all-efficient factor in the origin of species and some have seen in minute fortuitous variations the sole material for selection. Those who have favored either or both of these ideas are spoken of as Darwinians, and Darwinism in either sense has many worthy opponents—besides some less worthy. If the truth should be shown to be with the opponents, "evolution will stand where it was" and "Darwinism" will to a greater or less degree be proved erroneous, or inadequate to explain the *modus operandi* of evolution.

The debate between the Neo-Darwinians and their opponents does not tend to discredit organic evolution. Rather it is based upon it, for it is out of the very concept of evolution that the two questions naturally and inevitably arise: What makes the offspring differ from their parents, and what makes these differences become so great as to constitute the characters of a new species?

Lamarck and Darwin tried to answer these questions each in his own way—and, since Darwin's time, the same questions have been the background of the familiar discussions, already referred to, between the two schools of evolutionists represented conspicuously by Weismann and Spencer. Spencer for the Neo-Lamarckians maintained, what most people probably believe, that the

parental characters, whether acquired or native, may be passed on to the offspring which, in succeeding generations, transmit what they have thus received plus what they themselves acquire. Thus the slight individual modifications roll up into specific differences. This answers both questions at once, "what makes the offspring differ" and "what makes the differences accumulate?" But Weismann, going further than Darwin, denies that acquired characters are *ever* inherited and maintains, on the contrary, that variations due to a different cause are conserved by natural selection until, after many generations, they amount to specific differences. The main point at issue in the present problem of evolution is, therefore, the nature of heredity and of variation, and as Bateson says "somewhere hidden among the phenomena denoted by these terms there must be principles which in ways untraced are ordering the destinies of living things."

With the present century we have entered upon a new epoch in biology as a result of systematic and laborious observations and experiments upon heredity. New facts, worked out along independent lines of research, have so greatly changed the concept of heredity that it would hardly be recognized by those familiar only with its earlier aspects. *These facts relate to the mechanism of heredity, the phenomena of mutation and the phenomena of Mendelism.*

The vehicle of heredity, in all animals and plants, male or female, is, no longer conceived to be an indefinite "concoction," of vague and doubtful origin but rather a definite mechanism contained always within the compass of a single cell. This cell, visible, tangible and organized, is formed always as a cleavage product of another cell which was in like manner derived from still another, *omnis cellula e cellula*. It follows that the particular germ cells of any individual trace back their direct lineage to those germ cells from which the individual arose. The germ cells are related to other cells of the body which contains them as consins are related to one another; *they are not derived from them*. In sexual generation two germ cells unite before developing into the individual; in the comparatively

uncommon asexual generation such union is dispensed with. In any case the germ-cell—ovum or spermatozoon—carries with it the hereditary characters, "signed, sealed and delivered," to the next individual.

Where does the minute germ cell get the qualities which make it develop into an individual like the parent? This question is not as easy as it was formerly supposed to be. That we inherit characters which our parents manifest, or at least because they manifest them, seems at first a truism too obvious to doubt, but it has been squarely denied by Weisman and the denial seems to rest on good grounds. Weisman and his supporters maintain that the germ cell of an individual gets its characters from the cells from which it is derived by successive cell divisions namely, the fertilized egg, just as the body gets its characters also from the fertilized egg. A developing egg, therefore, furnishes characters both to the new germ and to the body.

The essential idea in this conception of heredity may be illustrated by an analogy taken from the artificial culture of bacteria. In the ordinary culture-plates or tubes a single bacterium forms, by its growth and multiplication, a colony composed often of many millions of bacteria. The colony, sometimes an inch or more in diameter, has a shape, color, texture and many other features so characteristic for that species that these characters, rather than those of the single bacterium, are the best and sometimes the only criteria for the diagnosis of the species. If one of the bacteria of a pure culture is given suitable conditions, it will develop another colony like the first. The crucial question now is, does the bacterium derived from the first culture get its potential characters or not? Probably not; at least, the supposition is obviously unnecessary, for it is enough that this bacterium, like the rest, is a lineal descendant of the bacterium which started colony number one. Again, if, in culture number one, we could conceivably modify the bacteria in certain parts of the colony as we can modify, by training or exposure, the nervous mechanism, the muscles, or the skin in man, would this cause a bacterium taken from a remote part of

the culture to develop into a colony which would show similar modifications? This question can also, probably, be answered in the negative. The analogy between this case and that of the development of plants and animals is close. If the modifications of the brain, hand, or ear due to training and education, or the modifications of the skin, due to tanning by a tropical sun, are transmitted to the next generation, it must be because the brain, skin, etc., in some unknown way can impress the germ cells, for they do not contribute to their origin.

It has been urged, as an insuperable objection to Weisman's sweeping denial of the inheritance of acquired characters, that only by means of such inheritance can the variations necessary for progressive evolution be accounted for. This objection is cleared away by the recognition of *mutation*, the second of those general phenomena which are readjusting our ideas of heredity.

Mutation is the phenomenon of heredity wherein the offspring "inherits" certain characters distinct and different from those possessed by either parent. Isolated cases have long been known, but they have been lightly passed over as abnormal and curious "freaks" or sports. The recent systematic study of mutations, however, has already demonstrated that they are of rather common occurrence in many different kinds of animals and plants and that they include a large variety of widely different kinds of characters such as form, size, color, or toughness of texture. They also include the absence or the duplication of certain features. e. g., absence of horns in cattle and extra toes in guinea pigs and other animals. The mutations may be large and striking, or small and inconspicuous.

The cause of the mutation is to be sought apparently in the direct *modification or reorganization* of the germ itself. Consistently with this supposition, the new character is distinctly heritable; it is passed on to the next generation through the medium of the new germ cell. Mutations are in fact singularly persistent in heredity and are even declared by several recent writers to be the only variations which, even with the aid of selection, may become permanent

possessions of the race. If, as seems certain, such variations are due originally to modifications in the organization of the germ cell, we may confidently expect that experiments will show what some of the causes of these modifications are. Such experiments are already under way and have begun to yield results.

The character of germinal organization has become the cardinal biological problem of today. Direct observation upon the visible internal structure of germ cells, upon the origin of these structures, upon their unique and complex permutations in the final phases of germ formation and in the union of germs in fertilization, has already yielded results of which a generation of cytologists may justly be proud. Meanwhile the brilliant and now more or less familiar experiments of Gregor Mendel have been brought to light confirming and greatly extending the work of the cytologists. The Mendelian cross-breeding experiments consist essentially in uniting germs which bear different characters and observing the effects in the adults of the following generations when interbred.

The gist of the Mendelian inheritance can be most briefly given by the use of a single example; that of the blue Andalusian fowl. Blackness is a constant quality of a certain strain of Andalusian fowls and whiteness of another. The two characters (black and white) of the same kind (color) are therefore transmitted from generation to generation by the germ. When a black bearing and a white bearing germ are united the resulting embryo develops always into a bird with a "blue" color, that is, a "blue Andalusian." An apparent synthesis or mixing of two color characters here expresses itself in the blueness. But of the germ cells of the blue Andalusian fowl not one conveys the blue character. One half of them carry white and one half carry black, as can be shown experimentally. When, therefore, these germs unite at random with equal chances of the union of similar and of dissimilar germ cells, as is the case when the blue fowls breed together, the chicks are all three possible kinds, approximately in the proportion of 25 per cent. black, 50 per cent. blue,

and 25 per cent. white. The black bearing or white bearing quality of the germ cells was not affected by their residence among the body cells of the blue fowl; they received only the qualities which the previous germ cells possessed. The units of germ organization were combined and then separated again, like atoms in a molecule, without losing their identity. They were not dissolved, nor absorbed, nor "swamped" nor permanently blended.

The essential principle of Mendelian inheritance, here illustrated, is, as expressed by Mendel, that with respect to every unit character the gametes (germ cells male or female) of hybrids are pure. That is, while in the body the characters may be mixed, in the germ cells they are not. The significance of this comes out more clearly when several pairs of characters are under observation. When a gamete having the unit characters A.B. unites with one having a.b. the body of all the resulting individuals contain the characters A.a. B.b., yet none of the germ cells which these individuals produce contains all four characters A.a. B.b., but only two of them. These two may be, however, any two different characters which are mathematically possible, A.B., A.b., a.B., or a.b. When, two by two, these germs unite in developing an individual of the next generation there may be, among them all, new combinations formed in some of the individuals which lack entirely some of the characters present in both parent individuals. For example a definite proportion of the offspring will have the unit characters A.A.b.b. and lack utterly B. and a. The germs from such individuals will lack also B. and b. From the viewpoint of one of the grandparents, A.A.B.B., some of the posterity have entirely eliminated the character B and permanently acquired the character b in its place.

This sudden total elimination and corresponding acquisition of definite characters in definite mathematical proportion is a phenomenon new to the science of heredity. But for several years the mechanism within the germ cells which seems now to be the structural basis of the phenomenon has been known to cytologists.

The number of kinds of things which are known to behave as unit characters is rapidly increasing with the progress of new experiments and observations. The general inference which is of the greatest theoretical and practical value in this epoch-making discovery is that the germ cells seem to contain definite units of organization corresponding to definite characters in the body: that these units go in and out of most varied combinations, often, perhaps always, unaffected by the associations in which they are temporarily placed.

As far as the Mendelian inheritance is concerned, the hen comes from the egg, but the egg does not come from the hen; it comes from the previous egg.

The discovery of the mechanism of heredity and of the phenomena of mutation and Mendelism have profoundly modified and clarified our previous ideas of the causes and nature of heredity and consequently of the modus operandi of evolution, although they have of course opened up new problems. The new knowledge of heredity has already given man a *constructive* control over living nature such as no other discovery has done. The power of arbitrarily taking desirable qualities for example, from two or more different kinds of wheat and uniting them quickly and surely into any desired stable and permanent new varieties may alone increase the food production of this country as much as would the addition of a very large and fertile territory.

The increasingly convincing evidence that modifications of the characters of the individual due to training, education, habit or adaptation to various conditions of environment are not transmissible by heredity, and the practical certainty of this in case of the rapidly growing list of Mendelian unit characters, must be taken into account by everyone "who has daily occasion to make and to act on assumptions as to heredity;" by the naturalist, the breeder, the agriculturalist, the horticulturalist, and not less immediately by the educator, the philanthropist, the sociologist, the diplomat and also by those who are choosing the ancestors of their posterity.

THE MARCUS AURELIUS STATUE AND ITS PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF ART

By Henry Robinson Palmer, '90



ONE of the most famous works of ancient art is the equestrian statue of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, which stands on the Capitoline Hill at Rome. A copy of this striking

production of an unknown artist is to find a permanent location on Lincoln Field at Brown University, thanks to the generosity and taste of the late Moses Brown Ives Goddard of the class of 1854, to whom the university is in-



MARCUS AURELIUS STATUE AT ROME

A copy of which is to be erected east of Sayles Hall on the Campus

debted also for the copy of the statue of Caesar Augustus, erected in front of Rhode Island Hall not long ago.

The statue of Marcus Aurelius is said to be the only equestrian work that has

Marcus Aurelius, who was born and educated in the home of the Annii, close by. This means that it occupied a single site from the second century of the present era to the year 1538, when the city council voted an appropriation for the "setting up of the equestrian statue of M. Antonius (sic), according to the design of Master Michelangelo, sculptor." Therefore it was transferred to the square of the capitol, where it has ever since remained, an ancient bronze upon a Renaissance base which the great master filched from the temple of Castor and Pollux—(we do not use the word in an opprobrious sense, except as opprobrium attaches to all those, the greatest and the least, who had a hand in the destruction of the old monuments).

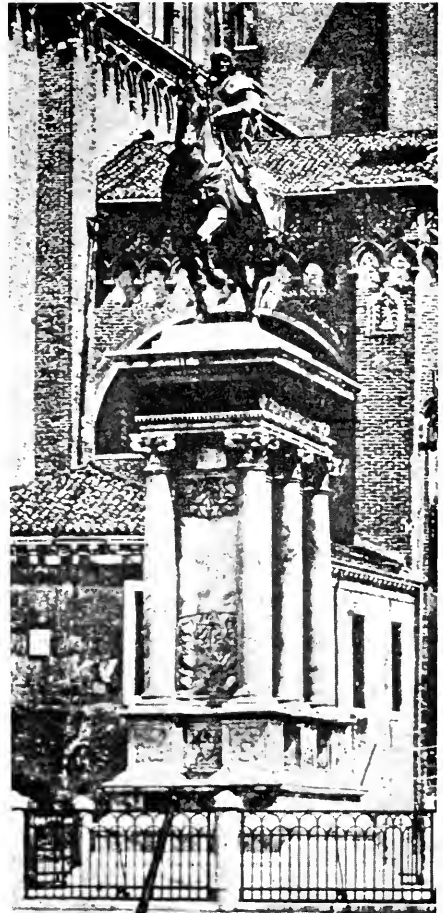


DONATELLO'S HORSE AND RIDER
Statue of Gattamelata at Padua

survived the repeated sacks of Rome. It stands upon a base designed by Michelangelo and is a spirited composition, from which Donatello and Verrocchio derived the inspiration for their own familiar equestrian works.

We are able to trace the history of the statue of Marcus Aurelius from the year 966, when Peter, the prefect of Rome, was executed for rebelling against Pope John XIII. He was hung by the hair from the horse, it is said; and at its feet was flung the corpse of the Anti-Pope Boniface, son of Ferruccio, in the year 974. In 1347, during the festivities attending the election of Rienzi to the tribuneship, for nearly an entire day wine was made to flow from one nostril of the horse and water from the other.

The old tradition was that the statue was removed from the Forum to the Lateran, where it stood during the Middle Ages, but Lanciani, from whom the picturesque facts just cited have been taken, is of the opinion that it belonged to the Lateran from the time of



VERROCCHIO'S STATUE
Monument to Colleoni at Venice

It is interesting to study this ancient statue in comparison with Donatello and Verrocchio's works—the two great equestrian statues of the Renaissance. Donatello's stands at Padua, Verrocchio's in Venice. They are of the same century—the fifteenth, but Donatello's is the earlier and thus becomes the first important equestrian monument since the Marcus Aurelius.

As Niccola Pisano received an impulse to higher achievements from a study of the classical sculptures of Pisa, finding his way by means of them to a more naturalistic art as well as a more artistic naturalism, so Donatello (1386-1466) discovered in the equestrian statue on the Capitoline Hill the model of his future Gattamelata at Padua. The link thus forged between the Roman sculpture of the imperial epoch and the Renaissance sculpture of the fifteenth century is direct and incontestable. In 1402, Donatello, then a youth of sixteen, went to Rome, it is said, in company with his friend Brunelleschi. Vasari's story of their journey from Florence is familiar. Ghiberti had defeated the future builder of the great dome in the contest for the baptistery gates; and Brunelleschi, honestly admitting his rival's superiority, resolved thenceforth to be a sculptor no more. With Donatello he betook himself to Rome, and there, according to the sixteenth century chronicle, the two friends delved and marvelled amid the ruins of antiquity until their money was gone and they were forced back into their original trade of goldsmith. M. Marcel Raymond scorns the tale; Donatello, he prefers to believe, did not see the eternal city until 1433; yet as Hope Rea says: "If this be so, it becomes very difficult to account for much that we find in the master's work during the years 1406-16; while a closer touch with antiquity, such as a visit to Rome would have given, offers a key to those peculiar qualities." The journey to Rome in 1433, when Donatello's patron, Cosimo de' Medici, was an exile from Florence, is undisputed, and there is no reason to doubt his occasional visits in the intervening years. Indeed, why should we not hold fast the old Vasari tradition? Mr. J. A. Symonds, indorsing Mr. Ruskin's "eloquent tirade"

against latter-day skeptics, shrewdly says: "I regard the present tendency to mistrust tradition, only because it is tradition, as in the highest sense uncritical."

However, it is enough for us to know that Donatello saw, at some time or other, the Marcus Aurelius in its bronze and marble majesty on the Capitoline Hill, and that he transcribed this quality into his own great statue at Padua, the commission for which was given him in 1451.* He bridged the centuries with this epoch-making soldier and his steed. From the high days of the empire there had been no bronze equestrian statue cast; and now, when the great stoic had been mouldering thirteen hundred years a Tuscan sculptor revived the art to celebrate the obscure captain of a provincial commune. Donatello's Gattamelata is a dignified gentleman of the old Paduan school; his horse is plain, straightforward and substantial. If the animal lacks spirit, at least he is thoroughly respectable. His hind legs are not "convincing," but he is an intelligent and friendly beast. The wonder is that Donatello, who was sixty-five in 1451, could mold so good a horse at the first attempt, and with only one ancient prototype and the riderless horses of Venice to guide him.

The second and only other important equestrian statue of the Renaissance was the one designed at Venice by Andrea Verrocchio, Donatello's most distinguished pupil. Donatello's statue, we have seen, was erected about the middle of the fifteenth century; Verrocchio perpetuated the fame of Bartolommeo Colleoni, who died a quarter-century later, in 1475. Verrocchio, like his master, was a goldsmith by trade, but like him he became, after the usual fashion of of the Renaissance, an accomplished eclectic. Symonds says he was fitted with "limited powers, a meagre manner and a prosaic mind," yet his equestrian statue at Venice marks a decided advance on Donatello's at Padua. This is due in part to Verrocchio's Florentine training and in part to the Venetian fire

*This date is used by J. A. Symonds. Hope Rea says: "Begun in 1416, this great labour was set up in 1453." Donatello was at Padua from 1444 to 1454, according to L. J. Freeman.

of his successor in the design of the work, Alessandro Leopardi. The horse and rider are instinct with vitality, and it is a cause for great regret that their undoubted influence on Verrocchio's friend Leonardo da Vinci is not visible today in a work by that master such as he contemplated. Leonardo constructed detailed designs and two models for this statue, which was to show Francesco Sforza of Milan trampling a prostrate enemy beneath his horse's feet. But all that remains to us of this priceless enterprise is Rubens's transcript from the Battle of the Standard, a mere suggestion of Leonardo's genius as applied to mounted horsemen.

If Leonardo had constructed his monument to the glory of the House of Sforza, we should have had a third great Renaissance equestrian statue,

overtopping those of his two forerunners at Padua and Venice. As it is, we may be grateful for the works we possess, isolated triumphs of their kind amid a thronging galaxy of sculptural and architectural masterpieces. Italy in the fifteenth century flowered in brick and bronze and marble. Her pulpits, domes and towers are still the pride and wonder of the race. But, strangely enough, the Tuscan genius was not turned, except in these infrequent instances, to the perpetuation of the mounted horseman in art.

Brown University should prize and cherish its copy of the Marcus Aurelius statue, the classic inspirer and guide for Donatello and Verrocchio, and through them the source and origin of equestrian memorials down to the present day.

BRUNONIA!

I

God bless our university!
Fair Freedom's fairest daughter she.
Our pledge to-day and e'er shall be:
Brunonia!

II

Where they who fled Oppression's hand
Brought skiff and shallop safe to land,
For Love and Light forever stand,
Brunonia!

III

Shall Learning be the slave of pride,
Or race or creed or aught beside?
No, not by Narragansett's tide.
Brunonia!

IV

Here may the future seasons find
The Cambridge of the free and kind,
The Oxford of the open mind,
Brunonia!

V

For what are books, unless they teach
A broader law than parties preach:
'T is "Each for all, and all for each,"
Brunonia!

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SCHOLARSHIPS AND SCHOLAR-
SHIP

Scarcely two generations ago scholar-
ships were founded with such stipula-
tions as to morals and ability in their
beneficiaries that no man ever lived who
could honestly present himself as quali-
fied to receive one. But these scholar-
ships were nevertheless awarded an-
nually, for common sense governed
their assignment, as it would have done
if the founder himself had personally
superintended their award. The condi-
tions were interpreted rather as hopes
than as restrictions.

Scholarships were presumably de-
signed in the beginning to promote the
thing named and incidentally to make
education possible for youth of scanty
means. In most colleges today the sec-
ondary purpose is fully realized, but few
would prefer to be satisfied with their

attainment of the chief purpose of the
aid thus bestowed, the promotion of
scholarship itself. Scholarships are too
often conferred and received as personal
benefits involving the primary obliga-
tion of a loan, neither party seeming
to realize that such aid is essentially an
impersonal contribution to the advance-
ment of learning for the benefit of
society.

For ourselves we should like to see a
scholarship founded with the require-
ment that an express statement be made
to each annual recipient that the one
return expected of him for the aid thus
rendered is *scholarship*,—not necessarily
rank, but academic attainments. He
should agree to devote himself while
holding the scholarship to the pursuit of
the intellectual life,—not to work for a
living (at least beyond a specified small
amount of time each day), not to make
money, not to take an absorbing part in
sport or social activities, even religious
activities, but to treat his college oppor-
tunity as a sacred intellectual trust.

We should like to see our scholarships
at Brown, as far as possible, put on this
basis, assigned distinctly as aids to
promising young men in the pursuit of
learning; and we should like to see the
names of the recipients printed each
year in the catalogue with the names of
the scholarships. There would be no
stigma involved in this, for the
emphasis would be placed upon merit
and promise and not upon pecuniary
need. On the contrary, we believe the
list would come to be regarded as one of
the university's rolls of honor. Is not
the experiment worth making?

RHODE ISLAND MEN AT
BROWN

Some figures collected by a writer for
the Providence Sunday Journal should
prove of interest to Brown alumni in

all parts of the country. To what extent do Rhode Island students come to Brown? We believe no such exhaustive summary of the subject has ever been made, the writer in this instance having examined the catalogues of a large number of colleges and universities in order to reach the conclusions he announces.

He finds that approximately 65 per cent. of all the Rhode Island men who attend college anywhere are at Brown, while 62 per cent. of the college women are at Pembroke. The statistics on which he bases his findings are not complete, but as he has examined the catalogues of all the colleges that draw most heavily from Rhode Island, his figures are probably very near the facts.

Forty-six per cent. of Brown's male undergraduates come from this state, and 72 per cent. of the young women at Brown are from Rhode Island. The total number of undergraduate men

from Rhode Island is 303, while 160 come from Massachusetts. In order to compare these figures with those that show how other colleges are supported by their home constituencies, the following table will be found interesting:

New Hampshire contributes 18 per cent. of	Dartmouth's students.
Massachusetts contributes 20 per cent. of	Williams's students.
Massachusetts contributes 30 per cent. of	Amherst's students.
New York contributes 54 per cent. of	Cornell's students.
Pennsylvania contributes 71 per cent. of	the Univ. of Pennsylvania's students.

The trend of those Rhode Island students who do not go to Brown is at present in the direction of Harvard and Yale. At Harvard there are 38, at Yale 19, at Amherst and Dartmouth each 7, at the University of Pennsylvania 6, at Bowdoin 3 and at Williams 2.

On the whole it seems to us that Brown has a right to be proud of the proportion it secures of the whole number of Rhode Island college students.

ON THE DEATH OF LORD KELVIN

By William Adams Slade, '98

That unseen light, known by the spectroscope,
Which sweeps beyond its red and violet rays,
Salutes his larger vision! Deathless days
Are his which with no darkness ever cope.
Yet hath he left us not in vain to grope
Along great Nature's shadowy surfaced ways
Who saw in shadows Nature's surface plays,
And gave to man a heritage of hope.
Co-laborer with Truth through life's brief night,
With humble heart, with single end and aim,
He grasped her sacred sword of seething flame
And clove the darkness, hewing paths of light,
Then took the steep ascent in her pure name,
To those high places closed to mortal sight.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



CONSPICUOUS if not chief among the immediate needs of Brown is a new refectory or commons. In a few months the old presidential mansion on the corner of College and Prospect streets will be razed to make way for the John Hay Memorial Library, and the destruction of this building will deprive about 120 undergraduates of their regular eating place. What is the university to substitute for it?



Perhaps a College Inn

Perhaps a college inn would furnish the best solution of the pressing problem; President Faunce is inclined to think so. It need not be called an inn, though the NICHOLAS BROWN INN has been suggested as a taking and appropriate designation. At any rate, a building capable of accommodating 250 students is highly desirable. Two sites have been suggested one of them directly east of the Colgate Hoyt swimming pool on Lincoln Field, the other east of the Psi Upsilon chapter-house, on Manning street. The first named is more central, but the other has some advantages.



In the Meantime What Shall We Do?

Whatever is finally done, there is the immediate necessity of providing for the 120 students who are to be turned out from their eating place next fall. It is doubtful if the proposed new building could be erected before that time, and therefore something must be devised for the accommodation of the exiles, unless they are to be encouraged to scatter to the various boarding-houses of the neighborhood or go down town to the restaurants.

President Faunce strongly believes, and the ALUMNI MONTHLY thoroughly agrees with him, that it would be unfortunate for either of these things to

happen. The undergraduates should be kept more rather than less together. They should have a greater consciousness of their communal relations. Perhaps a nearby house can be rented for a year or two, but property-owners are naturally loth to let their property for such a purpose and for so short a time. And the problem will never be satisfactorily settled, of course, till a new commons is built.



Probable Cost Of a College Inn

If a college inn is erected it should be in the colonial style, to which a majority of the college buildings more or less closely conform. The president has in mind a two-story red brick structure, with dining rooms on both floors, to cost, equipped, not far from fifty thousand dollars. This is not a good time to raise money, but the university's need is so great and so obvious that it seems as if a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together would be of some effect. Dr. Faunce inclines to think that the requirement for this new institution approaches in importance the need of a new library building. He does not underrate the demand for the latter, but he has resolved that the undergraduate digestion must and shall be preserved.

There are not wanting those who frankly say that Brown would have been first instead of second at the New England intercollegiate meet last spring if two of her athletes had not been improperly nourished. The habit of going down town and taking a "quick lunch," and a cold one, at odd and irregular hours is not conducive to any one's physical welfare.

The Brown Union has done much to afford a wholesome outlet for the student's desire for indoor pastimes. He does not have to descend the hill in order to play billiards, pool or cards, or to smoke. Now it becomes necessary to provide a suitable and attractive place on the campus for him to take his meals.

The proposed inn would be a new rallying place for him and his comrades, and would go far toward making Brown more homelike and sociable.

Well, how shall we raise the money?



Praise for Brown Buildings Warm praise for the college and the city, architecturally considered, comes from a committee appointed by the Pittsburg chamber of commerce to attend the joint convention in Providence last fall of the National Municipal League and American Civic Association. The university was the headquarters for the sessions of the convention, and the courtesy of the college authorities, it will now be seen, has borne abundant fruit. Doubtless the sentiment of this committee is shared by many other visitors to Brown. The committee in the course of its report to the chamber of commerce says:

"The city of Providence has been the first of American cities to achieve great results in imposing architectural effects by the grouping method and the securing of favorable locations for its most notable buildings. Stimulated, no doubt, by the success of Brown University in the fine group of buildings upon its spacious campus, Providence took advantage of an opportunity and set aside for itself land valued at \$3,000,000 for creating a civic centre, the possession of which any city in the world might envy."



Brown Dinner in Boston In order to insure the presence of Governor Charles E. Hughes, '81, of New York, the annual midwinter dinner of the Brown alumni of Boston and vicinity, which was to have been held in Boston, January 29, has been postponed to March 10. It is expected that 400 or 500 sons of Brown will be present to renew college memories and greet Governor Hughes. The secretary of the Boston association is Charles E. Clift, '97, 22 Tremont row.



GAMES PLAYED

Brown Basketball Schedule Saturday, Jan. 4—Brown, 16; Tufts, 26, at Providence.
Saturday, Jan. 11—Brown, 39; Norwich University, 20, at Providence.

Wednesday, Jan. 15—Brown, 17; Tufts, 20, at Medford.

Thursday, Jan. 16—Brown, 9; Princeton, 27, at Providence.

Saturday, Jan. 18—Brown, 35; M. I. T., 20, at Providence.

Friday, Jan. 24—Brown, 15; Harvard, 10, at Cambridge.

Saturday, Jan. 25—Brown, 25; Wesleyan, 19, at Providence.

Wednesday, Jan. 29—Brown, 28; Colgate, 21, at Providence.

Friday, Jan. 31—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

GAMES TO BE PLAYED

Saturday, Feb. 1—Fordham at New York.

Wednesday, Feb. 5—Wesleyan at Middletown.

Saturday, Feb. 8—Andover at Providence.

Wednesday Feb. 12—Manhattan at Providence.

Saturday, Feb. 15—Harvard at Providence.

Tuesday, Feb. 18—Syracuse at Providence.

Friday, Feb. 21—Troy Polytechnic at Troy.

Saturday, Feb. 22—Williams at Williamstown.

Saturday, Feb. 29—Trinity at Providence.

Wednesday, March 4—Williams at Providence.



Forward Pass Altered The intercollegiate football committee in session at New York, January 25, ruled as follows regarding the much-discussed forward pass:

A forward pass illegally touched goes to the opponents on the spot from which the pass was made.

Of the passer's side only the man who first legally touches the ball may thereafter recover it until it has been touched by an opponent.

If the forward pass is legally touched and then is free upon the ground and is touched by another player of the passer's side, the ball goes to the opponents on the spot where he improperly touches it.

Another restriction was made, prohibiting the defending players from holding the players of the side trying to

make the pass, as was done by Princeton in breaking up the Carlisle "Indians' " passes, and also defining the rights of the passing side in using their hands. These instructions were:

While a forward pass is in the air the players on the defensive side may not use their hands or arms on their opponents except to push them out of the way in order to get at the ball themselves.

The players of the side making the forward pass and who are eligible to receive the pass may use their hands and arms just as the players may when going down under a kick.



Other Changes in Football Rules

The committee took cognizance of Yale's failure to appear on time for the second half against Princeton. Hereafter:

The intermission shall be fifteen minutes between the halves. Three minutes before the expiration of that time the referee shall cause each team to be notified of the time. At the end of fifteen minutes he shall blow his whistle in the centre of the field. If a team fails to appear within two minutes thereafter the offended side shall put the ball in play as a first down on the offending side's 30-yard line.

A Yale-Harvard incident that occasioned a change of rule was the question that arose over the penalization of Harvard for asking the call of time in excess of the number of times allowed a team. Harvard was penalized two yards, but the rules requires that the distance to be gained and the number of the downs shall remain the same. The marking lines were moved, and it was a question whether Yale gained the required distance. As a touchdown resulted the question was a serious one. It is now decided that in such an instance the sticks shall not be moved, but the ball shall be moved either forward or back two yards, according to the side offending, and the attacking team shall have to gain to a point either two yards in front of, or two yards back of, the further stick. It was also decided that all penalties inflicted by the umpire except disqualification may be declined.

The rule referring to batting the ball forward, breach of which gave Princeton

a touchdown against the Indians, was changed. The penalty hereafter for batting the ball forward shall be the loss of the ball on the spot to the offended side, instead of the old distance penalty of twenty-five yards.



Architects Chosen For Hay Library

Following a long and careful study by Mr. Koopman, the college librarian, and Mr. Charles C. Soule of Boston, the well known library expert, of all the

conditions attendant upon the proposed erection of the John Hay Memorial Library at Brown, the decision has been reached to award the contract for the design of the building to Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge of Boston, instead of instituting an open competition.

It was the original intention of the corporation's committee having the matter in charge to establish a competition among the leading architects of the country, and it had gone so far as to place the subject before prominent architects in Providence, Boston and New York. Most of the architects expressed themselves as unwilling to present competitive plans without proper remuneration, and several were opposed to any selection of architects for any public building by the method of competition.

Mr. Soule, also, regarded the competitive method as degrading to the profession, and sure to produce inferior results. He urged that plans for the interior should first be determined upon, after detailed conferences with the librarian, and that the exterior should then be planned in logical sequence. This plan has been adopted and the structure will accordingly be first of all a practical working library building. It is believed that this method of working from the interior outward, so to speak, will not interfere with the creation of satisfactory facades.



Who The Library Architects Are

Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge are the official architects for the University of Chicago and are preparing plans for the great library which is to stand as a lasting memorial to President Harper. The

firm has just completed the new library of the Harvard Law School, and at its last commencement Harvard honored Mr. Coolidge by conferring upon him the unusual degree of doctor of arts. His most conspicuous work is the Harvard Medical School in Longwood.

Fall River Alumni Meeting The annual gathering of Brown alumni and guests took place in the Queequegan Club on Friday evening, January 3, with a good number present. A departure was made from the customary formal dinner, and a lunch was served informally, followed by the addresses, selections by members of the Brown Glee Club and the reader, Mr. Burbank, and general singing. The change was in the nature of an experiment, tried this year under difficulties, but to many, if not all those present, it proved decidedly pleasing in promoting greater freedom and sociability. The singing was good and the large number that stayed till the end seemed to be en-

joying themselves thoroughly. The name of Governor Hughes of New York was frequently mentioned during the evening, and a toast was drunk to him with the hope that he may yet fill a higher office.

At the annual business meeting, held early in the evening, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—Edward A. Thurston.

Vice-President—John P. Gage.

Secretary—J. Augustus Wood.

Executive Committee—The foregoing, Jefferson Borden, A. H. Hood and Joseph W. Mackenzie.

In the absence of the president, Dr. A. I. Connell, who is recovering from an attack of pneumonia, Hon. David F. Slade presided. President Faunce was the first speaker, and there were remarks by President Wilbur of the local Harvard club, Rev. Dr. Jutten in behalf of Colgate, A. H. Wood, Hon. Andrew J. Jennings, Everett B. Durfee, Milton Reed and F. W. Greene of New Bedford.

RAH! RAH! YALE! BROWN!



THIS CARTOON GIVES THE BOSTON HERALD'S IDEA OF THE PRESENT
REPUBLICAN SITUATION

**Rocky
Mountain
Brown
Alumni**

The new year was appropriately inaugurated by the annual reunion and dinner of the Colorado Sons of Brown, January 2, within the hospitable home of the University Club of Denver. The event witnessed the largest assembly this mile high organization has ever had. Fourteen members convened to renew allegiance to Alma Mater and to honor the popular representative of the university, Professor Nathaniel French Davis, '70.

There was an absence of Brown songs and cheers, but the five hours around the dinner table hardly sufficed for the expression by the men assembled of their veneration for old Brown, their confidence in the new Brown and the anticipated Brown of the future. Former Congressman Franklin E. Brooks, '83, the representative of the board of trustees, presided. Professor Davis, in a speech all too brief for his intensely interested hearers, outlined the present curriculum, touched upon some of the perplexing questions of administration and undergraduate policies, and gave much valuable information not suggested by any university publication. E. T. Alling, '51, spoke eloquently of the strong men who composed the faculty during his student days. Each alumnus contributed, in his individual vein, an expression of affection for Brown.

After the many Brown talks, an election of officers for 1908 resulted in the following selection: Hon. Franklin E. Brooks, '83, of Colorado Springs, president; Charles P. Bennett, '79, of Colorado Springs, secretary; C. Henry Smith, '99, of Denver, treasurer. Subjects of particular significance to the Colorado association were discussed, and steps were taken to increase its usefulness. The Brown men gathered to greet Professor Davis, in addition to those already mentioned, included: James C. Starkweather, '80, of Denver; Prof. M. C. Gile, '83, of Colorado Springs; Wm. Harris, '83, of Denver; Rev. H. W. Pinkham, '88, of Denver; Rev. James MacLaughlin, '90, of Littleton; Rev. H. E. Purinton, '94, of Denver; Professor L. F. Paull, '97, of Fort Collins; J. H. Lewis, '97, of Den-

ver; L. J. Kavanaugh, '98, of Denver, and C. A. Tarbell, '05, of Denver.

**University
Extension
Courses**

Brown is doing a notable extension work, offering eight courses of 10 lectures each in widely differing subjects. All the courses begin, at the university, in the week of February 3, the subjects, lectures, days and hours being as follows:

The Solar System.....	Mondays at 4:45
Professor Upton.	
Birds.....	Tuesdays at 4:45
Study of Specimens—Field Excursions.	
Professor Walter.	
English Composition.....	Tuesdays at 8:00
Types of Composition.	
Professor Benedict.	
Shakespeare.....	Wednesdays at 8:00
Romeo and Juliet, Henry V, Hamlet.	
Professor Crosby.	
German—Elementary Course.....	
.....	Thursdays at 8:00
Professor Crowell.	
American History.....	Wednesdays at 4:45
The Confederation and the Constitution.	
Professor MacDonald.	
Roman Life.....	Mondays at 8:00
Society Under the Empire.	
Professor Greene.	
Physical Training.....	Fridays at 8:00
In Sayles Gymnasium.	
Helen Wilbur Paine.	

Tickets for each course, \$3.50, may be obtained at the registrar's office or will be sent by mail.

For circulars or information or tickets address Professor Walter Ballou Jacobs, Brown University. Under proper conditions the work may count towards a degree. Registration for credit, \$1.50 in addition.

**Faculty
Notes**

Professor Blanchard, representing Brown at the 58th annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held at the University of Chicago in December, read a paper before Section D. (Engineering) on "Experiments with Tar and Oil on the Highways of Rhode Island." He also attended the annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers held in New York January 15 and 16.

The MONTHLY has received from

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. a copy of "The Bailey-Manley Spelling Book," by Eliza R. Bailey, wife of Professor Bailey, and Professor John M. Manly, formerly of Brown. The work appears to be a successful attempt at grading and grouping words for purposes of instruction in spelling. Interspersed with the tables are extremely attractive literary selections, which serve not only as material for spelling, but also as entering wedges of literature into the pupil's mind.



An Echo Of 1840 In a letter written by Francis Wayland to his father, recently presented to the university, there occurs the following sentence: "We have removed to our new house and are beginning to feel settled." Since the letter is dated at Providence, May 11, 1840, this fixes the time when the president's house, at the corner of College and Prospect streets, was first occupied. It was in this same year that the old president's house, which stood exactly opposite, on the front campus, was removed to College street, below Benefit street, where it now forms part of the row of old wooden buildings, opposite the court house.



Of Interest To Delta Phi The housewarming of the St. Elmo Club, an organization of Delta Phi fraternity men, was celebrated January 11, in the recently completed clubhouse, at 105 West Forty-third street, New York. More than 200 members of the new club were present.

The club house is a four-story brownstone building. The interior furnishings are marked by a comfortable simplicity. The entrance hall is white, with floor and stair coverings and hangings of deep red. The lounging room, on the main floor, is fitted in brown and green. In the rear of this is the dining room, the decorations carried out in a somewhat lighter green. On the walls here are many interesting original drawings, caricatures, prints, and the like.

The floor above contains a large library, and in the rear of it a cardroom.

The library is in red, with red hangings, any suggestion of glare being obviated by a subdued lighting. Black and blue, without an ulterior suggestion, is the decorative scheme of the cardroom. Above this floor are the five sleeping rooms, each treated in a way to harmonize with the character of the furniture, and the large, low-ceiled billiard room.

The officers of the club are: L. Laffin Kellogg, Rutgers, '70, president; Edward McVickar, Yale, '92, and James Duane Livingston, Columbia, '80, vice-presidents; Morris Douw Ferris, Columbia, '03, treasurer, and Guernsey Price, Cornell, '01, and Dr. B. Wallace Hamilton, University of Pennsylvania, secretaries.



Prizes For the German Department Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Hermann Possner, the German department of Brown University is in the position this year to offer two prizes (of fifteen and ten dollars respectively) corresponding to the "president's premiums" for Greek, Latin and French, to those members of the freshman class who upon special examination are found to have attained the highest excellence in German.

A beginning has been made towards raising a fund for the purchase of photographs and plaster casts illustrating German works of art, churches and other famous buildings, in order to facilitate the student's comprehension of the meaning of German culture.

A German club has been organized among all interested in German, both in the university and among the friends of the university in the city. Weekly meetings have been held with informal talks on German life and literature, as well as evening meetings in which German lectures were delivered. Among the latter are: "German Arts and Crafts," by Mr. Frederick Kohlhausen of this city; "Arnold Boecklin," by Professor Hermann Kraeger, of the Academy of Fine Arts, Duesseldorf, Germany; "Goethe's Faust, Second Part," by Professor Eugen Kuhne-mann of the University of Breslau, Germany, at the time exchange professor in Harvard University.

**Rhodes
Scholarship
Notes**

The whole number of Rhodes Scholars at the University of Oxford at the beginning of the October term, 1907, was 160. Of these 157 were in actual residence; three were temporarily absent on account of illness, or for purposes of special study. They are distributed among the colleges of the university as follows: Fourteen at Balliol, fourteen at Christ Church, twelve at Queen's, eleven each at New College and St. John's, ten each at Exeter, Worcester and Merton, nine at Oriel, eight at Magdalen, seven each at Hertford, University, Wadham and Trinity, six each at Brasenose and Lincoln, five at Pembroke, two each at Corpus and Jesus, one each at Keble and St. Edmund Hall.

Twenty-eight new scholars were elected and entered into residence in October, 1906. Of these, six were from Australia, eight from Canada, five from South Africa, one each from Bermuda, Jamaica, Newfoundland and New Zealand, and five from Germany. No scholars from the United States were elected for 1906.

For 1907 seventy-three scholars were elected, forty-five of whom were from the United States, eight from Canada, six from Australia, five from South Africa, five from Germany, and one each from Bermuda, Jamaica, Newfoundland and New Zealand. Three states of the American Union failed to supply qualified candidates. The three scholarships provided for Rhodesia were not taken up.

The last qualifying examination for candidates occurred on Tuesday, the 21st, and Wednesday, the 22nd of January, 1908, and was held at all centres throughout the United States, including Brown University, and in all the colonies where qualification is not obtained through the affiliation of the local universities with the University of Oxford, or by special arrangements made in the case of tropical colonies. The election of scholars is to be completed and the names of successful competitors notified to the trust before the 15th of April. Steps will then be taken by the representative of the trust at Oxford to distribute the elected scholars among the various colleges.

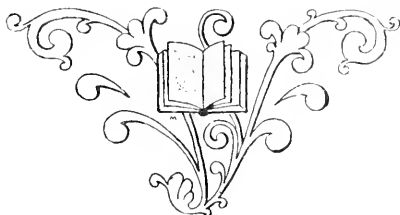
Each scholar is asked to furnish the trust with a list of colleges at which he wishes to enter, in the order of his preference. The authorities of each college then select from the applicants for admission those whose scholastic record and credentials seem to them most satisfactory. The number accepted by any single college is strictly limited.

Elected scholars are to present themselves at Oxford for the opening of the term in October, 1908.



**Coming
Brown
Dinners**

So far as reported, Brown alumni dinners will be held as follows: Newport, Feb. 1; Springfield, Feb. 4; Woonsocket, Feb. 7; Washington, Feb. 10; Philadelphia, Feb. 13; New York, Feb. 25; Boston, March 10.



BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

The Alumni

AMONG THE TENNIS LEADERS

The national lawn tennis authorities announced a few days ago the American rankings for the season of 1907. J. D. E. Jones, '93, of Providence, stands thirteenth, and E. Tudor Gross, '01, of Providence, twenty-ninth.

1858

Col. and Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard will sail for Naples on February 18 on the Caronia for a few months abroad, a part of which will be spent with their daughter, the Marquise d'Audigne, at her home in France.

The address of Rev. L. C. Manchester has been changed from 223 Parkview avenue to 10 Parkview avenue, Lowell, Mass.

1862

Of "Christ and Buddha," by Josiah Nelson Cushing, the Watchman says: "We have no hesitation in pronouncing this the best exposition of the likenesses and contrasts of Christianity and Buddhism for the ordinary reader. Dr. Cushing is fair to Buddhism and recognizes its merits, but is clear though kind in pointing out its defects. He claims that Buddhism in a strict sense is not a religion but a pessimistic philosophy. It has no God and teaches no dependence on God or gods, but only on self. Shintoism in Japan has definitely abandoned its claim to be classed as a religion, and Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism are also systems of philosophy and morals and not religions. Accepting this classification, the religions of mankind are reduced to Christianity, Mohammedanism, Judaism, Hinduism, Parseeism and the animistic or nature religions. Dr. Cushing was a missionary in Burma for forty years, and the eulogy by Dr. Henry M. King, printed as an introduction to this book, is discriminating and deserved."

1870

To John Brown Francis Herreshoff of New York has been awarded the Perkin medal for important scientific discovery. This is the first time the medal has been bestowed upon an American. Among Mr. Herreshoff's best known inventions are a furnace for oxidizing pyrites and a contact process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

1876

Eugene Pride King, M. D., has issued a brilliant one-act farce entitled "A Brother in Intellect."

1879

Dr. Samuel Le N. Caldwell has been elected president of the Town and Gown Club of Colorado Springs.

1882

Professor Walter B. Jacobs delivered an address on the old rhyme "My Book and

Heart Shall Never Part" at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association in Auburn, December 27.

1883

Professor Moses Clement Gile, head of the department of classical languages and literature of Colorado College, and in charge of Cutler Academy, the preparatory department of the college, is on leave of absence for a year, and started early in January for a trip to Palestine and the shores of the Mediterranean. After his return he will confine himself entirely to college work.

Governor E. C. Stokes of New Jersey retired from office in January after a successful three years' term, the state constitution forbidding a governor's immediate re-election. The newspaper comment on Mr. Stokes is highly favorable. The Philadelphia Press says: "Governor Stokes's final message recapitulates many of the wise suggestions of his previous messages and shows what progress has been already made in giving them effect. He makes many recommendations, but he leaves to his successor to present the vital issues which were uppermost in the late campaign. The state has manifestly been in good hands during Governor Stokes's administration, and, like the faithful servant in the parable, whose example he cites, he has multiplied the talent given to his care."

The Jersey City Journal says of Governor Stoke's message that it "is a statesmanlike document that will command a high place among our State papers. It is worthy of a Governor whose administration has been a pronounced success."

1884

Manton B. Metcalf, president of the Essex County Country Club, has been appointed a member of the board of police commissioners at Orange, N. J. His term is to run for four years. Mr. Metcalf is a brother of Stephen O. Metcalf, '78, and Jesse H. Metcalf of Providence, and formerly lived in this city. The appointment, which was made by Mayor Shoenthal, was unanimously confirmed by the common council at its organization meeting.

1885

Norman S. Dike, county judge of Kings County, Brooklyn, N. Y., has closed his law office in Montague street, Brooklyn. His address in future will be County Court, County Court House, Brooklyn.

1887

Representative Joseph Walker of Brookline has announced his candidacy for the position of speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives next year. The Boston Globe says: "Representative Walker and his friends are very much in earnest. The Brookline man said yesterday afternoon that the contest, if there was to be one, and he assumed there was, was on in every sense of

the word. 'My friends and myself have been active, as former candidates have been. I have the signed promises of support of more than 100 members of the house,' he said, 'and there are 15 or 20 others who have given me their verbal promise of support. These did not care to sign anything like a pledge of support.'"

Hon. Frank Sigel Dietrich has just been confirmed as judge of the United States Court in Idaho and will take up his residence in Boise City.

1889

Herbert A. Rice of Pawtucket has joined the legal staff of the Rhode Island Company as special counsel.

1890

The foreign address of Edwin Collins Frost will be care Banca Commerciale Italiano, Naples, Italy.

J. Geoffrey McMurray is now practicing law in Reno, Nev.

1891

It is now Sir Thomas F. I. McDonnell—at least in Sweden. For courtesies shown in entertaining Prince Wilhelm and Baron Lagercrantz, envoy extraordinary from the court of

hood upon Mr. McDonnell was one of the last official acts performed by King Oscar. One other American, Mr. Melville E. Stone, president of the Associated Press, has been similarly honored, as have four Americans of Swedish blood. Sir Thomas was a member of the Brown 'varsity nine while in college, and has practiced law in Providence for a number of years.

A movement is on foot among the alumni and students of the University of Iowa to request the board of regents to retain Professor Elmer S. Wilcox of the college of law at an increased salary. Professor Wilcox tendered his resignation last summer, but at the solicitation of the regents he consented to remain this year. The sentiment among graduates and undergraduates is said to be unanimous that the college of law cannot afford to lose him.

Rev. Gerald Birney Smith, professor of systematic theology in the University of Chicago, was the speaker at the vesper services at Brown on the afternoon of January 15. The subject of his sermon was "The New Theology," the text being from 1 Peter 2: 16, "As free and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God." On Thursday afternoon he lectured before the Providence Biblical Institute on "Significant Tendencies in Modern Religious Thought."

1891, 1892 and 1901

At the annual meeting of Adelphi Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M., E. Tudor Gross, '01, was elected master; James A. Pirce, '92, senior warden; and Frank D. Lisle, '91, junior warden.

1893

At a special meeting of the Des Moines Fire Insurance company, held recently, George G. Hunter was elected president. Mr. Hunter for the greater part of the present year has been in charge of the loss and loan departments of the company's business. Prior to his connection with the Des Moines Fire Insurance company he was manager and chief owner of the Northwestern Banker of Des Moines, a successful financial journal of the Northwest. He has also been interested in several Iowa banks, and for several years was business manager of the Underwriters' Review, in which capacity he became acquainted with insurance men and insurance interests.

Professor Frederic P. Gorham has been elected by the senate as a member of the commission of the Rhode Island State Sanatorium.

1894

Frank E. Lakey has resigned his position as assistant in the English high school of Providence to accept a position in the English high school, Boston. He spoke before the National Business Teachers' Association on the evening of December 28, on "What shall we do with the students who come to us without sufficient previous education?"

At the opening of the city council, Providence, Edwin Knowles assumed his duties as member of the city government.



T. F. I. McDONNELL, '91

Sweden, last summer, while they were in Rhode Island, Thomas F. I. McDonnell of Providence has been knighted by order of the late King Oscar. The decoration of the Order of Vasa was conferred upon Mr. McDonnell late in January by B. G. A. Rosentwist, Swedish vice consul for New England. The order of Vasa of which Sir Thomas is now a Knight, is an order of Swedish royalty established a hundred years or more ago by the Vasa family. The conferring of knight-

1896

Frank E. Smith ("Big Smith" of football fame) is now with the corporation counsel of the city of New York, in the Hall of Records.

Arthur Deerin Call, principal of one of the Hartford, Conn., schools is giving an interesting course of ten lectures before the Second North School District of Hartford, on the "Various Leaders of the World." The series includes lectures on Buddha, Socrates, Charlemagne, St. Francis of Assisi, Leonardo de Vinci, Giordano Bruno, Goethe, Lincoln, Darwin and Emerson.

J. F. Smith, after seven years service at the Rangoon Baptist College, Rangoon, Burma, is now in this country on furlough, and pursuing courses in Sanskrit and Anglo Saxon at Yale. His address is Silver Lane, Conn.

John S. Murdock has been appointed a member of the commission to revise the state banking laws of Rhode Island. Mr. Murdock's home address is now 89 Keene street, Providence.

1897

William H. Thornley, Jr., has been appointed a member of the commission to revise the Rhode Island state banking laws.

John Harrington Cox, professor in English philology in West Virginia University, has issued a prospectus of his lectures for institutes, chatauquas and commencements. The list includes lectures on literature in the primary and grammar grades, language, pedagogy, nature as tuition, literature and the meaning of life, and a number of individual lectures.

Professor Cox received his master's degree from Harvard in 1900, and after a year as professor at the University of North Dakota, in 1902, he went to the West Virginia University as instructor in English philology. The following year he was made associate professor and in 1904 professor.

J. H. Lewis is with the Denver office of the Colorado and Southern railroad company.

1898

Luke J. Kavanaugh, while a member of the staff of the Denver Republican, has taken a law course at the University of Denver. He will take the next Colorado examinations for admission to the bar.

William Lauder, who coached the Williams baseball team last year, has been re-engaged for the coming season. Mr. Lauder played third base on the Brown team and since leaving college has played on the Philadelphia and New York National league nines.

1899

At the opening of the city government, Providence, Irving O. Hunt assumed his duties as a member of the common council.

Rev. Ralph E. Story resigned his pastorate of the Baptist church in Holden, Mass., to accept that of the church in Pendleton, Ore., where he assumed his duties in December.

Several of the more important college football games played in Colorado during the autumn were refereed by C. Henry Smith.

1900

Earl A. Smith, admitted to the bar in 1900, is in the legal department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York. His house address is the Burnside, 510 West 152d street.

H. J. Hall on December 11 entered upon his duties as superintendent of schools at Sanford, Me.

1901

Franklin H. Arnold is in the banking department of the Brooklyn office of the Title Guarantee and Trust company, Montague street, Brooklyn.

Berton L. Maxfield, after returning from teaching in the Philippines, studied law in Brooklyn and last June was admitted to the New York bar. He is now practicing law in the office of Gilbert Elliott, at 44 Court street, Brooklyn. His home residence is 1442 Pacific street.

Irving L. Woodman is engaged in the practice of law in the office of Edward M. Grout and Paul Grout at 111 Broadway, New York city. For the past two years Mr. Woodman has been instructor in mathematics at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn. In June, 1906, he completed his law studies at the New York Law School and was admitted to the bar, but he did not enter upon the practice of law until October, 1907. Mr. Woodman has conducted Camp Wildmere, a camp for boys for a number of years, and last year moved it to Long Lake, Harrison, Me., where he has purchased land, erected buildings and located the camp permanently.

Earl N. Manchester of the university library has been elected secretary of the Rhode Island Library Association.

Howard A. Coffin is with the Cement and Construction Company, and is located at Alsen, N. Y.

1902

The business address of Howard D. Briggs is 7 Central avenue, Newark, N. J.

1903

James L. Gartland, associate editor of the Motor Field, has been selected to write a critical review of the 1907 football season in the Rocky Mountain region for the Official Guide.

Frederick M. Kinsley is assistant superintendent of the National Screw and Tack company of Cleveland, Ohio, of which Roy H. Smith, '01, is superintendent.

1904

The address of Arthur L. Young is Uxbridge, Mass.

1904

Charles Fowler Fields was graduated from Rochester Theological Seminary last May with the degree of D. B., and was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church of Hoboken, N. J., on September 24. His address is 1038 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J.

Alpha F. Leonard is principal of the Megunticook high school, Camden, Me. For

two years Mr. Leonard was sub-master in the high school at Weymouth, Mass., and for one year principal of the Union high school of Bath, Me.

L. W. Jutten is a member of the Los Angeles law firm of Lawler, Allen, Van Dyke and Jutten. In the recent prosecution of the Santa Fe railroad for reletting in which a fine of \$330,000 was imposed, he assisted his partner Mr. Lawler, who is United States attorney in California.

Allen W. Milliken graduated from Harvard Law School last June, and is practising law with his father in New Bedford, Mass.

William Hoffman is a member of the staff of the Providence Sunday Tribune.

1905

The following members of the class of 1905 were present at an informal supper held at the Hotel Vesuvio, on December 28: Hutchison, Kettner, Wells, C. L. Robinson, Meader, Camfield, Palmer, Lewis, Butler, Waters, Mahoney, Doughty, A. A. Howard, McGough, Drohan, Spicer, Broomhead, Barney, Brooks, Howlett, F. E. Marble, Towne, Pouliot, Gessner, Walker, Townsend, Douglass, Millard, Davidson. Toastmaster Spicer called upon McGough, Hutchison, Meader, Lewis and Butler, for toasts. Considerable enthusiasm was shown at the prospects for the triennial celebration in June, most of those named having pledged themselves to be present on commencement day. Ralph D. Kettner of the triennial celebration committee arranged for the supper.

Edward Everett Harkness is with the New York Telephone Co., at 25 Dey street, New York city. His address is 122 State street, Brooklyn.

The home address of Frank C. Hulse is 839 Union street, Schenectady, N. Y.

A three years' scholarship, which will include study at the American Academy of Architecture in Rome, with all travelling expenses paid, in that country and in Greece, and an annual income of \$1,000, has been awarded to Ernest Farnum Lewis. Mr. Lewis is a native of Providence, and studied art at the Rhode Island School of Design and under his cousin, Cyrus Farnum of Providence. After graduation from Brown he entered the architectural department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating last June with the highest honors. The scholarship awarded him is a new one established by the American Institute of Architects, with headquarters in New York, and is considered one of the most valuable of American scholarships. A thesis which he prepared upon graduation at M. I. T., upon the subject, "A Design For a Casino at a Fashionable Watering Place" is the one piece of work, more than any other, which secured the scholarship for him. Mr. Lewis sailed on January 11 for the Mediterranean.

1906

Oscar Rackle, captain of the Brown '06 Basketball Team, is to have charge of the basketball team which will represent Providence

in the new professional basketball league.

Charles Sawyer Shinn, who received his master's degree last June, is instructor in English at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, Penn.

William W. Burton is with the Saylesville Bleacheries, Saylesville, R. I.

Chester L. Hayward is with the Brooklyn Subway Construction Co. His address is 122 State street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rhys Powell is teaching at Mount Pleasant Academy, Ossining, N. Y.

John Harrison Joyce in October resigned his position with the Providence branch of the Standard Oil Co., and has removed to Riverside, Cal., where he is associated with the California Citrus Union.

Percy Shires is taking graduate work at the university and at the same time is with the Providence Tribune, engaged in reportorial work.

Horace E. Chandler is at present instructor in mechanics and structural design at Cornell University. His address is 209 Huestis street, Ithaca, N. Y.

1907

The address of Archie D. Brown is 2413 83d street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William O. Devoll is a reporter for the New Bedford Standard. His home address is 549 County street, New Bedford, Mass.

Leonard Simmons Little is chemist for the United States Finishing Co. of Apponaug, R. I. His home address is 16 Oak street, Providence.

William P. Burnham is with Hapgoods, in their New York office.

Dwight W. Robinson is with Luce's Press Clipping Bureau, Boston. He lives at 36 Hewes street, Dorchester, Mass.

It is announced that Raymond F. Tift will be retained by the New York American baseball team.

The Alumnac

1896

The home address of Mrs. John S. Murdock has been changed to 89 Keene street, Providence.

1902

Myrtis Alida Milliken has accepted a position as private secretary to Rev. E. A. Hanley, recently installed as pastor of the First Baptist church of Providence.

The address of Mrs. Howard Aldridge Coffin is Aiken, N. Y.

Engagements

The engagement of Joseph Waite Ince, '02, to Miss Martha Louise Welch of Montreal has been announced.

The engagement of William Granville Meader, '05, to Miss Zerrie Fitz Randolph Huntsman, '07, has recently been announced.

The engagement of Charles Sawyer Shinn, '06, to Miss Leslie W. Torrey of Lakehurst, N. J., has recently been announced.

Marriages

At Devonbrink, Tarrytown, N. Y., the home of the bride's parents, occurred the marriage of Dr. Alfred L. Taylor, '91, to Miss Lucy E. Weeks. The bride was attended by Mrs. Katharine Pitcher, as matron of honor, and by Miss McGregor of Utica, Miss Katharine Wells of Cambridge, and Miss Edith Jackson of Providence as bridesmaids. The best man was W. Stanton Howard and the ushers were Thomas H. Rothwell, Dr. F. S. Meara, Dr. W. R. Williams, and John Hazen. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor will reside at 157 West 57th St., New York City.

On Wednesday, December 25, 1907, at Gloversville, N. Y., occurred the marriage of Frank Clifton Hulse, '05, to Miss Clemence Whitney. Mr. and Mrs. Hulse will be at home after January 20, at 839 Union street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Births

Born at Providence on December 15, 1907, to Merrick Lyon Goff, '91, and Alice Luther Goff, a daughter, Virginia Goff.

Born at Columbia, Mo., on December 23, 1907, to Helen Louise Bliss Emerson, '00, and Frederick V. Emerson, a daughter, Mary Carpenter Emerson.

Born at Providence on Monday, December 30, 1907, to Dr. Augustus Woodbury Calder, '91, and Sarah Senter Allen Calder, a son, Augustus Woodbury Calder, Jr.

Born at Oregon City, Ore., on Friday, January 3, 1908, to Rev. John M. Linden, '01, and Mrs. Linden, a daughter.

Born at Cleveland, Ohio, on January 4, 1908, to Roy Harmon Smith, '01, and Jessie Munro Smith, a daughter, Martha Barret Smith.

Born on January 12, 1908, to Ralph B. Harris, '97, and Mrs. Harris, a daughter.

Born at Providence, on Wednesday, January 15, 1908, to Professor Edmund Burke Delabarre, ex.'87, and Dorothy Cotton Delabarre, ex.'08, a daughter, Maria Elizabeth Delabarre.

Deaths

EDWARD HICKS MAGILL, LL. D., 1852

Edward Hicks Magill, formerly president of Swarthmore College, and a member of the class of 1852, died at his home in New York City on December 10, 1907, aged eighty-two years, two months and fifteen days. He was the son of Jonathan P. and Mary W. Magill and was born in Solebury, Bucks Co., Penn., September 24, 1825. Dr. Magill had little opportunity to gain a classical education but by hard work and perseverance he was finally able to complete his preparation for college, attending Westtown Boarding School and Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. In 1850 he entered Yale College but the following year came to Brown attracted by Dr. Way-

land's reputation for broad scholarship and advanced educational ideas, and in 1852 was graduated with the degree of A. B. In 1855, after three years of graduate study, he received the degree of A. M.

Upon his graduation from Brown he was made principal of the classical department of the Providence High School. This position he held until 1859, when he became sub-master of the Boston Latin School, where he taught until 1867. From 1869 to 1871 he was principal of the preparatory department of Swarthmore College and in 1871 was made president of Swarthmore College holding this office until 1889. After this he continued his connection with the college as professor of French



EDWARD HICKS MAGILL, LL. D., 1852

Language and Literature until 1901 when he was made professor *emeritus*.

Dr. Magill is the author of several publications: "First Lessons in French," "French Grammar," "Key to French Grammar," "Introductory French Reader," "French Prose and Poetry," "Reading French Grammar," "Modern French Series," 4 vols., "Coeducation of the Sexes," "Method of Teaching Modern Languages," "History of Education in the Religious Society of Friends" and "Sixty-five Years in the Life of a Teacher," published in 1905 and now in its second edition. Dr. Magill had also been engaged in compiling biographical data for a general catalogue of Swarthmore College.

In 1852 he married Miss Ann Beans by whom he had five children: Helen Magill, wife of former ambassador Andrew J. White, Eudora Magill, Beatrice Magill, Gertrude B. Magill and Marian Magill Jenkins. In 1902 he married Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth (Sutton) Gardner, who survives him.

In 1884 Haverford College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

