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WHY SHOULD THE CHARTER BE CHANGED?

A Fair Answer to a Fair Question

*The beckoning light from freedom's guiding star
Leads on where new horizons stretch afar*

By Robert P. Brown, '71.

WHEN a change is proposed in the charter limitations of a university, it must be conceded that the burden of proof lies with the advocates of such a change, to indicate its probable utility and beneficial results and to show by a fair preponderance of evi-

dence and of convincing argument that the sought for change is both desirable and desired. It may be well to consider first the two objections to a change of Brown's charter which have some weight. The first of these is the "laissez faire" feeling of those who say that the charter is an ancient and valuable



THE FRONT CAMPUS

asset of the university, too revered to be altered and too precious to be tampered with. In reply to this, is it not fair to ask, is it more ancient or revered or important than the constitution of these United States, and yet this constitution has been amended some fifteen times and doubtless will be amended again whenever the people demand it. This inviolability of Brown's charter loses force when it is recalled that public opinion wrought its amendment in 1863, so that a professor in the college might not hold houses and lands and vast estates and violate public obligations and social requirements by not paying any tax upon it. The charter like the constitution can and should be amended whenever the best interests of all may be surely served thereby.

The second objection is that the proposed elimination of sectarian tests in the charter of Brown may alienate the support of certain prominent Baptists and possibly endanger further financial aid from one or more of them. To this it may be answered that no prejudice against the Baptists is brought into play in the proposed abolition of the charter tests. They will still hold an overwhelming overweight in the control of the university and if any denomination is to predominate in the corporation in the future, all feel that it is best it should be the traditional Baptist. Much is due to the Baptists in the past and much will be awarded to them in the future, but let no sectarian bigotry enter into the settlement of this question and if the progress of the university be tied up to any interest, it is best that the golden cord be loosed in order that the breath of freedom may enter in.

It is asked by many a fair-minded alumnus, what are the benefits to be expected from the proposed change in the charter? In reply it may be said that the object of this effort is certainly not to call a great throng of students to Brown nor to make a bid for outside financial help. It is not sought to increase her stature one cubit, but to amplify her soul up to the full limit of the stature.

The practical benefits then are to be considered, namely, what may come from the alumni body, what from the state, and what from the nation, to make

an ideal and beloved alma mater? It is perfectly safe to say that, among the graduates of Brown, the doing away with all religious tests in the governing and teaching forces of the university would make the most profound impression; it would energize their dormant interest and enlist their most enthusiastic and active support. The complaint that they do not have that absolute loyalty that other institutions find in their alumni would be no more heard, for the rallying call of a new ideal, the broader, freer government of their university, would stir them to their best and send grudge and whim and complaint to the clarifying winds. The respect, the affection and the softened memories of their alma mater would spring from ashy embers into a leaping flame of admiration and support. Instead of the effervescent hilarity of commencement quickly dying out, we should have that everyday thinking and doing for the university among our alumni which she needs for her permanent support. They would be eager to send the best young men of their acquaintance to Brown, for there would no longer be need to argue that Brown is not a Baptist college, leaving the hearer still unconvinced, but only to urge that it is a cultured seat of learning, where honor and probity and gentlemen prevail, where a flunk is honorable beside a dastard lie and where defeat is acceptable beside a mucker trick. Those who sit so high in authority that they cannot quite get their ear close to the prophetic whispering from the ground do not perhaps wholly appreciate the feelings of a large part of the alumni so well as some who humbly serve as groundlings. The clearing winds of modern thought are bearing us towards academic freedom, and no university has suffered loss from the removal of its sectarian fetters. The removal of ancient restrictions is a powerful stimulant to American student bodies, who have a passionate love of liberty, rising even to the sentiment of the poet:

"I love the wind when it spurns control
For it suits my own bond-hating soul."

Perhaps the most apparent and effective result of the change, among the alumni, will be that it gives to them the

open door. Remove the sectarian tests from the charter and every position at Brown from president down is open to their competing effort. The corporation can then say, prove your ability, your character and loyalty and an unimpeded way stands open before you to every place, high or low, that the university can give.

If the proposed broadening of the charter will produce among the alumni a more complete unity, an enhanced respect, a more ardent affection, the stimulus of opportunity and a pride in their enfranchisement, who can gainsay the great and enduring benefit to our alma mater?

With regard to the state of Rhode Island, Brown is its only university and should have its united and earnest support. Do you find this to be the case? Now and again crops out that feeling of cold criticism or of suspicion that the university is a sectarian institution and its management too little representative; a low note of estrangement from the active workers of the state is often discerned. What does this mean? It indicates that the position of Brown in the state is somewhat equivocal. Whatever may be our inside knowledge and belief, the only way to prove convincingly to the people of Rhode Island that Brown is unsectarian is to make it so; they are disinclined to accept theories, they want facts. When the educational compact of Brown stands on the same high platform as the social compact of Rhode Island's founder, then the people will follow her lead and she may in the future be able to say, "L'Etat c'est moi."

The beneficent efforts of freeing Brown from compulsory denominationalism when announced throughout the country would be apparent to anyone. Especially in the great western region of state universities where sectarianism is non-existent the view that Brown is dominated by any one interest or sect would no longer be tenable, and men of varying beliefs would be attracted by the new beacon light of freedom shining over Narragansett bay. Certainly the approbation and applause of the broad-minded and enlightened men and women of this country would be an untold benefit to Brown and would send many

notable students, both Baptist and otherwise, "as pilgrims devout to the shrine of old Brown."

VOX ALUMNORUM

The following circular letter was recently sent to a few representative graduates of the university without regard to their sectarian affiliations, and in many or most cases without knowledge of these affiliations:

DEAR SIR:

The Brown Alumni Monthly is addressing a few representative graduates of the university for the purpose of obtaining their views on the proposed amendment to the charter, the purpose of which amendment is to eliminate all sectarian requirements in connection with the university government.

Will you kindly give us your views in regard to the advantages and disadvantages which may naturally be expected from amending the charter in this manner? Would Brown's best interests be served by the change? We ask you to write us briefly your ideas on the subject, in order that all the various opinions thus collected may be laid before the alumni and every phase of the question intelligently considered.

We enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for your reply. Thanking you in advance, we remain

Yours sincerely,

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY.

The purpose of the letter was to elicit a discussion of all phases of the question for and against the proposed charter amendment, and with the idea in mind of canvassing the whole alumni body later.

Of 43 replies thus far received, 6 oppose a change, 4 are non-committal or indecisive and 33 are in favor of a change.

It should be understood that all members of the corporation were omitted from the list of those to whom the circular was sent, because they are the jury upon whom the final decision rests. An attempt was made to select the list impartially, so as to secure opinions from well-known alumni in all walks of life.

Whether or not the replies as here printed are regarded as typical or authoritative, at least they will prove interesting to every graduate and friend of Brown.

AGAINST A CHANGE

Rev. G. H. Miner, '68, Baptist minister,
Mystic, Conn.

"I have no convictions on the question. I have an opinion that nothing would be gained by a change, and that there is no demand for elimination."

Rev. J. K. Wilson, '73, editor *Zion's Advocate*,
Portland, Maine.

"To demand the surrender of denominational control of the college at this stage of its history is virtually to rob the denomination with which it has stood affiliated of the prestige of its honored past and the glory of its broadening future. The circumstances under which the demand is made are of such nature as inevitably to suggest the thought of pecuniary reward for compliance therewith. It would be exceedingly difficult to convince the world that the change was wholly disinterested. The dignity of Brown University suffers at even the suggestion that it yield principles for which it has stood in even the slightest degree, for the sake of gain. If the university is ever to leave its present fields and go out into broader pastures, it must not go out through Treasury Gates."

A. L. Abbott, '81, attorney at law, St. Louis,
Mo.

"I do not believe that Brown's best interests would be served by the proposed change. I believe that the natural inference would be that the change had been made solely and entirely for the purpose of enabling the members of the faculty to participate in the benefits of the Carnegie fund."

Hon. E. C. Stokes, '83, ex-governor of New
Jersey, Trenton.

"I am entirely satisfied with the old

Brown charter as now constituted so far as any sectarianism is concerned. The institution has done magnificent work and I never heard that the sectarian provisions in her charter ever proved a detriment to her advancement or to the scholarship of her students. 'Innovation is not always reform.' I see no reason for the change."

Crawford Hill, '85, president Denver Republican Publishing Co.

"If the intent of such a proposed change is to secure larger bequests or endowments, I would unhesitatingly pronounce against it, and I suppose that is the actuating motive. So far as I know, the selection of a college is not dependent upon its religious professions to any great extent, but upon other considerations. Brown is a sectarian college and has prospered, and is looked upon with pride by the whole Baptist denomination. By secularizing it the enthusiasm of that large body may be diminished or estranged, with no compensating advantages. I think the proposed change is undesirable and without merit."

Professor C. H. Forbes, '90, Andover Academy

"I trust that Brown University will continue to sail under its time-honored colors and its well baptised masters, with its hospitable cabins filled with emigrants from every religious land, and bound for its old but enlarging port of culture. I do not care what my teachers believe, provided they believe something and do not insist on my believing it. And when a corporation acts on this opinion, as ours does and must, it is good enough for me. It is one of the rare sort that has a soul. Let it keep it."

IN FAVOR OF A CHANGE

Hon. S. C. Eastman, '57, Concord, N. H.,
ex-president of the Associated Alumni.

"The charter would not now be drawn as it was when it was granted. Conditions have greatly changed. The Quak-

ers have practically disappeared and other denominations of importance have gained a prominent place in our community. It would be more in accord with the spirit of the times if the re-

strictions which have ceased to be in harmony therewith should be removed. The present charter compels the trustees to ignore the spirit and perhaps the letter of the charter even when they attempt to comply with its terms. This burden should not be placed upon them. The predominance of the Baptists can be kept up as long as they desire it, even if the charter is amended as proposed. In fact there would be nothing to prevent all the trustees being Baptists if they so desired it. Therefore no injustice will be done to that religious body by an amendment. I approve of the proposed change."

Rev. J. DeW. Perry, '60, rector Calvary (Episcopal) Church, Germantown, Penn.

"I rejoice in the present tendency to minimize denominational differences and distinctions and to extend and emphasize the common ground on which all Christians can meet and stand together. To my mind denominationalism implies limitation. Accordingly both for the interests of liberal education and for the furtherance of Christian unity and cooperation, I would welcome the elimination of denominational restrictions from the charter and administration of the university."

Rear Admiral T. T. Caswell, '61, U. S. A. retired, (son of President Caswell of Brown.)

"For some time past this subject has been a matter of consideration with me, and I have come to the conclusion that this change should be made. I could hardly be the son of my father and not hold in the highest regard the men who laid the foundations of this institution and who by their wisdom and zeal carried it through its early struggles. At that time its close affiliation to the denomination which then needed an educational centre under its own control was doubtless necessary. But in my judgment that day has passed and Brown University should take its stand with the large universities of our time unfettered by any sectarian influences. Several times when I have been urging friends or acquaintances of my own to send their sons to Brown, assuring them that no better education with which to commence life's work could be obtained. I have been practically silenced by the rejoinder—'Oh! but that is a strictly

Baptist college'—and no explanation on my part of the freedom of religious thought there could remove their belief to the contrary. I trust that I have not made my reply too long, and assure you of my deep interest in all that pertains to the growth and honor of our Alma Mater."

Hon. E. O. Brown, '67, justice appellate court, Chicago, Ill.

"I am very much in favor of the proposed amendment. I was one of those who tried unsuccessfully thirty years or more ago to get the associated alumni to recommend and urge it. My view of the matter is that at the time the college was founded, the idea of an institution of learning the government of which should be entirely disjoined from religious bodies was unknown. The nearest approach to making it an 'unsectarian' institution thought to be possible, was the plan adopted of dividing its government among the different religious bodies in Rhode Island in proportion to their then existing strength. The general idea can be better carried out now by making its government undenominational and secular—abolishing all ecclesiastical tests and discriminations. I think the university would gain in breadth, strength and influence if other courses were adopted."

Rev. W. H. Lyon, '68, minister First (Unitarian) Church, Brookline, Mass.

"I am strongly in favor of the proposed amendment to the charter eliminating all sectarian requirements in connection with the university government. First, because the sectarian college is no longer needed. It did a good work when it was the only kind of college to be had, and was useful as a nursery for the divinity schools which it was supposed to feed. The furnishing of ministers is now a very small part of the work of any college and it seems an anachronism to base the college organization upon such a purpose. Secondly, because Brown is not getting even the benefit of being a sectarian college, since it is not the ward of any one religious body, but, of four denominations, neither of which feels, therefore, a special responsibility for its welfare. Thirdly, because, by being thus neither the ward of a single sect nor in the

care of its alumni, it loses the opportunity it might otherwise have in the fact that it is the only college in a small but wealthy state and located in a city which is said to be the richest per capita in the country, a community of culture and enterprise, and abounding in alumni."

Francis Lawton, '69, attorney, New York.

"Times change and we change with them. The enormous growth of Brown's particular community and of the country generally has made a vast alteration in the relations of the college and the denomination. In my class of 1869, out of forty-four students, 26 at one time or the other contemplated entering the Baptist ministry. It is safe to say that so large a proportion could not now be found in any class. From a purely business point of view, the argument seems all in favor of the change. I have, myself, known a number of men who seem to be exactly fitted for trustees of Brown and full of zeal and enthusiasm for the work who were barred by the fact that that there were few or no places in the board of trustees allotted to the denomination to which they belonged. Anything that bars good men from the service of the college harms it. Professor Lincoln was fond of applying to a college the lines:

"What constitutes a state? (that is a college)
Men, high minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake or den
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude.
Men who their duties know, but know their
rights
And knowing, dare maintain."

"Good men, he would say, are what we want. Good men for officers; good men for students. No one would claim that the Baptist denomination contains twenty-two thirty-sixths of all the right kind of men for trustees there are in the world, and the Methodists and Unitarians, for instance, not any. There would seem to be about as much reason in restricting the majority of the trustees to one denomination as there was in the position of a clergyman who, after the Johnstown flood, wrote to the committee in charge of the arrangements that his church would take charge of and bring up three of the little children who were left fatherless and motherless by the

disaster, but after expressing in his letter the deep sympathy of himself and his congregation for the bereft ones, he added, 'Let them be Baptist orphans.'

"And yet, though the logic of the argument appears to be all on one side, still the most careful deliberation is needed, for the question is a large and important one. It is to be remembered that education has never had any allies so valuable as religious organizations, either in the dark ages or since."

J. M. Duane, '72, banker, New York city.

"So far as I can judge, there has been but little, if any, sectarian bias in the college for many years past. I therefore think the charter could with consistency be so amended (due regard being paid to the sensibilities of members of the denomination with which Brown has been long historically associated) as to square with the facts. The restrictions in the selection of a president are, it seems to me, of real detriment to the welfare of the college and should be removed or modified."

Rev. C. B. Elder, '72, minister Church of the Unity, Worcester, Mass.

"I believe Brown's best interests will be served by so amending the charter that all sectarian tests will be abolished.

(1) It will put Brown in accord with the age which, as illustrated in such institutions as Harvard, Yale and Princeton, forbids any doctrinal test to determine fitness for teaching.

(2) It will bring Brown under the conditions which permits her professors and teachers to share in the Carnegie fund. I find no reason in a sentimental objection to a change coming from this very consideration. Why should not her worthy professors and teachers, who have given the best years of their lives to the service of the college and so of the state, be placed in such a situation that they may share in this noble benefaction? If this be mercenary, then I am not ashamed of it.

(3) It will tend directly to intellectual and moral honesty."

Rev. E. W. Babcock, '74, rector Holy Cross (Episcopal) Church, Troy, N. Y., and president Brown Alumni Association of Albany and Vicinity.

"My earnest hope is that, in the early future, Brown will become less of a

denominational college, and more of a national (unsectarian) university; thus lengthening her cords, as well as strengthening her stakes in the field of education."

F. L. Young, '74, manufacturer, Boston.

"By all means change. The old conditions are a detriment to the welfare of the college. Let us have the college strictly non-sectarian and have the best man available for president or any other position without this old hide-bound condition. Let the grand old institution get into line with modern conditions."

W. C. Joslin, '76, teacher, Bethlehem (Penn.) Preparatory School.

"I believe in the proposed amendment. It will not lessen the loyalty of the Baptists. It will recognize the zeal and friendship of that great body, not Baptists, who have done so much for Brown in the past and who are ready to do still more. It will appeal to a still wider constituency."

Hon. Elon R. Brown, '78, ex-state senator, Watertown, N. Y.

"I am convinced that it is the duty in this day of the university springing from the inspiration of Roger Williams's time to lay aside all the evidences of narrowness and sectarianism—so greatly checked by his career—clinging to this masterpiece of liberality. The world, both religious and secular, in which this charter was framed is not the world of today and it is difficult to conceive of the enactment of similar provisions at the inception at this time of a university destined to be at a future period so catholic as Brown University now is. I should look upon the proposed change as an evolution to a higher development without expecting the time should ever come when those who love Brown University would not point with as great pride to the original wording of our charter as to the later amendment."

S. H. Ordway, '80, attorney, New York.

"I am in favor of amending the charter of Brown University so as to eliminate all sectarian requirements in connection with its government. I believe Brown's best interests would be served by such a change. It would give a wider field of choice in securing good

men to govern the university, and would also do away with a widespread belief that Brown is really a sectarian institution. Of course, we who know Brown know that it is not really sectarian, but I believe that is not understood by the public at large, and that the general belief is injurious to Brown's best interests.

"I am not aware of any good reason why such a change should not be made. The charter is a noble monument of ancient liberality and broad mindedness, coming down to us from a time when those qualities were rare. It seems to me that appreciation of that fact should give continuing and permanent effect to that spirit by keeping abreast of modern developments and seeing to it that the charter at all times represents not merely ancient but present liberality and broad-mindedness. So only shall we give present effect to the ancient intent of the creators of the university."

N. Blaisdell, '83, architect, San Francisco, Cal.

"In reply to your courteous inquiry I would advocate abolishing 'sectarian requirements in connection with the government of Brown University.' Men first, sects afterwards. Rhode Island, founded on the principle of religious freedom, might extend the idea to its college with excellent results."

Dr. Frank L. Day '85, Providence.

(Dr. Day says the time is coming when it will be impossible to fulfill the provisions of the charter. He advocates a change, but would wait "until any idea that we are aiming at the Carnegie fund dies out." He thinks any movement for a change should originate with the Baptists, and believes it would be best for the initiative to come from within rather than without the corporation, with which body the final decision rests. He adds:)

"As to the advantage to the college: that there should be no denominational discrimination as to members of the faculty is too obvious to require discussion. The same does not hold to the same extent as to trustees, yet I cannot help feeling it would be better to have no sectarian qualification. I do not feel certain whether the abolition of sectarian lines may turn from Brown the large body of Baptist patronage from

the entire country, which has been in the past, and is now, a main support. I favor ultimate amendment of the charter, but advise deliberation and conciliation."

Hon. Norman S. Dike, '85, judge county court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"My own feeling is that the best interests of Brown in its great upward and onward movement would be served by eliminating those requirements within reasonable limits, so as not to antagonize the old foundation Baptist elements whose interests must always be conserved. I should, therefore, be in favor of eliminating the sectarian requirements within the limits indicated."

Hon. J. C. Monaghan, '85, professor Notre Dame University.

"I firmly believe that the best interests of Brown would be served by such a step. I fail to find any disturbing disadvantages, unless it be the liability to suspicion that it is done to get money. Even if it was, a great university, and Brown has grown great, has to have money. Taking a careful view of all sides, I would say 'go ahead'—get Brown out of the rut of religious sectarianism—lift it into the loftier altitudes of religious liberalism compatible with all that is best in the American life of the present."

Rev. J. B. Diman, '85 principal St. George's School, Middletown, R. I.

"I should say that in the past the connection of Brown University with the Baptist denomination has been a source of strength to it. I doubt if such will be the case in the future, and so I am inclined to feel that it would be better to adopt a policy looking to the modification of the present denominational tests for filling important positions in the government of the university."

Professor Dana C. Munro, '87, University of Wisconsin.

"Now that attention has been so prominently directed to the limitations of the charter, it is necessary to amend it by eliminating all sectarian requirements. If this is not done, it will seem that Brown has fallen under illiberal control. Moreover, if after a public discussion the forces favoring the pres-

ent restrictions should triumph, Brown would inevitably become less liberal than it now is or than it would have been if there had been no discussion. In such conflicts this is always the result when the sectarian spirit prevails. The present tendency is to emphasize as the watchword of the universities, 'service to the state and to the nation.' In order to perform this service in the broadest possible manner it must be absolutely free from all domination, whether individual, party or sectarian. It must be able to select its governing board, president and faculty, from the best men and women, without any restriction."

W. G. Elv, '90, General Electric Co., Scherectady, N. Y.

"It has been my experience that throughout the country Brown is looked upon as a Baptist institution, that this opinion is held in a narrow, disadvantageous sense, and that it is difficult for outsiders to understand the liberality which actually exists in sectarian matters, when it is known that the majority of the board of trustees and the president of the university must be selected from the Baptist denomination. I am heartily in favor of the purpose of the proposed amendment to the charter."

E. C. Myrick, '90, manufacturer, New York City.

"I believe that a non-sectarian government would tend to broaden the policy of the university, the result of which would be shown in an increase of the number of students eventually."

Professor S. S. Colvin, '91, University of Illinois.

"I do not believe that the denominational support will be a very large factor in the future, and it seems to me quite possible that the fact that the institution is denominational may act against it in certain quarters. The support of the university must depend more and more upon the loyalty of its alumni, and I do not believe that this loyalty is in any way increased because of the denominational character of the institution. The whole sectarian requirement is purely formal and external, but it does hamper the selection of members of the corporation, and worst of all, it greatly restricts the

possibility of securing a president. This restriction, I believe, is very unwise, and must be in the long run injurious to the best interests of Brown. I certainly hope that the charter will be amended."

H. H. Rice '92, Indianapolis, Ind.

"It is desirable that the corporation shall be able to select the best available men for the purpose and shall not be hampered by the fact that the vacancy at the time calls for the election of a man from one particular denomination. Such a change might cause some loss in students from a distance, which would perhaps be offset by gain from near at hand, but I am glad to think that there will be little perceptible change from this cause. I am glad to believe also that the Baptist influence at the college would dominate the university for years to come—in fact just so long as the Baptist influence remains strong in Rhode Island and so long as the traditions be remembered which connect the college with that church which was 'built to hold commencements in.'"

H. A. Barker, '93, vice-president American Civic Association, Providence.

"I most sincerely hope that the amendment will be adopted. Avowed partisanship or sectarianism is as contrary to the enlightened breadth of twentieth-century view in a college as it is in a newspaper. Whatever possible approval the denominational restriction may win for Brown in the eyes of any Baptist must bring prejudice in the same degree to the mind of the non-Baptist. It does not help the argument to insist that Brown has put its sectarianism in the background, that though nominally Baptist, it avoids all partisanship or sectarian atmosphere. If that is true, and I think it is largely so, it simply means that Brown no longer promotes the purposes of its founders. If it is to be a real Baptist college with the sectarian influence which the makers of its charter certainly intended should be there, let it be sincerely and completely just what its charter calls for, but if it believes that our modern purposes demand an institution that is not bound to any one religion but offering an impartial judgment upon all, let the charter avow what is the fact, and reflect the change that

has taken place in its intention. I believe that is the only course consistent with sincerity."

Rev. W. A. Brady, '94, Baptist minister, Narragansett Pier.

"The removal of the 'sectarian clause' from the charter of Brown University would be to the advantage of the institution:

"() In filling vacancies occurring in the corporation the names of able men, now not eligible would be available.

"(2) The benefit of the Carnegie fund might keep our able men with us, in spite of the flattering calls elsewhere.

"(3) On the other hand, bright men when called to us, might not as now decline, because we are shut out from the benefit of the Carnegie fund."

L. A. Waterman, '94, attorney, Providence.

(Mr. Waterman believes that all sectarian requirements should be eliminated, and that Brown should be at liberty to get the very best men that are available, without regard to their religious belief, for president and members of the corporation. He says that "with non-sectarianism each alumnus would have equal opportunities for serving his alma mater and an equal voice in her government. He would thereby be made to feel a deeper interest in all that pertains to her welfare, and the university and its graduates would be more closely welded together." Mr. Waterman adds:)

"How exasperating it is to think that Brown cannot avail herself of the services of so many of her most distinguished alumni on account of the provisions of an ancient charter! How ridiculous it is to be deprived of the influence and ability of one because there was no vacancy in his denomination in the corporation! But it is said that Baptists endowed the college and we have no right to take it from them. At times the executive committee of the corporation has been controlled by men of other denominations. For years the chancellor of the university has not been a Baptist. If then the present corporation can surrender all this power and still be true to the founders and the benefactors of the university, I feel safe to say that they can go the whole way and do away with all sectarian require-

ments whatsoever. The Carnegie pension fund, which is equivalent to an increased endowment, would be open to the university. Without the benefit of this fund, in order to compete with other colleges, Brown must either pay her professors a larger salary or provide a pension fund of her own for the benefit of the superannuated or the disabled. Not that Brown should make the change for mercenary motives only, but being essentially an eleemosynary institution, she has no right to reject an increased endowment or its equivalent without very good cause. The alumni of Brown should work energetically so that in the near future sectarianism may be eliminated from the university government and Brown placed in this respect on a par with most of the other colleges of the country."

Professor W. G. Cady, '95, Wesleyan University.

"I believe that the real and lasting advantages so far outweigh the dangers as to make the proposed change very desirable. Last year the Wesleyan University charter was changed in the direction of making the college less sectarian. The change was made with little friction, being recognized as inevitable and in line with modern university tendencies. The conditions were, however, different from those at Brown in that the original charter was practically non-sectarian. The opponents of the measure were at least consoled with the thought that the change was not a complete innovation here. It is of course too early to say what effect the change will have upon Wesleyan, but it may be remarked that all hopes of favorable recognition from the trustees of the Carnegie fund were frustrated by the fact that certain relations with the Methodist conferences are still retained."

Charles McCarthy, '96, legislative reference librarian, Madison, Wis.

"I hope that this reform will go forward. The present form is archaic and confusing. Our trustees would be a stronger set of men if this reform went through. We could have a broader list to choose from. I have been connected with a great state college for nine years and every year I feel the advantage of

a non-sectarian board of regents. It is the best reform you could possibly make."

Rev. H. E. Starr, '97, minister Congregational Church, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

(Mr. Starr believes that the highest efficiency of the college demands a change. Many of Brown's ablest alumni are outside the prescribed bounds. "It recently happened that a well-known alumnus who would have added unique strength to the board of trustees was not available because ineligible." The proposed change "would secure for the college a more general and enthusiastic support." Mr. Starr continues:)

"Brown has been officially and publicly classed as sectarian. The question whether she still remain such is definitely raised. While her alumni can be depended upon to support her under all conditions, they can hardly be expected to exhibit the same pride in their college and ardor in her behalf, if she is to remain a sectarian institution, from official connection with which a large body of them are barred; while the general public must not be blamed, if they turn to colleges of more modern and liberal policies. Such a change will also result in a distinct moral gain.

It is admitted that the charter is now being stretched just as far as the law will allow. Men have been elected trustees whose connection with the denominations they are supposed to represent is so superficial that they themselves make it a matter of joke. While technically observing the requirements of the charter, the college is practically disregarding them. We have too shameful exhibitions of this sort of thing in the business world to tolerate it in an institution that is supposed to enshrine truth and establish ideals. Such conditions are in themselves a confession that the charter is not fitted for present needs. Why not be honest and rescue the college from a position that many nearer its administration than I am feel is disgraceful?"

W. A. Slade, '98, Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.

"At some time in the future, in 1950, or in 2050, if you prefer, it becomes necessary to choose a new president of Brown University. Among the alumni

of Brown there is a man preeminent as an educator. He is, too, a man of great, rugged personality. He is a man fitted in all ways to be a leader of men. Of his capacity for administering the affairs of Brown there is no doubt. He has all the requirements of a college president. But, behold! he has not the requirements to be president of Brown. He is not a Baptist, gentlemen. Before this contingency arises let us change the charter. Religion will not suffer; education will not suffer; Brown University will not suffer if we do. And they may suffer if we do not."

G. D. Church, '99, headmaster Abbott School, Farmington, Me.

"Though every Brown man appreciates the interest taken in his alma mater by the Baptist denomination in years gone by, the majority of them recognize no strong tie binding the college of such character, and seldom think of Brown as a Baptist institution. If the charter may be amended without strong protest from the Baptists I would certainly favor such amendment. However, I would regret extremely to offend

in any way that denomination, and would hope that the position of the university could be made so definite that it could not be misunderstood, and that a strong affiliation of the denomination with Brown might continue to exist. To many an alumnus Brown's brightest future lies in a cosmopolitan university with high standards of admission and retention."

Colgate Hoyt, Jr., '05, New York city.

"In my opinion the university government should be as broad and liberal as possible and, to best gain this, narrow sectarian lines and restrictions should be done away. I think that the charter of the university at the time of its granting was very liberal and quite as much so as those granted the other old colleges, and that a university requires some denomination back of it for which it can more or less stand and from which it can enjoy patronage and support. At the present time, however, I think its government should be broad and not controlled by one sect, and anything that would enable it to fulfil the needs of all classes and conditions of men should be encouraged."

CHURCH AFFILIATIONS OF BROWN UNDERGRADUATES

By William A. Spinney, Jr., '07, General Secretary of the Brown Christian Association

FOLLOWING is a statement regarding the church affiliations of the students of Brown University, for the college year, 1907-8. No claim is made that these figures are absolutely accurate, for they are not, but they will serve to give a comparative idea of the different denominations represented. According to the latest catalogue, December, 1907, the total enrollment of undergraduate men is 661. According to the figures given below account is made of only 654. This difference of seven occurs because the writer was unable to secure from the men omitted the necessary information.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IN BROWN UNIVERSITY			
Baptist.	123	Friends	2
Roman Catholic. 77		Universalist	2
Episcopal	66	Church of the...	
Congregational..	56	Christian.....	
Methodist	30	Connection....	1
Presbyterian ...	17	Interdenom-	
Hebrew	13	inational	1
Unitarian	7	Mennonite	1
Lutheran	5	Seventh Day....	
Christian		Baptist.....	1
Church.....	4	Swedenborgian..	1
Disciples	2		
Dutch Reformed.	2	Total	411

In the above table it will be seen at the Roman Catholic and Episcopal figures are larger than those of the Congregationalists, although in the next

Continued on page 169

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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LIMITING ATHLETIC CONTESTS

The Williams College authorities have determined that, on and after the first of next January, no athlete representing that institution shall compete at a distance of more than two hundred miles from Williamstown. This is an interesting attempt to solve the problem presented by the modern multiplicity of athletic contests. It admits the evils attendant upon a policy of unrestricted competitions, but does not go as far as President Eliot of Harvard, presumably, would like to go. The Williams athletic committee says:

"The tendencies thus agitating the educators of New England have developed at Williams College during the last eight years as follows: Four hundred and fifty-six inter-collegiate contests have been waged, a yearly average of 57, or more than one for each week of the college year, of which not more than one-half were conducted in Williams-town. Of 221 contests outside of Williams-town, 105 were elsewhere in Massachusetts,

58 elsewhere in New England, 47 in New York State and 11 in other states, including the West and South. From 1898 to 1907 the total expenditures exceeded \$94,000, provided out of receipts exceeding \$105,000, or about \$10,000 a year. The average annual distribution of contests was 23 in baseball, 18 in basketball, 11 in football and 5 in track athletics; and in the eight classes 1900-'07 the average annual number of contestants was twenty-three, including fourteen wearers of the W. The number of contestants has been insignificant in comparison with the number of students in attendance to witness the contests and to cheer their champions; and as much time and attention have been given to preparation and review as to the several events."

There is an element in every college, both graduate and undergraduate, that rejoices in proportion to the ambitiousness of the athletic programme undertaken. Probably there are Brown men, alumni and students, who would be glad to see the university baseball team make a trans-continental trip this spring to meet the nines of Michigan, Chicago, Wisconsin, Stanford and California on their own grounds. Such a trip would "advertise" Brown and so preserve it in some degree from the danger of becoming merely a "provincial" college. But what permanent benefit would accrue, either to the college or to sport?

Williams College has persistently set its face against the expansion theory. It prefers to remain a college instead of blossoming into a university. It aims to keep the number of its students within a certain limit, even if at some other institutions the stress is laid upon numerical progress. Why should we think so highly of numbers, anyway? If we are actuated by an altruistic desire to secure a college education for the largest possible group of individuals, well and good; but if we merely wish to maintain our numerical place in the procession, our ambition is less worthy. Harvard has more than six thousand students, of one kind or another, but what of it?

Her problems are commensurately increased, her expenses are multiplied, but is her fame any the greater?

We do not wish to be understood as deprecating a large attendance either at Brown or anywhere else. But we do say that mere numerical expansion, like mere athletic aggrandizement, ought not to be a college's first and greatest purpose.

UNDERGRADUATE RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES

Some very interesting statistics of undergraduate religious preferences have been gathered by Mr. William A. Spinney, Jr., general secretary of the Brown Christian Association, for the MONTHLY and are printed elsewhere in this issue. They show a remarkably close canvass of the undergraduate men, all but 7 out of a total of 661 having been reached; and they present, therefore, a more complete and authentic survey of the sectarian affiliations of the student body than has ever before appeared in print.

We have no wish to comment upon them further than to point out the wide denominational dispersion of the Brown

constituency of the present day. No one branch of the Church has a preponderating proportion of the whole number of undergraduates. No one branch, indeed, can muster even a third. It seems to us that this condition of affairs is at once desirable and significant. It is desirable, because it makes for a broader theological and intellectual view; it is significant, because it means that we are developing a non-sectarian alumni body. And to this alumni body the university must look for its future support.

Mr. Spinney's figures show these approximate results:

UNDERGRADUATE MEN			
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Baptists,	28.9	Roman Catholics,	12.0
Congregationalists,	15.9	Methodists,	7.0
Episcopalians,	14.5	Others,	21.7

It is an interesting fact that in the right-hand column above are included 40 per cent. of the total number of male undergraduates.

And here is another point worth noting: Those who are not included within the denomination into whose control the charter gives the university comprise 71.1 per cent. of the total.

(Continued from page 167)

table and the final summary the latter stand second. All baptized persons are considered members of the Church in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal bodies, although the official figures given out in the latter case are usually those who by confirmation have "confirmed" the vows taken in their name by their sponsors in baptism and become communicants.

CHURCH PREFERENCES IN BROWN UNIVERSITY			
Baptist.....	65	Hebrew.....	6
Congrega-		Roman Catholic..	3
tional.....	48	Dutch Reformed..	3
Episcopal	29	Orthodox.....	1
Unitarian	16	Christian.....	
Methodist.....	15	Science.....	1
Universalist.....	10		
Presbyterian....	7	Total.....	204

There are 39 men in college who are not church members and have no church preference.

SUMMARY

The following table shows the total number of students in the leading denominations on the basis of membership, affiliation and preference:

Baptist.....	188	Methodist.....	45
Congrega-		Presbyterian....	24
tional.....	104	Unitarian.....	23
Episcopal.....	95	Hebrew.....	19
Roman Catholic..	80		

A canvass of the graduate department and Women's college might show further interesting and important results.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



SEVERAL years ago at President Faunce's suggestion a committee under the chairmanship of Professor Walter C. Bronson undertook to collect for publication reminiscences of Brown from a large number of alumni.

Prominent graduates in many parts of the country were asked to contribute their most picturesque and entertaining memories, and as a result a good nucleus for a valuable volume was obtained. Meanwhile Mr. Anthony McCabe, whom graduates of the seventies, eighties and nineties will remember as a university employe and who is now on the staff of the Rhode Island Historical Society, has gathered together a substantial addition to the Bronson committee's collection and has still further increased the material on hand by a large body of his own recollections. These cover some thirty years and are not the least interesting and valuable of the lot.



"Memories of Brown" Accumulations from other sources have so enriched the matter available for publication that it has come to be a question merely of how much can be printed. The mass on hand would twice fill a moderate volume, so that a careful pruning will have to be resorted to. In collecting such a mass of reminiscences, however, there are necessarily duplications from different sources, and it is believed that the matter can be reduced to the required limits without serious sacrifice.

It is now proposed to issue the volume, probably with the name "Memories of Brown," under the auspices of the ALUMNI MONTHLY, not as a money-making proposition, but for the good of the college, the preservation of a large amount of history and tradition that would otherwise be lost, and the entertainment and enjoyment of the graduates of Brown. The book will be profusely illustrated and printed in first class style. The price will be \$2.50 and it is expected that the volume will be on sale by com-

mencement time. It will be absolutely unique among Brown publications, covering personal recollections of the graduates from the thirties to the present time and being redolent of those tender and humorous associations that give the characteristic atmosphere to college life.

The MONTHLY would be glad to receive orders, with or without money, at once. The edition will be gauged by the number of orders received and there is no likelihood of a reprint.

If any graduate of Brown wants to read and to have on his library shelf the best extant accounts of the water procession, the painting of the president's cow, the hoisting of bossy to the top story of Hope, the hundred and one class room jests and campus pranks that have become classic but have never before been brought together in print, he should get this book of four hundred pages of pictures, chat and fun.



Boston Dinner

As the MONTHLY goes to press the outlook is good for an attendance at the Boston alumni dinner, on the evening of March 10, larger than any in the past at any place or on any occasion outside of commencement day at Providence. With 500 seats engaged to date, it seems likely that the final number will be much in excess of that. Among the speakers will be Governor Hughes and President Faunce. The dinner will be at the American House.



Brown Dinner in Washington

The annual alumni reunion in Washington occurred at the Highlands in that city on the evening of February 10. In attendance, in enthusiasm and in eloquence it was a notable event in the annals of the Washington alumni. The after-dinner exercises were presided over by Professor William A. Wilbur, '88, dean of Columbian College in George Washington University. The theme of the evening was civic responsibility, and the speakers were President

Faunce, Dr. E. S. Brown, United States commissioner of education, Hon. Henry Kirke Porter, '60, of the board of fellows, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, director of the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution, A. M. Quick, '87, and A. P. Williams, '89. Those present at the dinner included, in addition, Isaac P. Noyes, '70, J. H. Johnson, '84, E. C. Burnett, '90, H. E. Day, '93, G. B. McClellan, '95, Haven Metcalf, '96, William Adams Slade, '98, R. L. Brown, '03, M. X. Sullivan, hon. '03. At the business meeting preceding the dinner the following officers were elected: President, William A. Wilbur, '88, vice president, M. W. Lyon, '97, secretary and treasurer, W. A. Slade, '98; executive committee, Haven Metcalf, '96, Dr. J. H. Lindsey, '92, and Hon. H. K. Porter, '60.



New York Dinner The Brown alumni dinner in New York will take place on the evening of March 6, at the Knickerbocker hotel. The speakers will include Governor Hughes, '81, President Faunce, '80, J. B. F. Herreshoff, '70, and President White, '87, of Colby College.



Baseball Prospects Brown will have a harder proposition this year than the past four or five in turning out a fast baseball team. Only four of last year's best men are eligible. Captain Raymond and Nourse, a battery that did good work last season, will be out again this year. Budlong, who played at third base last year, will again take that position, and Dennie will be found in his usual place in the field. Buss, a second-string pitcher, will probably make the team. With the exception of these men, the entire team will be composed of new men. Regnier, Hennessey, Bliss and McCurdy of last year's freshman nine are promising candidates. For several weeks the candidates have been practicing in the cage, and some good material has been developed. McCurdy and Regnier are showing up well for shortstop and second base, respectively, having played those positions on the freshman team last year. Mansur and Sturdy, both of 1908, are out for first base, and making good in cage

work. The schedule has not yet been completed, but will include Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Williams and Amherst. West Point is also on the list for a game if it can be arranged.



Newport Dinner There was a good attendance at the annual Brown alumni dinner in Newport, February 1. Dean Meiklejohn represented the college, and the following officers were elected, all being the former officials with one exception:

President—Alan R. Wheeler.
Vice Presidents—William R. Harvey, William P. Buffum.
Secretary and Treasurer—Clarence A. Carr.
Executive Committee—Fred M. Hammond, Benjamin F. Thurston, Dr. John A. Young.

The dinner was at the Miantonomi Club, the table being decorated with flowering azaleas, with carnations for boutonnieres.

The list of those present follows:

A. R. Wheeler, '01	F. C. Hicks, '07
E. H. Porter, '66	A. M. Dean Meiklejohn, '93
C. F. Barker, '75	A. S. Roberts, Dartmouth
A. G. Langley, '76	O. F. Moore, Williams
W. P. Sheffield, '77	E. O. Sherman, Harvard
W. P. Buffum, '79	W. A. Estes, Harvard
F. M. Hammett, '80	W. N. McKeloy, U. S. M. C. (Major)
B. F. Thurston, '80	Raphael Pumpelly, Jr
J. B. Dman, '85	E. O. Douglass Hazard
C. A. Carr, '87	A. L. Latham
W. R. Harvey, '01	C. H. Ward, '09
J. A. Young, '00	
B. L. Henin, U. of San Francisco, '90	



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—Brown, 9; Pennsylvania 22, at Philadelphia.

Saturday, Feb. 1—Brown, 18; Fordham, 22, at New York.
Wednesday, Feb. 5—Brown, 14; Wesleyan, 39, at Middletown.
Saturday, Feb. 8—Brown, 29; Andover, 22, at Providence.
Wednesday Feb 12—Brown, 57; Manhattan, 8, at Providence.
Saturday, Feb. 15—Brown, 29; Harvard, 15, at Providence.
Tuesday, Feb. 18—Brown, 32; Syracuse, 17, at Providence.
Friday, Feb. 2.—Brown, 30; Rensselaer, 23. at Troy.
Saturday, Feb. 22—Brown, 19; Williams, 27, at Williamstown.
Saturday, Feb. 29—Trinity at Providence.
Wednesday, March 4—Williams at Providence.



University Registration The new catalogue gives the following statistics:

Undergraduate Men		
	1907-8	1906-7
Seniors	124	122
Juniors	137	133
Sophomores	138	158
Freshmen	221	162
Special Students	41	35
Total	661	630
Undergraduate Women		
	1907-8	1906-7
Seniors	36	41
Juniors	40	32
Sophomores	30	39
Freshmen	43	44
Special Students	18	29
Total	167	185
General Summary		
	1907-8	1906-7
Graduates	102	107
Undergraduate Men	661	630
Undergraduate Women	167	185
	930	922
Deduct for names counted twice	6	7
Total	924	915

This shows that the undergraduate men number 31 more than last year almost wholly because of the large entering class. The Women's College has decreased its enrollment by 18, this being due chiefly to the diminution of special students brought about by draw-

ing the lines more closely than last year. The graduate department fluctuates slightly from year to year, but always includes over 10 per cent. of the whole student body. The total enrollment of men and women is 9 more than last year.



Brown and Kingston Following considerable discussion of the partial duplication of educational effort by Brown University and Rhode Island College, the presidents and certain members of the faculties of the two institutions held a conference, February 20, in the Brown administration building.

While no definite action was taken at the meeting, the position of each institution was clearly set forth and a better understanding of the situation was arrived at. Out of the meeting and others to follow the conferees hope that a harmonious effort toward solving the educational problems of the state in so far as they relate to the two colleges will develop.

Early in March a second conference will be held. In the meantime the conferees will digest the main points brought out and prepare a preliminary series of questions covering the general situation.



Six Candidates Try for Oxford Six candidates took the Rhodes scholarship examinations at Brown this year, as follows: R. P. Boas, '08, S. J. Howe, '08, R. W. Burgess, '09, D. G. Clark, '09, R. D. Allen, '10, and B. P. House, of Harvard.

These examinations have been sent to Oxford to be corrected, and before March is past the Rhode Island state committee will be notified of the candidates that successfully passed the examinations. From those candidates the committee, which is composed of President Faunce, chairman; Professor A. G. Harkness, Professor W. C. Bronson, W. T. Peck, the principal of the Classical High School of this city; E. S. Hosmer, the principal of the Pawtucket High School and A. A. Holden, the principal of the Woonsocket High School, will

choose the candidate to be sent to Oxford, having full regard for all the requirements specified by Mr. Rhodes.



Lincoln Day At the annual dinner of the **Speakers** Union League Club of **in Brooklyn** Brooklyn, N. Y., February 12, Governor Hughes and President Faunce were among the speakers. The governor spoke on "The Empire State: The worth of a state, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it;" and under this toast and the speaker's picture on the toast-list were printed these lines:

"An Iceberg—for each crank and every grafter,
You see him glittering,
Like seals and polar bears, in silent laughter
Our scorn at cold we fling
'All hail Macbeth, that shall be king here-
after,'
The witches seem to 'sing!'"

President Faunce spoke on: "The Place of the Individual in History: He is wise who can instruct us and assist us in the business of daily virtuous living." Beneath Dr. Faunce's portrait was this effusion:

"When President Faunce was a soph at old Brown,
They did up the freshies, and kept them all down;
But freshies from fame get their ultimate dues;
And one of those freshies was Governor Hughes;
For Faunce was in '80 when wonders were done,
And Hughes learned his meekness in crushed '81."

We print this without guaranteeing its historical accuracy. What has '81 to say to it?



Notes of The Sock and Buskin
College Society is rehearsing a
Life three-act comedy, "Jane."

At the B. A. A. meet in Boston, February 1, Brown was beaten by inches in the relay race with Amherst. It is charged that the last Amherst runner won the race by fouling his Brown competitor.

The first Hicks prize in debate has been awarded to Donald Leroy Stone, '09, of Indianapolis, Ind., and the second to Chauncey Earle Wheeler of Plainville, Mass.

An 18th fraternity has been established at Brown.

President Frost of the senior class has appointed, in accordance with the vote of a recent "senior smoker," a committee of five to be known as the "Hughes boom committee." George A. Townsend, '08, is the chairman.

Dr. Frank J. Sexton, ex-'93, is again the university baseball coach, having been secured for a fifth season.

Albert Harkness, '09, has been elected assistant manager of the university baseball team. He is the son of Professor Albert Granger Harkness.

Winthrop Adams, ex-'09, 'varsity fullback and pitcher, has returned to college and is now registered in the class of 1910.

The annual gymnasium ball, January 28, was one of the best in the history of this social function.

Visiting day brought a large number of alumni and friends to the campus, February 26.



Faculty President Faunce
Items addressed the English High School, February 3.

Professor Wilson discussed the Pacific battleship cruise before the Pawtucket Business Men's Association, February 3.

Professor Gorham has been appointed a member of the Rhode Island tuberculosis sanatorium commission.

At the annual ladies' night of the Fourth Baptist Men's Club of Providence, on the evening of January 13, Professor John Francis Green, made the address of the evening. His subject was, "The Past and the Present Around the Gulf of Naples."

On Tuesday evening, March 3, Professor Frederic Poole Gorham will deliver at Rhode Island Hall an illustrated lecture before the Brown University Society of Civil Engineers on "The Biology of Sewage Disposal."

OBITUARIES

JEREMIAH GARDNER PECKHAM, A. M., 1855

Jeremiah Gardner Peckham of the class of 1855 died at his home in Kingston, R. I., on Sunday, February 16, 1906, aged 81 years and two months. He was the son of Nathaniel C. and Ann Brown Peckham and was born in South Kingstown, R. I., December 16, 1826. He received his early education at Lapham Institute in North Scituate and at Mowry and Goff's School, Providence. Entering Brown University, he was graduated in 1855 with the degree of A. M.

Immediately after his graduation he was appointed county inspector of schools and founded the high school at Wakefield, R. I., where he served as principal for one year, 1855 to 1856. Later for a number of years he was engaged in the coal and lumber business at Narragansett Pier, where he was also owner and for sometime proprietor of the Hadwen House, which formerly stood on the site of the present Gladstone Hotel. About forty years ago he removed to Kingston, where he engaged in general farming.

For many years Mr. Peckham was prominently identified with the management of the Landholders' National and the Kingston Savings banks, serving on the boards of management, and for nearly twenty years past has served as president of the two institutions. These were merged into the Kingston Trust Company about two years ago and Mr. Peckham continued as its president until his death.

Mr. Peckham had held various town offices and served as a member of the South Kingstown school committee and as superintendent of schools. He assisted in the organization of the Farmers Club of South Kingstown, the forerunner of the Washington County Agricultural Society, of which he was one of the oldest active members. He was also one of the organizers of the Rhode Island State Grange and from 1887 to 1891 served as first master of the order.

Mr. Peckham was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Hadwen, who died in 1874. Two daughters by this marriage survive, Miss

Sarah E., a teacher in the public schools of Providence, and Miss Anna B., a member of the faculty of Denison University, Granville, O. His second wife, Mary A., daughter of Sarah J. and the late Azel Noyes, of South Kingstown, died about three years ago, leaving a son, Arthur N., now in Phoenix, Ariz.

FRANK HARRIS, A. M., 1878

Frank Harris of the class of 1878 died in Boston, on February 10, 1908, aged 52 years, 9 months and 28 days. He was the son of Abraham Wilkinson and Hannah Bucknell Harris, and was born in Centreville, Cal., April 12, 1855. He prepared for college in the schools at Wrentham, Mass., and entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1878 with the degree of A. B., receiving that of A. M., in course, in 1889. After leaving college Mr. Harris engaged in business in Providence as a cotton broker, and in 1881 the firm of Fisher and Harris was formed. Mr. Fisher retired after three years and a new partnership was formed with Mr. Charles P. Tarbell. The firm shortly afterwards purchased the Hamlet Cotton Mills at Woonsocket. Mr. Tarbell sold his interest not long afterward and Mr. Harris was sole owner of the mills until the late nineties, when the mills were closed. Since that time Mr. Harris had been engaged in the stock commission business in Boston.

While in Woonsocket Mr. Harris served as a member of the board of aldermen and as president of the common council, and from 1891 to 1893 was colonel and aide de-camp on the governor's staff. He was a member of the Cumberland Golf Club, and the Woonsocket Sons of Brown, a director of the Woonsocket Gas Co., and of the First National Bank of Woonsocket, and a member of the Woonsocket Business Men's Club, the Calumet and Slater Clubs, the New England Manufacturers' Association and the Providence Press Club.

On October 20, 1886, he married Miss Ellen Reynolds, of Lancaster, Penn., who survives him. They had no children.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

The Alumni

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Wilfred H. Munro, '70, was re-elected president, R. H. I. Goddard, '58, vice-president, Amasa M. Eaton '61, secretary, Robert P. Brown, '71, treasurer, and Clarence H. Brigham, '99, librarian.

1852

EDWARD H. MAGILL (BROWN, '52,) EX-PRESIDENT OF SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

The kind old man, so venerable and benign,

So cheerful-hearted and so young of soul,
Still planning new schemes of philanthropy—
He seemed a Quaker of the olden time,
Steadfast and gentle, honorable and true,
Grounded in virtue and integrity,
And guided ever by an inner light;
Yet no stern and unyielding puritan;—
We knew him genial, friendly, meekly wise,
Childlike in his simplicity, naive
And quaintly humorous—such a man I think,
As Horace might have loved, so well he blent
Sound lore and home-bred sense, contentment
sweet

And fine humanity.

And how he knew
His Horace and his Virgil, knew the men
Whose writings give old Athens her renown,
And with the sages and the wits of France
Maintained familiar fellowship; and taught,
In never-to-be-forgotten happy hours,
Their wisdom and their noble truth. His range
Of sympathy and cheerful friendliness
Was broad and deep, and hosts of Swarth-
more's sons

And daughters love to keep the memory
Of our old teacher, President, and friend,
As best gift of their golden Swarthmore years.

Dear friend, great heart, we scarce can think
thee gone;

But though thy well-loved form no more be
seen

Along these halls or on our campus green,
Thy spirit long shall linger and shall bless
The college where thy fruitful years were
spent,—

Kindly old man, so venerable and benign,
So cheerful-hearted and so young of soul.

Swarthmore, Penn. *John Russell Hayes*

1859

Dr. W. W. Keen and daughters of Philadel-
phia, were honored with an audience by Queen
Helena of Italy at Rome a few days ago.

1861

On the evening of February 11, John H.
Stiness, former chief justice of Rhode Island,
read a paper of unusual interest before the
members of the Rhode Island Historical So-
ciety in which he gave reminiscences of the
lawyers and jurists of the past generation.

1864

Professor William Whitman Bailey on Jan-
uary 15 was re-elected botanist of the Rhode
Island Horticultural Society, an office he has
held for a number of years.

Preston and Rounds have recently issued a
new and enlarged edition of Bailey's "Botan-
izing."

1865

Dr. Hosea M. Quinby, who has been super-
intendent of the Worcester Insane Hospital
since 1890 and with the Worcester insane in-
stitutions thirty-five years, has received a
three months leave of absence. Dr. Quinby
will spend his vacation in southern California.

1884

Edwin Lehman Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.,
finds his position as one of the few Brown
graduates in the South somewhat lonesome
and urges his alma mater to reach out for
promising young men from that section.
Rhode Island's cotton manufacturing interests
should bring her in close touch with the South
and a little diplomatic work on the part of her
manufacturers in the interest of Brown should
increase her number of students from
the South. Mr. Johnson believes that a

southern representative on the board of trus-
tees would help to bring about this estimable
result and suggests the name of Mr. Cyrus W.
Ashcraft, of Florence, Ala., a man of high
character, marked ability, wide influence and
president of the Ashcraft Cotton Mills, for the
next vacancy. Mr. Ashcraft is a graduate of
the Alabama School of Technology, at Au-
burn, Ala., one of the foremost in the South,
and is an earnest worker both in and out of
the Baptist denomination. Mr. Johnson has
created for himself the profession of specialist
in cotton seed manufacture and is the in-
ventor of some improved processes of manu-
facture in that industry.

1885

A. Prescott Folwell is editor of the *Municipal Journal and Engineer*. His office is in the
Flatiron Building, New York city.

1890

Walter Ackman Presbrey of Providence has
been elected to fill a vacancy on the board of
police commissioners of the city. The posi-
tion is one of great responsibility and Mr.
Presbrey's election is hailed as an earnest
of the board of aldermen's desire to give
the community an efficient and honest con-
stabulary administration. The other mem-
bers of the police board are William H.
Luther, chairman, and Colonel Harold J.
Gross. Mr. Presbrey is engaged with his
father in manufacturing.

1891

There is a movement among the students
and alumni of the State University of Iowa
to request the board of regents to retain Pro-
fessor Elmer A. Wilcox as a professor and
lecturer in law at an increased salary. Pro-
fessor Wilcox tendered his resignation last
summer, but the matter was taken up by the
regents and he consented to remain this year.
The sentiment among the students and alum-
næ is unanimous that the college of law can-
not afford to lose Professor Wilcox, and a pe-
tition is being circulated for presentation to
the board in the hope that he will be induced
to remain. Professor Wilcox was admitted to
the Rhode Island bar in 1894, and in the same
year was appointed instructor in law at Brown,
serving until 1899, when he was appointed
professor of law at Iowa.

1893

Frank Grant Lewis has been made associate
in the New Testament at the University of
Chicago. After graduating from Brown Mr.
Lewis attended the Rochester Theological
Seminary, and after his graduation in 1896
was ordained to the Baptist ministry. He
served as pastor of the Baptist church at Je-
ferson, Ia., from 1886 to 1898, and at Ambrose,
Ohio, from 1898 to 1901. In the latter year
he accepted the position of professor of theol-
ogy and church history at Virginia Union
University, which he continued to hold until
1905, when he went to the University of Chi-
cago for further study. In 1906 he was made
a fellow in the New Testament, and in August,
1907, received the degree of Ph. D. His thesis

was, "The Irenæus Testimony to the Fourth Gospel: Its Extent, Meaning and Value." (This will shortly be published by the University of Chicago Press.)

1894

The home address of Adolph C. Ely is 14 Washburn street, Watertown, Mass.

The address of Fred C. Tenney is 64-66 Fifth avenue, New York city.

Benjamin E. Martin, formerly principal of the high school at Saybrook, Conn., has been made principal.

At the ladies' afternoon at the Providence Art Club, on January 30, H. Anthony Dyer gave a talk on "Holland of To-day and Some of Her Painters."

1895

The law offices of John A. Tillinghast have been changed to 1038-1039 Banigan Building, Providence where Mr. Tillinghast is associated with his brother, Frederick W. Tillinghast, '02.

Rev. William W. Bustard, pastor of the Dudley Street Baptist Church, Boston, spoke before the Y. M. C. A. of Providence, on the afternoon of Sunday, February 2.

The New York state engineer has recently promoted Oscar F. Bellows to a position as division engineer on the new barge canal.

Dallas Lore Sharp, professor of English in Boston University, has a charming essay on "A Cure For Winter" in the February Atlantic. Professor Sharp extols the joy of all-the-year-round life in the country.

1896

Elmer J. Rathbun, member of the Rhode Island general assembly, has been made chairman of the house committee on corporations.

1897

Edwin C. Broome is superintendent of Adelphi Academy and instructor in education and psychology in Adelphi College, Brooklyn. Dr. Broome has also been special lecturer for the New York board of education for five seasons and has lectured extensively for several years in New York and vicinity. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Columbia University in 1902.

1898

The Lawrence address of George A. Mellen should be changed to 15 Berkeley street.

1899

Herbert O. Bingham, ex '99, librarian of the Rhode Island State Library, is one of the editors of the Library Bulletin, an educational circular to be issued by the Rhode Island Library Association.

Clarence S. Brigham, librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, has been appointed by the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester to edit two volumes of the Royal Proclamations on America, including the period from 1607 to 1815. To carry out this work Mr. Brigham will go to England the first of May to remain three months. In the prosecution of his commission Mr. Brigham will

work in the English depositories, such as the public libraries, the British Museum, the British Record Office, the Bodleian Library and several private libraries, including that of Lord Crawford and others of note. Mr. Brigham's work will be to search out those proclamations that have not been published in the Royal Gazette and to verify those already published. He will spend a great deal of his time in historical research concerning the English administration of the colonies, and will embody that material as a part of the work he is to edit. The American Antiquarian Society was founded at Worcester by Isaiah Thomas and for more than 100 years has been engaged in gathering and publishing material on the antiquities, ethnology and history of early America.

The address of Albert E. Dunn is Oswego, Montana.

The Madison, Wis., address of John Barnes Tingley is 308 Murray street.

Professor A. H. Blanchard of the civil engineering department attended the 55th annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, held in New York city, on January 15 and 16.

1900

Charles H. Porter, instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, had an article in the September number of the Electric Journal on "Notation for Polyphase Currents."

Clinton D. White has been appointed secretary and assistant treasurer of the Puritan Life Insurance Co. of Providence. This company was chartered under the laws of Rhode Island in 1907, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000.

Joseph W. Downs is a member of the law firm of Downs & Wilson, with offices room 25, Hemenway Building, 10 Tremont street, Boston.

The address of Dr. Charles K. Stillman has been changed to 119 East 27th street, New York city.

Clifford S. Anderson, the new assistant city solicitor of Worcester, Mass., is ranked as one of the most promising of the younger lawyers of the city. He is a graduate of Brown University and of the Harvard Law School and is the son of Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Anderson, secretary of the university corporation. Mr. Anderson has lived in Portland, Baltimore, and Providence, attending school in all of those places. He graduated from the Harvard Law school five years ago and went to Worcester soon after. While attending the law school, he spent his summers in the law office of Gen. Edgar R. Champlin of Cambridge, formerly mayor of that city. He formed a law partnership with Gardner K. Hudson, '96, in Worcester and the firm has grown into considerable importance since it was formed. Mr. Hudson has been city solicitor of Fitchburg and has managed the Fitchburg office of the firm while Mr. Anderson has looked after the Worcester end of the business. In his associations with Mr. Hudson, he has handled many municipal legal matters.

1901

The present address of Henry C. Hart is 263 Benefit street, Providence.

The home address of Howard A. Coffin is 66 William street, Catskill, N. Y.

1902

Gonzalo E. Buxton and S. H. Salomon have been admitted to the Rhode Island bar.

The law office of J. Cunliffe Bullock is located at 1004 Union Trust Company Building, Providence.

The present address of Arthur Powers is Library Bureau, Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Penn.



ERNEST FARNUM LEWIS, '05

Recipient of the Scholarship of the American Institute of Architects

The law office of Howard J. White is at 1205 Berger Building, Pittsburg, Penn.

1903

Thomas Barry has been appointed instructor in physical training at the University of Wisconsin. He will coach the baseball and football teams and will devote himself entirely to out-door sports.

Bates E. Stover, formerly supervising teacher at Barili, Cebu, has been transferred to the bureau of civil service at Manila, Philippine Islands. "Any letter will be cheerfully answered."

1904

Everard Appleton, Albert B. West, J. J. McKenna, Charles D. Casey and Henry J. Brady have recently been admitted to the Rhode Island bar.

The address of Arthur U. Pope is 43 Conant Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Moritz Braun, who is United States consular agent at Punta Arena, Chile, was prominent in the reception given to the American fleet at that place.

1905

Charles Z. Alexander has recently been admitted to the Rhode Island bar.

The Triennial Committee has fixed the cost of the celebration in June at eight dollars apiece. Pledges are due April first and should be paid by check to Herbert C. Wells, Treasurer, Box 904, Providence.

1906

"Hughes, the boy who knows the ropes.

Hughes, the boy who never soft soaps

Those

Whom he

Would like to see on bended knee.

He's straight and clean

And sure and strong,

He does what's right,

And hates what's wrong

He's got good sense,

For he's had experience." "

No, the above lines are not a slogan for any newly-formed "Hughes" Club, but are merely the virgin lines of one on whom the song writer's mantle fell on the evening of January 8, at the Agawam Hunt Club, where some 30 members of the class of 1906 gathered for a midwinter banquet and reunion, says the Tribune.

This ingenious chorus of the popular song, "Experience" proved the most popular of the many parodies and numbers that made the occasion a glad one and brought memories of college days back again to these young graduates. There were present at this reunion: Oscar Rackle, Eliot G. Parkhurst, John G. Walsh, E. M. Porter, Aylesworth Brown, Henry Hobson, Harry Pattee, T. Wendell Prestwich, L. L. Falk, Paul Matteson, E. D. Nickerson, Frank Greene, John Barnicote, E. D. Palmer, Brintwell Tingley, Stephen B. Ames, A. W. Fletcher, William G. Slocum, Albert W. Claflin, Peter Chase, A. M. Burgess, Louis Dexter, H. W. James, Wilder Burton, Percy Shires, Harris Stone, Benjamin Lindemuth, C. B. Bennett, Dan Geary and R. C. Field.

Jared W. Davis is principal of the high school at North Dartmouth, Mass.

The committee who was responsible for the good time consisted of Douglas Mercer and T. Wendell Prestwich, respectively president and secretary of the class, and both Providence men.

Philip V. Van Arsdale was one of the speakers at the anniversary dinner of the Theta Lambda Phi fraternity of the New York Law School, held at the Prince George Hotel, January 24.

1907

A. C. Brackett is a reporter for the Springfield Republican.

W. K. White is with the Saylesville Bleacheries at Saylesville, R. I.

At a meeting of the Brown Athletic Board, on Monday evening, January 27, Walter H.

Burnham of last year's team was awarded an unqualified "B."

Alfred Dickinson, second base in the 1907 'Varsity, has been chosen coach of the Somerville high school baseball team. Mr. Dickinson since graduation has been pursuing his studies at Harvard.

Horace C. Funk is assistant professor in the preparatory school at Chapel Hill, Penn.

Benjamin F. Shearer is a student at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

The address of Thomas R. Marshall is 144 Dwight street, New Haven, Conn.

After leaving college William E. Bright entered into business with his father, who is engaged in the manufacture of carriages, wagons, engines, boilers, etc., at Scranton, Penn. His address is 1931 Von Storch avenue, Scranton.

Carl Stone Crummett is travelling agent for the drug firm of Park, Davis and Co. of Detroit, Mich., for Connecticut.

The following members of the class have been elected juniors in the American Society of Civil Engineers: M. H. S. Affleck, draftsman Rhode Island state board of public roads; S. R. Bellows, draftsman Rhode Island state board of public roads; G. E. Burnham, civil engineer, Philippine service; A. W. Bushell, civil engineer, Philippine service; H. W. Corp, civil engineer, Philippine service; G. W. Davis, civil engineer, Philippine service; H. E. Miller, draftsman, Rhode Island state board of public roads; E. J. Potter, instrumentman; B. F. Smith, Construction Co., and E. H. Swett, assistant in civil engineering at Brown.

The Alumnae

1899

The address of Mrs. Anne Larry Putney is 25 South 11th avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The address of Mrs. Caroline Briggs MacWhinnie is 4508 Eighth avenue, N.E., Seattle, Wash.

1902

Amy J. Cook is teaching in the Woonsocket high school.

The address of Mrs. Abbie Ghodey Coffin is 66 William street, Catskill, N. Y.

1904

Georgia Louise Towle is teaching at the Technical high school, Providence.

1906

Inez K. Whittemore is teaching at the Technical high school, Providence.

Edith A. Nichols is teaching in the high school at Milford, Mass.

Elizabeth C. Butterworth is teaching in the high school at Norton, Mass.

Grace S. Stevens is teaching in the Mt. Holyoke School for Girls, Washington, D. C.

1907

The address of Alice M. Blessing is 384 Pine street, Providence.

Engagements

The engagement of Clifford Spence Anderson, '00, to Miss Phyllis Greene of Rosemont, Philadelphia, is announced.

The engagement of Professor Charles Wilson Brown, '00, to Miss Anne W. Peirce has been announced.

The engagement of Erik Hastings Green, Ph D., '98, to Miss Edith Jackson has been announced.

The engagement of William C. Hascall, '05, to Miss Elba M. Wilson of Terryville, Conn., has recently been announced.

The engagement of Benjamin F. Shearer, '07, to Miss Christine Schultz, Emerson '07, has recently been announced.

Marriages

On September 11, 1907, occurred the marriage of William E. Bright, '07, to Miss George May Cure, Syracuse, ex-'08. Mr. and Mrs. Bright are at home at 1931 Von Storch avenue, Scranton, Penn.

At Pawtucket, R. I., on the evening of January 1, 1908, at the home of the bride's parents, occurred the marriage of Miss Lillian Hope Robinson, '06, to Haywood M. Butler, '06. The bride was accompanied by Miss Marion Robinson as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Nellie L. Butler and Miss Jessie Tetlow. The best man was Dr. Arthur M. Potter and the ushers were Forrest Butler, William H. Camfield, '05, W. Granville Meader, '05, and Chester C. Waters, '05. Mr. and Mrs. Butler will live at Pittsburg, Penn.

At Providence, on the evening of January 15, 1908, at the home of the bride's parents, occurred the marriage of Henry Langworthy Burdick, ex-'01, to Miss Ethel Augusta Johnson. The bride was attended by Mrs. Ralph S. Hamilton as matron of honor, and by Miss Ellen L. Merrill and Miss Florence Johnson as bridesmaids. The best man was Walter Allen of Hartford, and the ushers were Harry S. Wilson of Trenton, N. J., and John A. Gammons, '98.

At Prospect Hill, Lonsdale, R. I., on the evening of Wednesday, December 19, 1907, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Alfred Hough, occurred the marriage of Miss Minnie Hannah Hough, '97, to Louis Lincoln Whitney, Harvard, '98. The bride was attended by Miss Edith L. Hough as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Edith E. Meader, Wellesley, '98, and Miss Irene C. Harman. The best man was Clifford D. Whitney, Harvard ex '02, and the ushers were Harold C. Case, Charles A. Jenkinson, and John A. Hough. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will live at Lonsdale, where Mr. Whitney is principal of the high school.

Births

Born at Lawrence, Mass., October 28, 1907, to George A. Mellen, '98, and Maude B. Mellen, a daughter, Dorothy Lorena Mellen.

Born at Saybrook, Conn., on October 3, 1907, to Benjamin Elbridge Martin, '94, and Bertha Chase Martin, a daughter, Anna Chase Martin.





