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Boston University
Where shall the scholar live? 
In solitude or in society? 
In the green stillness of the country, where he can hear the heart of Nature beat, or in the dark gray city, where he can feel and hear the throbbing heart of man? I make answer for him, and say, In the dark gray city. 

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The administrative offices of Boston University are at 688 Boylston Street (corner of Boylston and Exeter Streets and adjoining the Boston Public Library). Telephone number is Back Bay 4380. Cable address is “University, Boston.”
DEAN-ELECT LAURESS J. BIRNEY, D.D.
DEAN-ELECT LAURESS J. BIRNEY, D.D.

REV. LAURESS J. BIRNEY, D.D., has been elected Dean of the School of Theology and Harris Professor of Practical Theology, the appointment to take effect at the close of the present academic year.

Dean-elect Birney was born in Ohio, on a farm near Dennison, of parents of the most devoted Christian character. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when a lad of thirteen. At seventeen he began to teach school. He was graduated from Scio College in 1895, with the degree of A.B., as valedictorian of his class. During his college course he was elected to the editorship of the college paper. After graduating from college he preached one year in Ohio. In 1896 he entered the School of Theology of Boston University; he was graduated from the school in 1899, with the degree of S.T.B. In 1896 he married Miss Laura Close, a college mate at Scio. In 1899-1900 he preached at South Walpole, Mass. This was followed by pastorates of one year at Park Avenue Church, Worcester, and another of three years at Hyde Park. After a year spent in travel in Europe he returned to the active work of the ministry, spending two and a half years at Newton Center, from which place he was called to the Center Church of Malden, where he is now completing the third year of his pastorate. He received the degree of D.D. from Scio College in 1910.

The election of Dr. Birney marks the approaching retirement from ad-
ministrative service of two men who have for years been connected with the executive work of the school. Dean Samuel L. Beiler, who since 1905 has been Acting Dean, will in June withdraw from active service and will remove to California, where important business interests require his undivided attention.

When Dr. W. F. Warren resigned the Presidency of the University he was appointed Dean of the School of Theology, with the understanding that the administrative duties of the Deanship should be performed by an Acting Dean. By the appointment of Dean Birney the duties of the Deanship and the Acting Deanship will be merged, and Dr. W. F. Warren will henceforth be able to give his entire time to the arduous duties of the important Danforth Richardson Dunn Professorship of Religions and Religion.

We are happy to record that these changes will not take place before the end of the present academic year, and that in the interim Dr. Warren and Acting Dean Beiler will continue to hold the positions which they now so ably fill.

ARGUMENT OF JOSIAH H. BENTON, ESQ., IN FAVOR OF STATE AID TO BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

[Before the Joint Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Legislature]

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

This petition, like others of a similar character before you, is an application for a special grant by the Commonwealth in aid of higher education in one institution. The first question which naturally arises upon any such application is whether it is for a new thing, for something which the Commonwealth has never done, or for something which it has done so often that a policy has been created in the pursuance of which what is asked may properly be granted.

The answer to this is to be found in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in its practice since that Constitution was adopted.

[The report proceeds to quote figures and statistics concerning State aid and grants to various institutions of learning in Massachusetts. These special grants are shown to have reached a total of $5,493,496.90. The report then continues:]
It thus appears that it has been the policy of the Legislature to aid colleges and similar institutions of higher education by special grants of money raised by taxation when it has been able to do so with due regard to the interests of the tax-payers. If, therefore, this policy is to be continued, the only questions open upon an application for such a grant are, whether the institution in aid of which the grant is asked is worthy of State aid, and if it is, whether the Commonwealth can afford to grant the aid. I do not know whether the financial condition of the Commonwealth is such that it can now make further grants in aid of higher education, either academic or technical. The burdens of State and municipal taxation are now heavy upon the people, and you should, if possible, make them lighter and not heavier.

And here I ought to say that this petition is my own. I filed it without consultation with anybody, and I have asked no one to endorse it or support it. No campaign is being made in favor of it. The University, for the aid of which it is presented, will not go out of business or leave the city of Boston if it is not granted. It stands solely upon its merits, as all such petitions should stand.

Permit me to state to you what I think its merits are. What is the University in aid of whose work I make this petition to you?

It was incorporated by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1869. In 1871 it was authorized to acquire the Boston Theological Seminary, a Methodist Divinity School. In 1872 it established a School of Law upon a plan, which was then much needed, of instruction scientifically graded and extending through three years. At that time even the Harvard Law School had no fixed and graded course of instruction, and no examinations. Students were admitted, and after two short years were graduated with no test of their fitness except that of duly paying their fees and tuition. In the other law schools in the United States the instruction was even less, and in many of them attendance upon lectures for six months, and the payment of dues, secured a diploma. A few years later Harvard followed the example of the Boston Law School, and it has since been followed by the other law schools of the different States.

In 1873 the University established a School of Medicine, and in 1874, by the authority of the General Court, it acquired the New England Female Medical College. Its School of Medicine was the first in America to require a four years' course of instruction for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

In 1873 it also opened a College of Liberal Arts, with two professors and twenty-two students. In the third year of this school it raised its standard
for graduation to at least a full year’s work more than was then required in other similar American colleges. It was the first College of Liberal Arts to require knowledge of four languages besides the student’s vernacular for admission.

In 1874 it established a Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the second only, if not the first, to require advanced degrees to be conditioned upon work done after the Bachelor’s degree was obtained.

All these schools have since been maintained by the University.

In 1875 it made an alliance with the Massachusetts College of Agriculture under which graduates of that College, under certain conditions, receive the diploma in science awarded to graduates of the University.

You see that although this University has been the pioneer in many of the improved methods of modern instruction, it is not an ancient institution. It has not had the advantage of time in which, either by the bounty of the State, or the benefactions of its friends, to accumulate an endowment adequate to its needs. It has been rich in good works, but is poor in money. Its productive real estate in Boston is assessed and taxed so high that if it could be sold at fifteen per cent less than it is assessed and taxed for the proceeds, invested at four per cent, would return as much revenue as is now had from it under the most careful management. It is not a pampered University into whose treasury millions have been poured by those whose riches were so vast that they did not miss what they gave. It was founded by men who made their fortunes by their own labor and ability. Its chief benefactor began his business life by selling fish from a wheelbarrow on the streets of Boston.

Its total assets are only about two million dollars, of which nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars are invested in land and buildings used for its schools and producing no revenue.

It has been supported by the work of devoted men and women, mostly of limited means, who believed that such an institution was needed in Boston to give higher education to young persons who would not otherwise have it.

It has done as much in proportion to its means for the higher education of young men and women as any other institution in the Commonwealth.

Nearly five per cent of its entire tuition in the School of Law and more than twenty per cent of its entire tuition in the College of Liberal Arts is given free in scholarships for needy and struggling students.

It has never been able from its revenues to meet its expenses. An annual deficit has been the constant embarrassment of its Trustees. In a
recent endeavor to procure an endowment to meet these deficits the sub-
scriptions came from 1,033 persons, an average, with one exception, of
only $276.81. Nothing could show more clearly the character and devo-
tion of its friends. And yet, with all this effort and sacrifice it still faces
an annual deficit of more than twenty thousand dollars. It needs money
for adequate salaries to most of its instructors, for libraries and labora-
tories, and for scholarships to poor students.

It has never had a dollar of direct aid from the State or the City, though
it has worked side by side in direct competition with other institutions
which have had such aid.

The tuition in the College of Liberal Arts is lower than in any other
Massachusetts college, with the exception of Clark, Simmons, Smith, and
perhaps Tufts. The average tuition in all our colleges of the same class
is $142.08, while its tuition is $130. Its professors and other teachers re-
ceive in most cases small compensation. In the College of Liberal Arts the
average salary is only $1,947.62, and the average compensation paid to all
persons employed is only $1,485.48.

The same low tuition charges and generally inadequate salaries prevail
in its Schools of Law, of Theology, and of Medicine.

It is to-day teaching 210 students in its School of Theology; 309 students
in its School of Law; 79 in its School of Medicine; 714 in its College of
Liberal Arts; and 89 in its Postgraduate School; in all, 1,201 students.

In its brief life it has graduated 1,761 students from its College of Liberal
Arts; 1,308 from its School of Theology; 1,140 from its School of Medicine;
2,304 from its School of Law; 367 from its School of Arts and Sciences,
the postgraduate course; and has granted diplomas to 517 graduates from
the College of Agriculture; in all, 7,397.

It is and has always been a working school. Its students are in it because
they want to be there, not because they are sent there. They are of limited
means, most of them work hard, and their parents work hard to pay the
tuition and their living expenses.

One of the advantages which Boston University affords to persons of
limited means living in the city, or within a short distance from it, who de-
sire to give their sons and daughters higher education, is that they can live
at home, help in the family, and save the expense of paying board. This
may seem a small thing to some, but it often makes the difference between
having a college education or not having it. One of the best governors the
Commonwealth has had in my time told me it made that difference to him.
His father was a poorly paid minister who could not have sent him to col-
lege if he had not lived in the city, so that he could save paying his board by living at home and could get work to do by which he could earn enough to pay his tuition. I mean John L. Bates.

Another advantage is that the University is in a large city where students who have to support themselves and work their way can get employment by which they can do so. This is probably done to a greater extent in this University than in any other school in the Commonwealth, if not in New England. How this is done, and the sacrifices and struggles of these young persons, could be illustrated by many instances if time allowed. Permit me to give you two in the words of the students themselves, written by them without any knowledge of the use to be made of them.

[Here follow two narratives of the personal experiences of students who were obliged to earn money while studying for a degree in Boston University. One of these students was a young woman who begins her account with the words: “Seven years ago I started out all alone in the world with one dollar in money, but with the desire to know something.”]

I am assured by the Dean of this school that “if these accounts err at all it is through understatement,” and that he knows personally of many similar cases.

Ought not the State to help a school in which such sacrifices and struggles are made, if possible?

It is peculiarly a Boston school, especially in its School of Law and College of Liberal Arts. In the School of Law, with a total number of 313 students, 300 are from the New England States, 249 of whom are from Massachusetts, about 100 being from the city of Boston alone; while only 13 come from other States,— one each from California, Florida, Minnesota, Texas, and Virginia, and two each from Illinois, New York, and Ohio, while two are from foreign countries.

In the College of Liberal Arts, with a membership at the present time of 556 students, only 127 live outside of the limit of thirty miles from the city of Boston.

It is safe to say that no other existing schools could supply the place of the School of Law and of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University in giving sound education at a minimum expense to students living in and about Boston who would not otherwise have such advantages.

That its courses of study are well arranged and its teaching good is shown by its product,— by the kind of graduates it sends out.

Let me show you what these graduates are, and what they do. Take the School of Law. Of its graduates since 1882, forty-eight have been mem-
bers of the Senate of the Commonwealth, and three of them have served as presidents of that body; one hundred and thirty-three have been members of the House of Representatives, and one of them served as speaker for three years. They have filled most important places in both branches; and it is interesting to note that now the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House and the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate are each graduates of this school.

Since 1885 nineteen graduates have been elected and served as mayors of important cities in the Commonwealth, while nine have served as members of the Governor's Council.

Forty-three of them have been justices of police and district courts; and nine trial justices. Ten have been justices of the Municipal Court of Boston and of Brookline. Four are judges of the Probate Court,— one in Plymouth, one in Norfolk, one in Suffolk, and one in Berkshire County. Five have been judges of the Superior Court, and four are now doing excellent service upon the bench of that court; and the Governor has wisely just called another to the same service. One is an able and learned justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. During the last twenty years the chair of the chief executive of the Commonwealth has been filled by two graduates of this school during five years, or one-quarter of the time. The names of these graduates are so familiar to the people of the Commonwealth that I hardly need to mention them; they were William E. Russell and John L. Bates.

Beyond this, many of the graduates who have thought that the post of honor is a private station have achieved honor and positions of usefulness in private life.

It should also be remembered that the students in this school are nearly all from Massachusetts, and in teaching them the University is teaching the young men of the Commonwealth and not those from other and distant States and countries.

Two hundred and forty-nine of the three hundred and thirteen students now in the Law School live in Massachusetts, and only thirteen come from outside of New England.

The graduates of the other schools have not entered into public life to such an extent as those from the School of Law, but they have filled responsible and prominent positions in all the walks of life. Many of them are in important business positions. A large number teach in the schools and colleges of the Commonwealth. More than sixty per cent of all the graduates have their homes in Massachusetts. The character of the training
Boston University gives its students is indicated by the fact that its graduates are employed as teachers in such institutions of higher education as Clark College, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Edinburgh University, Harvard University, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, McGill University, Middlebury College, New Orleans University, Northwestern University, Norwich University, Oxford College, Pennsylvania State College, Smith College, University of California, University of Chicago, University of Wisconsin, Vassar College, Wellesley College, and the State Normal School of Michigan.

"By their fruits ye shall know them," and the tree which bears such fruit must be a good tree.

If the Commonwealth has the means to aid any institution of higher education, with justice to the tax-payers why should it not aid a university which is doing such good work for the people of limited means in the Commonwealth and which is in such need of aid and has never been aided by the State?

Such are the reasons which I think you may properly consider in support of this application for a special grant of State aid to Boston University. If any institution of higher education, either academic or technical, is worthy of such aid, this institution is worthy of it, and I believe you will so decide.

What are the objections to such a grant? The first objection likely to be urged is one which is an objection to all State aid in support of higher education of any kind. It is said that such education should be given, if at all, by institutions supported wholly by private benevolence; that it is a bad thing for universities and colleges to be helped by the government.

This objection was stated as effectually as it possibly can be, I think, by Charles W. Eliot in a remarkable argument which he made in 1873 against the establishment of a national university.

[President Eliot's argument is quoted verbatim. Mr. Benton then shows that President Eliot's predecessor, Edward Everett, had presented to the General Court a memorial asking that a fund might be created by the State for education in colleges as well as in common schools. The report then continues:]

The view of Dr. Eliot was not the view of the General Court, for it has since granted more than three million dollars in special grants of State aid to institutions of higher education.

Unless, therefore, this policy is to be reversed, the Commonwealth should continue to give such aid where it is most needed to the extent that its resources will permit.
It is sometimes objected that State aid of higher education "cuts the nerve" of private benevolence and prevents gifts for such education by private persons. Experience, however, shows that this is not the case.

Amherst, Williams, and Tufts Colleges and Harvard University have each received special grants of State aid. But this has not prevented them from also receiving aid from private sources.

[The amounts of these special grants are here specified.]

Boston University has received nothing from the State, and yet it has received no more proportionately from private benevolence than either of these institutions which have been favored with State aid.

Another objection made by many excellent persons is that Boston University has as one of its schools a School of Theology where students are taught the Christian religion according to the doctrine and ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They say that the State should refuse to aid any institution of higher education which as a part of its work teaches religion according to the doctrines and forms of any Christian Church, no matter how deserving or needy it is or how able the State may be to aid it.

Such has not been the policy of Massachusetts. This is a Christian Commonwealth, and it has never refused aid to any university, college, or school solely because it taught the religion of Christ according to the doctrine of any particular Christian Church. When Harvard received its chief aid from the State it had as its most important school a Divinity School of the Congregational Church.

Tufts College was granted State aid although it was founded by Universalists and has a Divinity School which teaches theology according to the doctrine of the Universalist Church.

Mount Holyoke College was given $40,000 by the State although its chief purpose has always been to train young women to teach according to the belief of the Congregational Church.

Wesleyan Academy is a rigid Methodist School, and yet the General Court has given it $50,000 to aid its work.

The free public libraries in the Commonwealth are using money raised by taxation to buy and circulate books which teach the doctrines of all the different Christian Churches, with no objection, so far as I know, by anybody. But what is the difference between teaching by books and teaching by men and women? If it is right to apply money raised by taxation to buy and circulate books which teach a certain Christian doctrine, can it be wrong to use it to educate teachers to teach the same doctrine?

No, this objection is not a sound reason for the refusal of the prayer of
this petition. You may well refuse a petition for aid to an institution of higher education because you do not think State aid should be given for such education. You may refuse it because you do not think the institution for which it is asked needs it, or is worthy of it. Or you may refuse it because you do not think the resources of the State are such as to make it proper to grant it.

But you cannot refuse it solely because the institution teaches the Christian religion according to the doctrine and belief of any particular one of the different Churches which together constitute the great Church of Christ throughout the world.

I have stated the reasons in support of this petition and the objections against it as I understand them. I wish, in conclusion, to say a word as to the petition before you for State aid to the Institute of Technology, an institution of higher education in favor of which too much cannot be said. I hope you will be able to grant that petition. I believe if you grant it you will also grant this petition in aid of Boston University.

I believe you will not consider it just and fair to give aid to an institution of higher education teaching on one side of Boylston Street in Boston and refuse to aid a similar institution, equally worthy and equally in need of aid, teaching on the other side of the same street.

But if you cannot grant aid to both of these schools, I pray you to aid the one which you may find to be doing the most to give opportunities for higher education to those young people of our own State who most need such opportunities and would not otherwise have them.

PRESIDENT-ELECT MURLIN.

DR. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, President-elect of Boston University, was born in Ohio, Nov. 16, 1861. He is a graduate of Fort Wayne College, of De Pauw University, and of Garrett Biblical Institute. He studied also at the University of Pennsylvania, at Clark College, and in Europe. He taught in Fort Wayne College, 1886-87. He is an ordained minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been president of Baker University, Kansas, since 1894. In 1909-10 he was acting pastor of the American Church in Berlin during a year's leave of absence from Baker University. He is president of the Kansas Association of College Presidents; is secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Committee for Kansas. He is also vice-president from Kansas of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
ADDRESS.

GIVEN BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN, QUINQUENNIAL CONGRESS, TORONTO.

Agnes Knox Black, Professor of Elocution, Boston University.

There is a profound significance in the Venerable Bede's story of Caedmon's inspiration and the beginning of poetry and creative literature in England. English literature and all that this term stands for in the various types of poetry, the drama, prose fiction, and history, began in an institution, the shaping genius and controlling influence of which was a woman, the Abbess Hilda, of the seventh century. I never think of the story of the peasant-boy and the noble Abbess, in the Northumbrian monastery that overlooked the North Sea and saw far inland the hills of heather that roll up to the border, without reading in it prophecy as well as fulfilment. Wind-swept and wave-washed, a waste of haunted moorland behind, the restless sea in front, what more fitting birthplace could English literature have had?

Three of the greatest periods of creative activity in the subsequent history of British literature testify to the significance of this story of the dawn-time. It is no happy accident, surely, that these periods should coincide with the reigns of queens, and queens who were in the closest touch with the men and women whose work and achievement shed glory upon their reigns. Think of Elizabeth and Elizabethan literature; Queen Anne and the writers of the time of Queen Anne; the Victorian literature in prose and in verse, with its roll-call of far-shining men and women!

What is true of British literature is true of world literature from the time when the old Egyptians gave to the spirit of wisdom the form of a woman and the Greeks embodied their ideal of liberal culture in the grave majesty of Athena.

In analyzing woman's influence in fiction, poetry, drama, and history it may be premised that only in prose fiction, and in that special form of prose fiction which is called the modern novel, has woman produced a body of original work that is entitled to rank with such epoch-making masterpieces as "The Iliad," "The Divine Comedy," and Shakespeare's plays. In poetry and drama, while she has touched supreme distinction in Sappho and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, her power has lain rather in sympathetic interpretation than in originality of conception and execution; in history, her function has been not to record and to narrate, but to shape
and inspire. In a word, her influence in fiction is creative; in poetry and the drama, sympathetic and interpretative; in history, guiding and determining, everywhere pervasive and inspirational.

What are the fundamental qualities and characteristics, the special powers of head and heart, which make woman so strong in this great art-form of expression, the modern novel? Rapid intuition is one of these. The average woman gets at things by a flash. She usually overleaps the slower reasoning processes. The details, the successive steps, often weary and annoy her. Insight into character and skill in delicate analysis of motive is another characteristic that has made woman so successful as a novelist. Again, she has superior sensitiveness — innate recognition of the finer and more subtle shades of feeling, as in George Sand’s novels; more than this, woman has in an eminent degree the gift of fruitful sympathies. Here we catch a glimpse of those higher elements of imagination and reverence which constitute a woman’s elemental power and peculiar influence. She has le don terrible de la familiarité; and her great contribution to modern literature is the expression of this in the terms of personalism. As Sidney Lanier put it, “The enormous advance from Prometheus to Maggie Tulliver — from Æschylus to George Eliot — is summed up in the fact that while personality in Æschylus’s time had got no further than the conception of a universe in which justice is the organic idea, in George Eliot’s time it has arrived at the conception of a universe in which love is the organic idea; and it is precisely upon this new growth of individualism that George Eliot’s readers crowd up with interest to share the tiny woes of insignificant Maggie Tulliver, while Æschylus, in order to assemble an interested audience, must have his Jove, his Titans, his earthquakes, his mysticism, and the bleakness of inconclusive Fate withal.”

The same development characterizes woman’s influence in poetry. Take the poetry of passion and emotion. Shakespeare says of love:

“Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments. Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove: —
O no! it is an ever-fixed mark
That looks on tempests, and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wandering bark,
Whose worth’s unknown, although his height be taken.
Love’s not time’s fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
Within his bending sickle’s compass come;
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
But bears it out even to the edge of doom.
If this be error, and upon me proved,
I never writ, nor no man ever loved."

In world literature there is no nobler, no profounder expression of concentrated emotion than this. The forty-third of Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese" is on the same theme; it has less majesty, less sweep of vision, but in it what longing and tenderness in the poignancy of the personal appeal!

"How do I love thee? Let me count the ways:
I love thee to the depth and breadth and height
My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight
For the ends of Being and ideal Grace.
I love thee to the level of every day's
Most quiet need, by sun and candlelight.
I love thee freely, as men strive for Right;
I love thee purely, as they turn from Praise;
I love thee with the passion put to use
In my old griefs, and with my childhood's faith.
I love thee with a love I seemed to lose
With my lost saints,— I love thee with the breath,
Smiles, tears, of all my life! — and, if God choose,
I shall but love thee better after death."

It is as an interpreter that woman has influenced the world through the high drama. Such artists as Rachel and Signora Duse show that the genius for interpretation in literature is not a single power, but a combination of powers. It unites the talent for acquiring knowledge with the gift for imparting it. It not only grasps the thought in all its fulness, but re-creates it and invests it with its own highly tempered intellect. In Bunyan's immortal allegory there is no more wonderful passage than that which describes the Interpreter's House:

"Then he went on till he came at the house of the Interpreter, where he knocked over and over: at last one came to the door. . . . Then said the Interpreter, 'Come in; I will shew thee that which will be profitable to thee.' So he commanded his man to light the candle. . . . Then he took him by the hand and led him. . . ."

Here, in a series of unforgettable pictures, the glorious dreamer gives concrete embodiment to the truth of the deepest experiences of human life. He sets forth with vividness the things that are of eternal worth, and makes us forget, for the time at least, the trivial and the base. To interpret truly and nobly is to make real, to bring home with conviction, to the minds and
hearts of men, the beauty and wisdom and experience of the world's greatest thinkers. The prime force that contributes to this end is dramatic instinct. This gift woman possesses in a marked degree. This instinct, this impulse to treat objectively as well as subjectively all that touches deeply and intensely, is the warp of the interpreter's web, into which the dark or bright colors of memory and imagination and emotion are woven. Imagination deals with the spiritual realities which material realities only shadow forth; it penetrates the mystery of the universe of which all visual appearance is but the vesture that reveals it to the eye of sense, so that things which are unseen are known by the things which are seen;

“And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes.”

The poet's pen, the imagination's bodying forth! — but beyond and behind are the forms of things unknown, images of beauty, things for which the speech of mortal has no name, the City that lieth foursquare, a pure river of water, the Ancient of Days! The Interpreter in the Dream lit his candle; the artist brings to her work illumination — the illumination which gives to dramatic instinct that artistic insight without which art sinks to the level of artifice; the illumination which betokens delicate intellectual poise, with its strength and harmony in every conception, and an emotional nature sensitive to every finer intention.

When one considers the intellectual and emotional qualities which make women successful in the field of the modern novel, even the modern historical novel, the wonder grows why she has not accomplished more in strictly historical research and reconstruction. Such powers of description, narration, and exposition of things of the real world as are shown in the letters of Madame de Sévigné, Lady Mary Montagu, and Jane Welsh Carlyle, or in the essays of Madame de Staël, are an earnest of what yet may be achieved by women in this department of literature. But if women have not written history in the grand style, they have made it. The influence of woman in history is the history of the world. Every crisis in history — political, ecclesiastical, domestic — has been controlled by a woman. Upon her the social structure rests, and when she sinks ruin is imminent. The corruption of woman is a sure sign of a nation's downfall. Messalina was more ominous than Nero. On the other hand, many a nation has received everlasting uplift from a noble woman. Reference has been made to the Abbess Hilda in the seventh century. Of similar significance is the story of Queen Margaret of Scotland at the close of the eleventh century.
The high-souled, sensitive Saxon princess who wedded the swarthy Malcolm gave to Scotland those elements of imaginative vision and religious zeal which have characterized the nation ever since.

That woman has won her preëminent success in literature in the novel is a fact of peculiar moment. The modern novel dates only from the middle of the eighteenth century, when, stimulated by the efforts of the four sturdy writers of the time of Queen Anne, the higher education of women began to take shape and form. There never was a time when there was in England a lower estimate of women than at the close of the seventeenth century. After the Restoration we have the decay of the feudal ideal. "The passionate adoration with which woman was regarded in the Age of Chivalry had degenerated into a habit of insipid gallantry or of brutal license. Contempt veiled under a show of deference, a mockery of chivalry, its form without its spirit — this was the attitude towards women in the years succeeding the Restoration." It was this that made Defoe propose as one of his projects a college for the higher education of women; Swift, too, the black-browed, the terrible Dean, saw that only by such opportunities as a college could afford could woman be given her due and rightful place. And you all know what was accomplished in this direction by the essays of Steele and Addison in "The Tatler" and "The Spectator." They showed to the world what it had lost sight of,—the true feminine ideal. When, in the forty-ninth "Tatler," Steele said of the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, "To love her is a liberal education," he not only paid the most magnificent compliment on record, but he gave eternal expression to the dignity and benign power of woman in her several relations and true sphere. Now that everywhere women are admitted to the higher institutions of learning on equal terms with men, and have full opportunities for undergoing that elaborate discipline which is the basis of all true originality in speculative and productive scholarship, we may reasonably expect worthy results in other departments of thought and expression. More than this: may we not dream that as a result of this educational activity these native qualities of woman, trained and disciplined to new powers, may give the world literary forms hitherto unthought of? We see indications of this around us. Woman’s attempts at social reconstruction and reorganization in the form of problem-drama and sex-romances, blundering and ludicrous and worse as many of them are, make us dare to hope that a woman will give the world a work of art which, like a mirror, will reflect the complex and multitudinous life of modern society, with its hungry materialism shot through by the aspiration of the human soul, and its grief and sorrow illuminated by the light that never was on sea or land.
As we are about to send this edition of Bostonia to press the announcement is made that Dr. Lemuel Herbert Murlin, President of Baker University, has been elected President of Boston University, and has accepted the office. We publish, on another page of this issue of Bostonia, a sketch of Dr. Murlin's educational career. It is understood that Dr. Murlin's term of office will not begin until the close of the present academic year, but that as soon as possible after commencement he will finish his work at Baker University and will come to Boston, that he may familiarize himself with the new field before the opening of the college year next September.

In the meantime Dr. Huntington has once more, with characteristic loyalty, subordinated his personal wishes to the higher good of the University which he has so long and so faithfully served, and has consented to prolong his term of service until July 1.

In inserting this important notice after the present issue of Bostonia is all in type we can give but inadequate expression to the mingled joy and sorrow which fill the hearts of all who have heard the announcement: joy that the guidance of the University has been again intrusted to a strong and experienced hand; sorrow that the last word in the last chapter of the
presidency of Dr. Huntington must soon be written. But joy and sorrow blend in a hope that has the strength of an abiding conviction,—Boston University will move steadily forward, with gathering strength. We know the latent possibilities of this young institution. Boston University has a good material equipment; it has just added four hundred thousand dollars to its Endowment Fund; it is steadily gaining in educational influence in the community which it serves; above all, it has a large constituency of trustees, graduates, and teachers, who are devoting their time, their strength, their money, to the University which they honor.

The announcement of the election of Dr. Murlin will rally these earnest men and women to the support of their new president. We have already heard unmistakable assurances that Dr. Murlin will find the heartiest and most cordial support in his new work at Boston University. None will give him a sincerer or more generous welcome than his two distinguished predecessors in the presidency, William Fairfield Warren and William Edwards Huntington, who have so largely moulded Boston University into what it is to-day.

THE HISTORICAL PROFESSORSHIP.

NOTHING in this issue of BOSTONIA will give our readers more genuine pleasure than the announcement that the Historical Professorship Fund is now complete. Since the meeting of the Trustees on March twenty-first the Massey bequest has come into the possession of the University. The receipt of this fund removes the last condition upon which the establishment of the professorship depended, and the long-deferred chair of history is at last secured. The selection of a suitable head of the department is under consideration, and, at this writing, there is every reason to believe that with the opening of the next college year the Department of History will be, for the first time in the history of the college, adequately equipped. In grateful recognition of the generosity and self-sacrifice of the graduates in contributing to this fund, the professorship is to be known as the "Epsilon Chapter Professorship of History."

The establishment of the Professorship of History supplies a great and crying need of the University. Henceforth the college can offer a reasonable number of courses in this vitally important department of a modern college curriculum.
JOHIAH H. BENTON'S ARGUMENT.

Dr. Benton's argument in favor of State aid to Boston University, before the Joint Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Legislature, is so able and accurate a summing up of the history of Boston University that we feel warranted in transferring the larger part of his plea to our columns, regretting only that the limitations of space forbid a complete transcript of his argument.

That there should be a radical divergence of opinion regarding the propriety of State aid to private institutions is inevitable. Whatever views the readers of BOSTONIA may hold concerning the question at issue, there can be no difference of opinion regarding the skilful and forceful manner in which Dr. Benton brought before the attention of the Legislative Committee and the general public the growing work and urgent needs of Boston University. In so doing, Dr. Benton has performed for the University an inestimable service.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. R. W. HUSTED.

The resignation of Mr. Richard W. Husted as Treasurer of Boston University marks a notable addition to the lengthening roll of men and women whose term of official service, reaching back to the early years of the University, has come to an end within a recent period. The gracious and sympathetic resolutions of the Board of Trustees of the University, recorded elsewhere in this issue of BOSTONIA, fitly express the thought of those who have had business or social relations with Mr. Husted during his long term of service. In recording the resignation of Mr. Husted, BOSTONIA finds profound satisfaction in the thought that the lifting of the burden so long incumbent upon him as Treasurer of the University will prolong his days and give him leisure to carry out some of the plans of reading and travel which his richly stored and cultured mind had long ago formulated, but which he has hitherto been able only partially to fulfill.

M R. HAMILTON W. MABIE, Associate Editor of the Outlook, will deliver the Commencement address on Wednesday, June 7.
The Men's Secretary of the College of Liberal Arts, Mr. Everett W. Lord, is carrying on a quiet campaign to increase the number of men enrolled in the college. By the aid of the students, alumni, and friends of the college he has made a list of more than two hundred men who will probably enter some college next September, the majority of whom Mr. Lord expects to bring to Boston University. He has already definitely enrolled for entrance next fall as many men as have entered the college in any Freshman class for the past five years.

As part of the work, the Men's Secretary is issuing a series of leaflets giving information about the University and the College. Up to the present time the following have been published: "University Data;" "College Life in Boston;" "Who's Who, and Why;" "If You Intend to Study Medicine;" "If You Intend to Study Law;" "Does It Pay a Man to Work His Way through College?" and "The Relative Standing of Boston University." Any graduate who would like to see these publications, or who could make use of them in interesting young men in the college, will be supplied with copies upon request addressed to the Men's Secretary.

One of the most congenial of the duties of the Editors of BOSTONIA is to call attention from time to time to the unmistakable growth of a literary spirit among our younger graduates. Stimulated by the productive example of the professors in the Department of English, and carefully trained in the classroom in both the theory and the practice of authorship, these young graduates are giving effective and artistic expression to their thought. The literary activity among the members of the Teachers' Courses is equally marked. The books thus far written have been simple and unpretentious, nearly all of them appealing especially to children, but the spirit animating the work gives promise of larger things. It is distinctly creditable to the University, and it must be a source of profound gratification to the instructors in the Department of English to be able to present so tangible an evidence of thorough and effective instruction.

Professor Harriman's review of Dean Bigelow's recent work, "A False Equation," deserves a careful reading, both as a model epitome and as a succinct presentation of the ideals which are to-day shaping the instruction in the Law School of Boston University.
UNIVERSITY NOTES

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University on Tuesday, March 21, it was voted to accept the resignation of Mr. Richard W. Husted as Treasurer of the University, to take effect on the first day of April, 1911. It was voted to proceed to ballot for Treasurer to fill this vacancy. Mr. Silas Peirce, receiving the vote of the entire board, was declared elected Treasurer of the Corporation.

It was voted that the following resolution be recorded in the minutes, and that an engrossed copy be sent to Mr. Husted: “Richard Watson Husted resigns his office of Treasurer of Boston University after thirty-six years' faithful service, most of which time he has drawn only half salary. In taking leave of our esteemed Treasurer, the Trustees of the University desire to record their appreciation of his long service, his stainless integrity, his sound judgment, and his never-failing courtesy. As he nears the sunset, may no cloud obscure his vision of the Master, whose encomium we believe will be, ‘Well done, good and faithful servant.’”

The New York Association of Boston University had a delightful mid-winter gathering at Wanamaker’s on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 28, 1911. The presence of President Wm. E. Huntington added special interest to the occasion. Brief addresses regarding the work and growth of the University were made by President Wm. E. Huntington, Rev. W. I. Haven, and Hon. A. B. Fletcher.

The following were present: Mrs. Hubert Arrowsmith, '90; Rev. David Birmingham, '65; Grace N. Brown, '06; Bertha F. Courtney, '94; Arthur H. Flack, '80; Austin B. Fletcher, '80; Elizabeth Goldsmith, '05; Edward Hardy, '96; Mrs. Edward R. Hardy, '87; Rev. W. I. Haven, '81; Ruth E. Hubbard, '99; Viola M. MacLellan, '97; Oris G. Marden, '77; Ernest A. Maynard, '95; Walter H. Merritt, '03; Emma F. Lowd, '87; Samuel D. Matthews; Mrs. B. L. Maxfield, '98; Mrs. Charles W. Parsons, '00; Rev. Robert W. Peach, '96; Mrs. J. Ravenel Smith, '87; Rev. Arthur Thompson, '86; Dr. Elinor Van Buskirk, '07; S. Edgar Whitaker, '90; Isabelle D. White, '94; Clara H. Whitmore, '94; Mrs. G. Ferdinand Travis, '00; Rev. Wm. Willcocks, '81.

On Friday, February 17, a large meeting of Greeks, convened from all parts of the State of Massachusetts, was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, to protest against the acknowledgment of Turkey's sovereignty in the Island of Crete. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Pan-Hellenic Union. Boston University was represented by Dr. Theodore P. Ion, Professor of International Law in the School of Law of Boston University and President of the Pan-Hellenic Union, and by President W. E. Huntington. Dr. Ion presided over the gathering. Dr. Huntington gave an address in which he said that the Greeks and Cretans might appeal to the Great Powers to bring about the desired result,—liberty, or annexation to Greece.

The Day of Prayer for Colleges was observed jointly by the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Theology on Thursday morning, February 16. The services were held in the college chapel, Jacob Sleeper Hall. On the platform were President W. E. Huntington, ex-President W. F. Warren, Dean W. M. Warren, Acting Dean S. L. Beiler, and Rev. Charles R. Brown, D.D., the preacher of the day. The exer-
cises were as follows: Dean W. M. Warren led the responsive reading from the Book of Psalms; Dean S. L. Beiler read a selection from the Bible; President W. E. Huntington offered prayer. After singing by the congregation, prayers were offered by Rev. A. M. Osgood, Pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Charlestown; by Rev. Ernest W. Burch; and by Rev. George B. Thomas. Dr. Charles R. Brown, then serving as acting pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, delivered the address. He took as his theme "Truth, and Its Relation to Life." His main thesis was that the habit of relating truth to life is the most important function of education. At the conclusion of the address Dean W. F. Warren announced the closing hymn, and dismissed the audience with the benediction.

Through the generous courtesy of Mr. Roswell R. Robinson, of the Board of Trustees of Boston University, the Faculty and students of the School of Theology and the men of the College of Liberal Arts were the guests of the Methodist Social Union on Monday, February 20, in Ford Hall. On the platform were seated President Huntington and the members of the Theological Faculty. Among the speakers was ex-Governor John L. Bates, who brought the greetings of Mr. Robinson. A hymn written by Dr. M. D. Buell was sung to music composed by Mrs. Buell. The MacWatters Quartette, of the School of Theology, also contributed to the musical program. The formal address of the evening was given by Bishop Neeley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PORTRAITS OF DR. W. F. WARREN AND W. E. HUNTINGTON

We are pleased to announce that a movement is under way to raise money for the painting of the portraits of Drs. W. F. Warren and W. E. Huntington.

Every alumnus of the University appreciates the work of these men, and should heartily support this movement.

The committee in charge are Emily L. Clark, chairman; Everett W. Lord, secretary; Alfred H. Avery, treasurer; Julia K. Ordone, E. Charlton Black, Ralph T. Flewelling, J. Merritt Boyd, Frank R. Sedgley, Grace G. Pearson.

It is urgent that the alumni respond generously and promptly, as the committee wish to secure the artists as soon as possible, in order that the work may be done while there is opportunity.

The treasurer of the fund hereby acknowledges contributions from the following persons. This list includes the names of all persons whose contribution was received up to March 25. All amounts received after this date will be acknowledged in the July issue of BOSTONIA:

The Departments

College of Liberal Arts.

The Professorship of History.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Boston University on March 21, 1911, the Standing Committee of the College of Liberal Arts reported as follows:

"It was voted to recommend that the Trustees, in view of the contribution of the alumni of the college and upon receipt of the Massey bequest, establish a Professorship of History to take effect the beginning of the next school year, to be known as the Epsilon Chapter Professorship of History."

It was voted to adopt the recommendation of the committee as read.

The following is a copy of the statement sent as a report to the Board of Trustees, on March 14, 1911, by Marshall L. Perrin, treasurer of the Alumni Professorship of History Fund.

At the close of the campaign, July, 1910, the situation was as follows:

Pledge-card given under the name of E. R. Speare, representing the money already collected and invested $10,000.00
Pledge-card given by M. L. Perrin, treasurer, representing sums pledged during the campaign 5,000.00
Personally pledged by the treasurer, to be raised additionally 600.00
Value of Massey bequest, uncertain, but estimated at 10,000.00

$25,600.00

Condition of the Fund March 1, 1911.
Invested in bonds, par value $12,000.00
Cash awaiting investment 1,149.15
Value of pledges yet to be paid before July 1, 1911, and interest to accrue on investments 2,450.85

$15,600.00
Massey bequest recently converted into cash value $13,200.00
Dividends already received upon the shares of stock 5,920.00

Grand total of Fund contributed to the Alumni Professorship of History $34,720.00

Respectfully submitted,

MARSHALL L. PERRIN,
Treasurer of Fund.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie, A.B. '01, A.M. '02, is an instructor in French and Spanish at Harvard University. For the past four years Mr. Mackenzie has held a similar position in the University of Pennsylvania, where he took his doctor's degree two years ago.
The Boston Herald of Monday, February 6, contained an article by Dean William Marshall Warren entitled “Where Moderns Lose.” The scope and purpose of the article are fairly indicated by the opening paragraph:

“The children don’t know how to think; but that is n’t your fault.”

This is what an agent of our State Board of Education said the other day to the teacher of a high-school class. The truth of his remark may be questioned; but not by teachers and employers. They know that our boys and girls do not learn to think. Of course the younger children are instinctively curious — nature looks out for that; but they lose their random inquisitiveness before they gain habits of observation. They get ideas enough, too, but they get them catch-as-catch-can; only here and there a boy learns the good of matching his ideas with what they stand for. And so all through. Our children have plenty of opinions, but unsifted and ungrounded. They can argue cleverly to get their own way; but they don’t reason to learn the fact. No one expects school-children to be Isaac Newtons or Immanuel Kants, yet we can reasonably ask that they gain moderate skill in their mental processes.


Professor M. L. Perrin gave an address on “Ireland” before the Waltham Woman’s Club, on Friday, March 17.

The Christian Endeavor World of Thursday, February 23, contains an article entitled “Mere Beans,” by Professor Dallas Lore Sharp. The article is supplemented by a letter, signed by Professor Sharp, giving a sketch of his life. The editor of the World supplies a portrait of Professor Sharp and comments on his literary work.

Professor Agnes Knox Black, of the Department of Elocution in the College of Liberal Arts, gave two recitals in Jacob Sleeper Hall in March. At the recital on Friday, March 3, Mrs. Black read Ibsen’s “The Master Builder,” at the second, on Friday, March 24, she presented a program made up of selections from Ruskin, Keats, Whittier, Tennyson, Browning, Carlyle, and Kenneth Grahame.

Professor A. H. Rice will conduct the following courses at the coming summer session of the University of Kansas: The Life and Works of Cicero, The Private Life of the Romans. These courses are intended primarily for teachers.

On Thursday, February 16, Mr. Samuel M. Waxman, instructor in Romance Languages in the College of Liberal Arts, delivered, before the Castilian Club of Boston, an address on the rise and development of the Don Juan legend in literature from 1630 to the present day. Mr. Waxman has been appointed a member of the College Entrance Examination Board.

Miss Cora S. Cobb, ’91, has recently become a member of the firm of Towne and Whitney, photographers, Gardner, Mass.

Dr. George Howard Fall, ’83, Lecturer on Political and Jural Institutions in the College of Liberal Arts, has published the Inaugural address which he delivered on Monday, January 2, as mayor of the city of Malden.
Miss Elsie G. Hobson, '94, is a graduate student at Chicago University, and is also teaching a Freshman class in Latin at the same institution.

In the Boston Herald of February 26 Miss Jessie E. Henderson gives a long and sympathetic account of the work which is being done by Mr. Everett W. Lord to bring to the attention of young men the opportunities which the city location of Boston University offers to students who are obliged to earn a part or all of their expenses while at college. Several profoundly interesting accounts of personal experiences of Boston University students are given and a gratifyingly strong case for Boston University as an attractive place for young men of limited means and high ideals is presented by Miss Henderson.

The tenth annual meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English was held, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, on Saturday, March 18.

The Boston University Glee Club issued, in connection with their annual concert at the College of Liberal Arts, on Tuesday, February 28, a handsome souvenir program containing portraits of President Huntington and the members of the Glee Club of 1910-11. A full-page half-tone displayed to excellent effect the building of the College of Liberal Arts. President Huntington contributed a graceful endorsement of the club. Mr. Everett W. Lord furnished a page of striking statistics based upon reliable data, showing the relative standing of Boston University among American colleges and universities as regards size of Faculty, number of volumes in library, size of endowment, number of students and graduates. The showing was distinctly creditable to Boston University.

Under the auspices of the Circolo Italiano Di Boston, four public lectures on the "Purgatorio" of Dante were offered in the College Building on the afternoons of February 21, March 7, March 21, April 4. The lecturer was Professor Courtney Langdon, of Brown University. Professor James Geddes, Jr., is president of the Circolo.

The Budget de l'Instruction publique, January, 1911, a publication issued by the French government and distributed to every senator and member of the House of Representatives, contains an extended and very favorable notice of "Educational Advantages for American Students in France," by Professor James Geddes, Jr. The notice says: "Nous ne saurions, pour notre expansion universitaire, concevoir livre de propagande plus complet et plus actif en raison de l'impartialité de l'auteur. Toutes les ressources qu'offre notre haut enseignement s'y trouvent mentionnées et aussi les associations, les comités, les personnalités susceptibles d'accueillir et d'aider les étudiants américains."

Owing to the illness of Professor de Sumichrast, whose public course of lectures in French under the auspices of the Alliance Française, on "The Siege of Paris and the Commune," began Thursday afternoon, January 26, at the Tuileries, his place was taken by Professor James Geddes, Jr., vice-president of the Alliance, who read Professor de Sumichrast's lecture, an account of which appeared in the Transcript of Friday, January 27.

Miss Sara A. Emerson, '77, gave, during January and February, a series of lectures on the Bible, before the pupils and invited guests of Miss Chamberlayne's School, Boston.
Dr. Donald Cameron, Assistant Professor of Latin, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association of New England.

Mrs. Charlotte Barrell Ware, '85, Director of the Warelands Dairy School, delivered a lecture in the hall of the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, on Thursday, February 9. She took as her theme "The Agricultural Renaissance: an Introductory Survey." This was one of a course of twelve lectures on Agriculture offered by the Warelands Dairy School.

Mr. Arthur H. Wilde, '87, Ph.D., of Northwestern University, has just been elected president of the State University of Arizona, at Tucson.

Mr. Harry E. Back, '92, who for some years has been engaged in the practice of law in Danielson, Conn., has formed a partnership with Mr. Warren D. Chase for the general practice of the law, under the firm name of Back and Chase. Their offices are in the Connecticut Mutual Life Building, 36 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Francis M. Carroll, A.B. '97, A.M. '99, is president of the Boston Rotary Club. The national movement which has become known as "Rotary" started in Chicago about seven years ago, and, after gaining momentum in the Middle and far Western States, has now reached New England. The objects of this club as stated in the constitution, are: "First, the promotion of the business interests of its members; second, the promotion of good fellowship and other desiderata ordinarily incident to social clubs."

Mr. F. E. Hemenway, '01, is now principal of the Leyte Provincial High School, Tacloban, Leyte, Philippine Islands.

At a meeting of the Department of Superintendents of the National Educational Association at Mobile, Ala., on Saturday, February 25, Mr. Leonard P. Ayres, '02, secretary of the Russell Sage Foundation, spoke on "The Coming of the Humane Element in Education."

Mr. Charles W. French, '02, instructor in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., will conduct a small party through Europe this summer, under the management of Mars- ters Foreign Travel Bureau. The party will sail from Boston, May 20, on the steamer Canopic, of the White Star Line.

Mr. Samuel M. Waxman, instructor in Romanic Languages in the College of Liberal Arts, gave an address on "The Don Juan Legend in Literature," before the Castilian Club of Boston, on Wednesday, February 15.

At a meeting of the College Equal Suffrage League at the College Club, on Friday, January 27, Miss Catherine M. McGinley, '02, was one of several speakers who discussed the topic "Why I Believe in Votes for Women."

At the annual meeting of the Boston Teachers' Club, in Ford Hall, Boston, on Tuesday, March 14, Miss McGinley was elected first vice-president.

Mr. Charles Thomas Jackson, Jr., and Miss Vida Elizabeth Buchanan, both of whom are graduates of the College of Liberal Arts, class of 1910, were married, on Wednesday, February 22, at Irasburg, Vt.
Mr. Robert F. Allen, '05, is teaching in the Boston English High School. His residence is at Winthrop, Mass.

Mr. Luther T. Nelson, '05, has been appointed one of the internes at the Lawrence General Hospital for the year beginning July 1, 1911.

Miss Emma L. Fall, A.B. '06, J.B. '08, delivered an address on "Every-Day Law for Women," before the Dorchester Social Club of Women, on Monday, February 6.

Miss Mildred Frances Babcock, A.B. '03, M.D. '07, was married, on Tuesday, March 7, to Dr. Harold Lester Babcock, in Dedham. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. L. A. Freeman, pastor of the Dedham Baptist Church. The bridesmaids, all of whom are members of the Pi Beta Phi Fraternity of Boston University, were the following: Miss Jennie B. Allyn, '04; Miss Blanche L. M. Charlton, '08; Miss Mary C. Galbraith, '05; Miss Ethel M. Piper, '06; Miss Elizabeth Louise Richardson, '04; and Miss Laura J. Wright, ex-'09.

Miss Margaret Tyacke, '07, was married on Friday, March 10, in Wellington, Mass., to Mr. Ernest Samuel Hobbs, of Washington, D. C. The ceremony, which took place at the home of the bride's parents, was performed by President Huntington of Boston University. Mr. Hobbs is connected with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women was held on January 21, at the home of the Misses Mason, 1 Walnut St., Boston, Mass. Mrs. T. J. Bowlker, president of the Women's Municipal League, gave an address to the society on the work of the League. The annual reports of the treasurer, chairman of the Beneficiary Committee, and chairman of the Loan Library Committee showed that the society is generously continuing its timely and beneficial work among young women students. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Mrs. George Defren; vice-presidents, Mrs. H. O. Cushman, Mrs. Frank K. Nash, Mrs. Frank O. White, Mrs. Francis B. Patten, Mrs. Charles H. Bonney, and Miss Louise Putnam; secretary, Miss Caroline L. Freeman; treasurer, Miss Grace B. Day, '95.

On March 21 Professor Lyman C. Newell delivered a lecture on "A Chemical Pilgrimage in Great Britain," at Amherst College, before the Scientific Club of Amherst, Mass. The lecture was illustrated with lantern-slides, portraits, books, and autograph letters.

Professor Lyman C. Newell has been honored by election as a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Miss Frances Bent Dillingham, '91, is teaching English in Oahu College, Honolulu, T. H.

Four new and handsome settles have been added to the furnishings of the lower corridor. One was donated by Hon. George H. Fall, '83, Mrs. Anna C. Fall, '83, and Miss Emma L. Fall, '06; another by the Boston University Alumnae Chapter of Alpha Phi; another by Mr. Abbot B. Rice and Mrs. Rice (Amy T. Bridges, '86); the other was purchased from the fund collected by a committee of which Mrs. William E. Huntington is chairman.
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

Two notable additions to the Faculty are Rev. Lauss J. Birney, S.T.B., who has been appointed Dean of the School, and Rev. Norman E. Richardson, S.T.B., who has been elected Professor of Religious Psychology and Pedagogy. A sketch of Dean-elect Birney will be found elsewhere in this issue of BOSTONIA.

Rev. Norman E. Richardson was born Oct. 15, 1878. He attended the Rockford, Ill., High School. He was president of his class and received the highest grade of scholarship. He graduated from Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisc., in the class of 1902. During his college course he won first honors in an intercollegiate debate; he represented Lawrence in the State oratorical contest. He was editor of the college paper, The Lawrentian. He is a member of the Beta Sigma Phi Fraternity. He was graduated from the School of Theology of Boston University in 1906. He spent one year in the Graduate School of Boston University. In 1907 he was elected Jacob Sleeper Fellow. He studied three semesters in Germany,— one of which was spent at the University of Berlin, the other two at the University of Marburg. In company with Mrs. Richardson he spent some time traveling in Europe. Since January, 1909, he has been pastor of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, Cambridge, Mass.

The secretary of the alumni of the School of Theology is Rev. Ralph T. Flewelling, Prospect Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. Charles M. Charlton, '98, chaplain at the Charlestown Navy Yard, was in charge of the services at the funeral of Rear Admiral John C. Fremont, U. S. N., on Friday, March 10.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

The total enrolment of the Law School during the present year is 307, as compared with 309 last year and 283 the year previous to that. The present Third-Year class was the first to enter under the increased requirements, and accordingly is smaller than any class for several years. This has kept down the total enrolment. The present indications are that the entering class next fall will be larger than for several years.

Harvey N. Shepard, Esq., Lecturer on Admiralty and Municipal Government in the Law School, has about completed his extended tour abroad. While at Wisby, Sweden, he found opportunity to learn much of the early admiralty law. During his stay in Germany and Switzerland he devoted considerable time to the investigation of the municipal conditions in these countries.

Mr. Harriman, the writer of the review of Dean Bigelow's recent work, which appears in another part of BOSTONIA, was graduated from Harvard University, A.B., summa cum laude, in 1887, and from Boston University School of Law in 1891, with the degree LL.B. For nine years he was Professor of Law at Northwestern University Law School, and for a part of that time was at the head of the administration of the school. In 1901 he went into general practice of law in Connecticut, where he has become recognized as a leader of the bar; he has been a lecturer before the Yale Law School, and during the present year has been lecturer on Contracts in this school.
The series of special lectures before the Faculty, students, and alumni of the Law School has been highly successful. Students of other law schools and members of the bar generally have been invited to attend any or all of the lectures. The attendance from outside has been most gratifying. In some cases, from forty to fifty members of the bar have attended. Lectures have already been given by Walter I. Badger, Esq., Henry F. Hurlburt, Esq., Hon. Herbert Parker, Charles W. Bartlett, Esq., ex-Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell, Harvey N. Pratt, Esq., Judge Michael J. Murray, and Judge Charles A. DeCourcy.


In accordance with the policy of the Law School to make the work practical, a new course on Brief Making is at present being given to members of the Third-Year class. Throughout the three years each student is required to appear regularly before the school courts, that he may know court practice by this experience.

The school Legislature has been doing effective work for several years in teaching students of the Second and Third Year classes the procedure in Massachusetts legislation.

Bronze tablets in memory of the late Professors Abbott and Boyd of the Law School Faculty have been placed upon the walls of the main corridor of the school building. Appropriate exercises of commemoration were held at the school on February 28. The speakers were President Huntington, Professor Colby of Dartmouth College, from which the deceased were graduated, and Professor Simpson and Mr. Wood of the Law School Faculty. The placing of the tablets upon the walls and the holding of the exercises were entirely student movements. One tablet is marked, "In Memory of Natt Thurston Abbott, 1871-1910. Erected by the Classes of 1911, 1912, and 1913;" the other, "In Memory of Archibald Campbell Boyd, 1866-1910. Erected by the Classes of 1911, 1912, and 1913." The officers of the general committee of the students were Edward M. Peters, '11, chairman; Jay R. Benton, '11, treasurer; and Luke F. Kelley, '12, secretary. The tablets were designed and cast by T. F. McGann and Sons Company, of Boston.

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**SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.**

Professor W. H. Watters read a paper on "Cancer" before the New York Academy of Pathological Sciences on March 24.

It is a gratification to the Faculty and the friends of the Medical School that one of the members of the Senior class, in competition with nine other candidates, representing some of the best medical schools of the country, for the position of interne in a near-by hospital, passed the highest examination and received the appointment.

The secretary of the alumni of the Medical School is Frank R. Sedgley, M.D., 19 Mt. Vernon Street, West Roxbury, Mass.
The following record was made by graduates of Boston University School of Medicine before the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Medicine during the year 1910. All of the applicants for registration from this school passed the examinations successfully, thereby making for the school a record of 100%. The average percentage obtained by the graduates of this school was 78.8, a mark not reached by any other of the New England medical schools. Thus was a double record made.

The tabulated results are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Average per cent</th>
<th>Percentage of failures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston University</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dartmouth</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufts</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>10.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts College of Osteopathy</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>78.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The new Evans Memorial Laboratory Building is now covered in, and assurances have been received from the contractors that the department will be ready for dedication on or about October first next.

Dr. L. M. S. Miner begins this month a new course on Diseases of the Mouth, given to the Senior class.

Dr. Otto Albert Pfefferkorn, a member of the 1910 graduating class, died at his home in East Weymouth, on January 28, at the age of twenty-five years. Dr. Pfefferkorn had entered upon a year's service at the Metropolitan Hospital, New York, but contracted pneumonia in the early winter, which was followed by heart complications which resulted fatally.

**Recent Books**


This is a brief but noteworthy contribution to the discussion of the problems of the day by Dean Bigelow, of the Boston University Law School, so well known both in England and America as jurist, historian, and educator. What he calls the Great Trust imposed in this country by the sovereign people upon the State "is that the State shall establish and maintain equality of men before the law, in the general sense of providing, as far as that is possible in the government of men, that all citizens shall have equal opportunity in the pursuits and enjoyment of life, and that inequalities shall be subject to regulation by the State." The false equation is the attempt to equate this equality, or regulated inequality, with the actual inequality now existing, by diminishing the actual inequality only by the present feeble expedients of anti-trust laws and the like. In his first chapter the author discusses the weakness of the State. He first takes up the weakness of the State in dealing with special privilege in the form of monopolies, and points out the entire inadequacy of our American governments to protect the people against the abuse of monopolies. As illustrations he mentions the coal strike of 1902, where neither the State of Pennsylvania nor the United States was able to prevent immense suffering as the result of a controversy between the mine-
owners and their workmen. That controversy was settled, it is true, but not by any power of State or Federal government. He mentions also the control of the milk supply of our great cities by private monopoly over which the State has shown no power. The railways furnish his third instance of privilege which the State has been unable to control, but this book was published before the recent decision of the Inter-state Commerce Commission refusing to permit an increase of rates by the railways. The author then proceeds to discuss the disintegrating tendencies of modern society, treating thereunder of the disintegration of the family by divorce; the shortcomings of the law in criminal cases in punishing crime, and in civil cases in securing prompt and certain justice; and finally the sensational press, a portion of the press which unfortunately is not likely to profit by the author's warnings.

In his second chapter the author discusses the remedy by which the State is to control privilege in the form of monopoly, and to resist the disintegrating forces tending to weaken public authority. The difficulties in the way he points out are, first, dissipation of energy, and particularly the diversion of human energy in America from public affairs; second, the restraints of the Federal constitution, which at the present time present great difficulties in the development of the powers of government to deal with the problems presented by modern conditions; and, third, defective modes of education. With reference to education, the author shows that the shortcomings of the rigid education of the past were mostly negative; but that when the field of the schools was enlarged for the new learning of modern science there began a dissipation of educational energy. Where the classical education had given imperfect and superficial generalities the new scientific education began to do away with generalities entirely, and to substitute therefor the acquisition of particular facts. This insistence upon the study of facts, however numerous, instead of upon the study of the relations of facts, has reached a stage where synthesis and generalization have become for many students rare and difficult processes of thought. The remedy for these difficulties the author finds in organized education, by which he means not simply the organization of schools, but the organization of the brain itself by proper training. Recognizing the essential unity of truth and order as the law of the universe, the author would organize and develop the brain by the study of relations, reaching the Platonic conclusion that the soul is a harmony, and that the "hoarded perceptions of just relation throughout all things make the soul." By such organized education the author hopes that the State may provide not only great leaders, who in this country have often owed little to the schools, but also "a general body of coherent citizenship. This will inevitably make duty on the part of the masses — on the part of the laboring man in particular — the mainspring of relation to the State. It will show the individual in the more lowly stations of life that he, as much as his more fortunate neighbor, as much as the man of high station, is part of the Sovereign and therefore bears the same relation to the State, in the matter of duty, which others bear. Duty will thus be put in its right place in the government of men, taking the place of vague and unsound notions of right.

By way of illustration of the theories of education advanced by the author, he adds an account of the methods of education in the Law School of Boston University. As Dean of this school, the author has insisted, first, on the use of energy by the student in doing his own work, instead of relying, through cognition and memory, upon the work of the teacher; second, upon the unity of the law, as against its division into separate and mutually exclusive subjects; and, third, upon the practical view of the law, that the facts with which law is concerned are in large part social and economic, and that dialectics in itself will solve no problems of to-day any more than it solved the problems of the schoolmen.

The most important contributions of America to the world in the last generation have been in the practical application of science through business organization. The increasing complexity of modern life, however, imposes upon the State a task greater than that of organizing the greatest business, and for that task the State requires that all its citizens should be trained to take their part in the government — the few as leaders; the many as citizens, not simply faithful to their leaders, but wise in the selection of those leaders. That such training is necessary to insure the permanence of
democracy the most loyal believers in democracy will not deny; and it is in the present failure of the State to provide such training that lies the strongest argument of those who are still sceptical as to that permanence. Not only as to the importance of such training, but as to the method by which the training is to be given, Dean Bigelow's book is full of timely and valuable suggestion. (Little, Brown & Company, Boston, 1911. pp. vii, 251.)

Edward Avery Harriman.

The Face of the Fields, by Dallas Lore Sharp. Mr. Sharp's new volume affords on nearly every page striking evidence of his great and growing power of observation and expression. On opening the book we found ourselves instantly gripped by the first words of his first essay: "There was a swish of wings, a flash of gray, a cry of pain, a squawking, cowering, scattering flock of hens, a weakly fluttering pullet, and yonder, swinging upward into the October sky, a marsh hawk, buoyant and gleaming silvery in the sun. Over the trees he beat, circled once, and disappeared." The last short sentence of but nine words is a model in its absolute fidelity, its restraint, its compression, its rhythm. In Mr. Sharp's descriptions we have come to look for some luminous, graphic word or phrase which comes either as a lightning stroke of intuition or as the reward of downright grappling with a reluctant language. It is either genius or it is an art so perfect that it conceals its art — and art of this kind is akin to genius. As an illustration we select another sentence from the opening essay: "Then a loud rattle, a streak of blue, a splash at the centre of the swirl, and I see the pike, twisting and bending in the beak of the kingfisher." While every word is direct as an arrow, we find ourselves going back again and again to the words "twisting and bending." Some day, if we are lucky, we shall see a live pike in the beak of a real kingfisher, and we know that he will bend and twist exactly as did the pike which we saw when we were reading Mr. Sharp's words.

In reading Mr. Sharp's books the one thought which constantly recurs to us is: "We do not need to go to Africa for game." Mr. Sharp finds on his little farm in Hingham enough to keep him and his wife and his four boys all busy seeing things and recording them. The best observers rarely or ever complain of scarcity of material. To the trained eye ants and bees are as interesting as elephants or tigers. What Mr. Sharp sees we may see if — and here's the rub — if we will use our eyes. We know Mr. Sharp well enough to feel sure that he craves no monopoly in the fine art of seeing. He does not grudge anybody the ability to see and write. All he asks is that they see straight and tell the truth. Here are his manly words to the nature-writer: "He will have no lack of love for nature, and no lack of love for the truth. Whatever else he does, he will never touch the flat, disquieting note of make-believe. He will never invent, never pretend, never pose, never shy."

We can do the reader no greater service than to urge him to secure a copy of these essays. No one can read them without starting straight for rocks and fields. And when the eye has grown keen, and the spirit's vision widened, and nature has become a sentient, throbbing thing that talks to her votary, write to Mr. Sharp and thank him for leading you into a new and undiscovered world. No reward that can ever come to him could be as sweet as the knowledge that he has helped a brother man to decipher the cryptic characters of great nature's book. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston, 1911. 12mo. $1.25, net. Postage extra.)

J. R. Taylor.

In Hero Folk of Ancient Britain Miss Sara E. Wiltse has told anew the immortal legends of Jack the Giant-Killer, Jack and the Beanstalk, and Tom Thumb. Though Miss Wiltse speaks of her work as only editing these stories, she has taken her editing seriously, and has gone back to the earliest sources for her material. Thus the book will have an interest for the grown-up reader, as well as for the children, who will be surprised to learn that the tale of Jack the Giant-Killer is interwoven with the legends of King Arthur's court, and that Alfred the Great has a place in the story of Jack and the Beanstalk. To the children, the book will be a delight because of the freshness and directness of its style. Since the days of "Alice in Wonderland" it is recognized that a child likes the book which tells of things as if they really happened, not as if they might have happened. And this is Miss Wiltse's great gift in
narration, the convincing quality of her style. The most sceptical of modern children must believe that her giants lived, and that her heroes killed them.

The illustrations of Miss Griselda M. McClure add greatly to the attractiveness of the book. A note of preface says that "the arms, dress, and domestic architecture present no anachronisms," and we, who are true believers in giants, feel sure that they also are accurately portrayed.

Alice C. Hyde.

Mr. H. Clifford Gallagher, of the Corporation of Boston University, has presented to the college library, in the name of Walter Baker and Co., an illustrated work entitled New England. What It Is and What It Is To Be. Edited by George French. The book was prepared under the direction of a special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The object of the work, as stated in the Prefatory Note, is to acquaint the people of New England with the country they live in, and to furnish them with the means of acquainting others with that country. The work is published by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The Houghton Mifflin Company have in press a new volume by Professor D. L. Sharp, called The Fall of the Year. This is the first of a series of four books to be known as "The Dallas Lore Sharp Nature Series." This book will appear in the early summer. The Century Company have in press for immediate publication a new Nature Reader by Professor Sharp, made out of his volume Roof and Meadow.

One of the most successful of the books published during the last few months is Present-Day Prayer-meeting Helps for Laymen and Ministers, by alumni of Boston University School of Theology. Edited by Rev. Norman E. Richardson, professor-elect in the Boston University School of Theology. The book is the outcome of a belief on the part of some prominent alumni of the School of Theology that some familiarity with an attractive and suggestive topic on the part of the layman, as well as the pastor, will do much to make prayer-meetings interesting and helpful. The book has already met with large sales both in the Eastern and the Western States. For many weeks it has been reported among the six best sellers of several large book-stores. All profits from the sale of the work will be used to purchase books for the library of the Boston University School of Theology. (Eaton and Mains, New York. Size, 16mo. pp. 135. Cloth. Price, 50 cents, net. Postage, 5 cents.)

Mr. S. F. Harriman, of Columbus, O., has brought out a work by Rev. Charles Bertram Pyle, A.M., entitled The Philosophy of Borden Parker Bowne, and Its Application to the Religious Problem. With an Introduction by Washington Gladden, D.D. The Boston Transcript of Saturday, February 4, contains an extended and sympathetic review of this new contribution to the already extensive literature on the late Professor Bowne and his work.

A small collection of poems with the title Via Lucis has recently been published by Miss Alice H. Harper, a graduate of Boston University in the class of 1907. The little book is dedicated to Professor Dallas Lore Sharp, in frank, simple verses expressive of an attitude toward literary endeavor which a professor of English must be gratified to have inspired. The poems of the collection, dealing as they do with the deeper emotions of the heart, are characterized by a pathos in most cases happily free from the false note of over-emotionalism which so easily besets the work of young poets. Perhaps "The Old Church," the last poem in the book, will strike a responsive chord in the greatest number of readers, for it expresses the hallowed atmosphere which forever lingers about the church of one's youth and earliest faith:

"Within those quiet walls our eager souls
Were ravished with a sweetness not of earth;
With high resolve we pressed toward lofty goals,
What time the spirit's glad new life had birth."

All the poems voice a deep, sincere human feeling, promising well for further contributions to poetry which is worth while and of universal human appeal.
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