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Barnum, Mabel F.

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 grape city, where he can feel and hear the throbbing heart of man? I make answer for him, and say, In the dark grape city. — LONGFELLOW
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AUSTIN BARCLAY FLETCHER, LL.D.
TO WHAT END?

Austin B. Fletcher, LL.D.

[An oration delivered at the Commencement Exercises of Boston University, in Tremont Temple, on Wednesday, June 4.]

Mr. President, Members of the Corporation and Faculty, Ladies and Gentlemen: During the present month fifty thousand young men and young women will graduate from the universities, colleges, and higher institutions of learning in the United States. These institutions, by the act of conferring degrees and awarding diplomas, will certify to the world that the holders have completed in a satisfactory manner the courses of study and mental discipline prescribed, that their character has been exemplary, and that in the opinion of the Faculties they have made the best possible preparation for entering upon the duties of life.

As prudent and thoughtful young men and women, these graduates are naturally asking themselves the question, To what end is this leading? The same question is also being asked by the parents and friends, whose sacrifices have frequently been serious and often heroic and pathetic; and by the public, which looks to them for the future preservation and growth of the country, and for guidance toward the best things, for which we are striving.
This question is the more pertinent because of the rapid increase in the number of students seeking a higher education. The proportion has doubled within the past few years. As a class, these young men and women, coming from the best and most thoughtful homes, inspired with great hopes of personal success, often with high ideals, and looking forward with the expectation of leadership, may rightfully be called the flower of American youth.

If their education thus far has been successful it has forever taught them that "life is more than meat, and the body than raiment." It has taken them from the low, dull plains of commonplace existence and prepared them to journey toward the heights — yea, even to reach and dwell upon the mountain-tops. It has brought them wider visions and broader horizons in the great world of thought and action, and has enabled them to catch the first faint glow of the approaching dawn, struggling out of the darkness in the far-away East, and to follow its rosy light until it breaks into the full glory of the flaming day. It has introduced them into the select society of the great and the good of all ages, whose lives and deeds and expressions have caused them to live in the grateful memory of thoughtful men, while the remaining untold millions have passed into complete oblivion.

It has offered them a lifelong companionship with the rare spirits of all time, which may be as cordial and intimate as they are able to make it,—one that is without envy or prejudice; that asks no questions concerning ancestry, wealth, or power. It has permitted them to place upon their library stand, within easy reach of their reading-chair, the books that are to influence, inspire, and solace them through life; that are to become their most dependable friends and the source of their greatest pleasures; that are to soothe their souls and uplift their spirits.

But it has imposed great responsibility upon them in making their selection, and great penalties if their standards are low. As in life many acquaintances may be enjoyable and to a degree helpful and we are grateful for them and find a pleasure in their passing hail and farewell, yet experience teaches us that only a very few can enter so intimately into our lives and become so much a part of us that when they pass out something of our very selves goes with them, so it is with books. There are those — although they are relatively very few — to which we may well pay respect, and with which a confidential and familiar acquaintance is desirable; but there is also a ceaseless stream of pollution masquerading between attractive covers and ending in stagnant swamps and
quagmires that breed malaria and fevers and lead to distress, sickness, and death, which, as we value our mental and moral health, we must forever avoid. The influence of such books is so baneful that we may sometimes find ourselves on the point of asking the question: Was there ever a discovery so great and so beneficent as printing prostituted to such base uses?

If the mental training of the college graduates has been successful they have already chosen a few books, full of the inspiration of genius, that are to be an abiding influence and their inseparable companions. Great and earnest men have found a constant help in a favorite book. Livingston and Stanley carried the Bible in their pockets through unexplored Africa; Alexander the Great always kept a copy of the Iliad under his pillow; and Schiller said, "No one who has read Homer can justly complain of his lot." Many who are unable to escape the disturbing and exhausting cares of the day turn in the restless awakenings of the night to Marcus Aurelius or Epictetus to restore the mind to its normal condition, or to a favorite poet to lull them back to sleep.

I shall not attempt to give a list of the Hundred Best Books, or enter into a discussion of their merits. The number is far too large, principally for two reasons: first, because there are not in our language one hundred books of sufficient difference in thought and expression to warrant the study necessary properly to know them; secondly, because no man could thoroughly master the contents of a hundred books of original thought. Reading without inwardly digesting is more wasteful than firing a gun without taking aim. The complete mastery of one great book is sufficient to make a man conspicuous even among educated men.

The following ten books make an excellent library; they are within reach of the poorest purse, and when printed on thin paper will occupy but a few inches of space: The Bible; Shakespeare; a good Short History of the World; an anthology of English and American verse; "The Arabian Nights;" Plutarch's "Lives;" a volume of selected essays from Emerson, Carlyle, and Macaulay; a volume of selected novels, "Lorna Doone," "Vanity Fair," and "David Copperfield;" Darwin's "Origin of Species;" Marden's "Pushing to the Front."

Only as we know what we read and make it a part of ourselves is it valuable; all else is dangerous. A simple self-test will demonstrate how deplorably deficient we are in this respect. Not two persons in a thousand can repeat "America" or "The Star-Spangled Banner" or Gray's
"Elegy." When night comes on, how few can dispel the cares of the day by repeating slowly a few poems of restfulness or of faith. Yet "Lead, Kindly Light," "Crossing the Bar," and "The Eternal Goodness," or similar poems, may be thoroughly committed to memory in a few hours.

An education introduces its possessor to realities that others may not know; to visions that others cannot see; to the music that to others is inaudible. To the scholar the largest part of the Old North Church is the belfry-arch of the tower, where were hung the lights that kindled the flames of the American Revolution, the lanterns that gave the signal to Paul Revere —

"To spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country folk to be up and to arm."

For centuries to come, Boston will continue building larger and higher sky-scrapers; but she can never erect a building which will be as great as the Old South Meeting-House. The Old South! forever vibrating with the daring and fiery eloquence of Warren and Otis and Sam Adams, who would not and could not be silenced. The Old South! where we go in our better hours to worship great memories and to find new courage and inspiration. No one comes to visit the latest building of this city, for at best it represents only present engineering skill or the luxury of modern times; but lovers of freedom find no pilgrimage too long if they may be permitted to worship at a shrine where the altar-fires of civil liberty were first made to burn.

I have dwelt, perhaps unnecessarily, upon the advantages of an education that prepares us to profit by our hours of freedom from labor; that may aid in the choice of the best books and, through the creation of a more sensitive and reliable mental integrity, has forbidden the use of those that are unworthy. I have hurriedly referred to the things that only the educated may fully enjoy,— to the education that permits its possessor to dwell in soul communion with the noblest and best; that removes the possibility of solitude, for they are never alone who are accompanied by great thoughts; that teaches us to listen to the varying voices of nature; and that has acquainted us with the manners, customs, habits, fears, hopes, and aspirations of the people of the world.

The time allotted to me might well be taken in dwelling upon the pleasures of learning, or of the imagination, or of memory — pleasures that have been increased in proportion to the fidelity with which we have done our work. It could very well be used in giving consideration to the
quiet hour for reflection; for probably there is nothing in which even the educated classes are more deficient than the reflective mood, although all realize that the best thoughts of which we are capable or to which we can give expression must have behind them great hours of silence. It would not be lost if attention were directed to our need of greater mental poise, or to relaxation and rest and what they should mean to the scholar. But all this would be only for the purpose of leading up to the main object of this address,—the fact that our education has vastly added to our responsibilities to the State and to our fellow men, and that it has failed if it has not created within us a consecrated spirit of service.

More than two thousand years ago Pericles declared in Athens, “We regard a man who takes no interest in public affairs as a useless character.” One of the great weaknesses of present-day education is that it does not sufficiently impress the duties of citizenship upon those receiving it, and that it may be given to students who will not accept its responsibilities. We are too much inclined to value what we receive by the ease or the difficulty of its attainment. We speak boastfully of the fact that in this country any young man or young woman who desires it may have a college education. I am among those who do not believe that every one who expresses a wish for a liberal education should receive it. I hope the time is not far distant when the requirements for admission to a college will not consist chiefly in the applicants’ ability to translate dead languages or answer questions in mathematics, but that a way will be discovered for determining such an applicant’s prospective usefulness to his fellow men, and that this will be the controlling test.

We are in the midst of a social cataclysm such as this country has never before experienced, and it does not require a prophetic vision to impress upon us the belief that if the baneful influences and specious doctrines that have grown so alarming during the past ten years shall be allowed to keep on advancing at the same rate for an equal period the very foundation of our government will be tested to an extent never dreamed of by those who established it. A large proportion of the people have ceased to reason, and have given way to loose statements, selfish impulses, maudlin sentiment, and hysteria. The restless desires of petulant children are being enforced by manhood’s brutal strength. The popular form of syllogism is:

We want it, or we think we do;
Because we want it we should have it;
Inasmuch as we should have it, we will take it.
There being no valid connection between the premises, there can be no correct conclusion. What crimes are committed in the name of progress! We may repeat with Bassanio:

"What damned error, but some sober brow
Will bless it and approve it with a text,
Hiding the grossness with fair ornament?
There is no vice so simple but assumes
Some mark of virtue on his outward parts:
How many cowards, whose hearts are all as false
As stairs of sand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars,
Who, inward search'd, have livers white as milk."

The demagogue seeks notoriety and office by flattering the vanity and appealing to the cupidity and passions of the ignorant and prejudiced. The greater the ignorance and prejudice and the weaker the mind the better. He prates and senselessly talks of Personal Liberty,— by which he means an unrestricted license to violate every tenet upon which society or government is founded,— of Divine Right, the Rights of Man, Oppression of the Poor, Necessary Evils, Square Deal. He repeats that all men are born free and equal, using and distorting any catch-phrase that can be made to serve his purpose. Hardly less dangerous to the community are the maudlin sentimentalists who would make childhood one long, careless play-day, the children to be fed, clothed, and educated by the State, and to be dowered at their wedding. They would reduce the hours of labor until none was left, and encourage the looking forward to old-age pensions, no matter how imprudently or harmfully the recipients may have spent whatever they have earned. These well-intentioned emotionalists never stop to think of the injury they are doing those to whom they would give these things, nor do they tell us who is to support the State.

Many of the questions that are foremost in the public mind and are disturbing the country's peace and progress rise out of the demands for more money and less work. These demands are ever present, and they always will be until saner thinking and better habits prevail. As money is used at the present time, we all have too much now; for a considerable portion of it is thoughtlessly and harmfully misspent, bringing distress rather than comfort. For the same reasons the conditions of life are too easy. In the divine plan, work — serious, continuous work — is necessary to all progress, health, and happiness. It is the permanent destiny of mankind, and leisure is its reward. But leisure and aimless loafing
are as far apart as heaven and earth. We usually find that a holiday takes more people to the hospital than weeks of labor.

Before these demands are granted, it may be well to ask the questions:

First. What is done with the present wages?

Second. How do working men now spend their leisure? Statistics show that laborers spend more than one-fourth of their wages in the saloon, and statistics also show that the quantity of spirituous liquors drunk per capita is increasing. The money spent in the saloon is greater than the amount spent for education, woolen goods, boots and shoes, and bread.

And this is not all; nor is it the worst. In the city of Chicago, the Court of Domestic Relations has kept a record of seven thousand cases that have come before it during the past two years, and it reports that the cause of the wrecking of forty-two per cent of the homes was liquor. Many communities throughout the country have a saloon for every thirty working men. View if you can the long train of disaster that follows in the wake of traffic in liquor: mental degeneration, moral turpitude, inefficient work, ill-health, disease, bad citizenship, brutality, poverty, defiance of the law, crime, almshouses, prisons, larger police force, and increased taxes levied upon the prudent and law-abiding.

The money spent annually in the saloon, ruining men, would pay the national debt of three billion dollars. It is beyond the brain of man to conceive the good this amount of money could accomplish under well-directed effort if it were annually turned into the proper channels. The misuse of money or time by any one adds proportionately to the burdens of all others.

A few months ago the civilized world was startled and thrown into universal mourning by reason of a great ocean steamer going down at sea. Horror was added to grief. All other subjects of conversation were for the time lost sight of by reason of this appalling calamity. The American and British governments at once took official notice of this terrible accident, and the most searching inquiries were made and rigid care taken that such a calamity should not recur.

You well remember the manly courage and sacrifice of the captain, who refused to leave his post and went down with his ship. He was not alone in heroism and unselfishness. Many others were equally so. As the ship slowly sank, you recall that the musicians, having finished all other service, and knowing they could live but a few minutes, returned
to their instruments, and across the troubled waters of that tragic scene floated full and clear the melodious and tender strains of that deathless hymn:

"Nearer, my God, to Thee, nearer to Thee,
E'en though it be a cross that raiseth me."

In this unparalleled ocean disaster fifteen hundred lives and nine million dollars' worth of property were lost. Yet in loss of lives and loss of money the saloon is worse than the loss of a Titanic every day. No voice or pen can ever adequately draw the contrast between the heroism and sacrifice of the one and the sorrow and suffering, the degradation and brutality, of the other. We vigorously pursue the highwayman who demands, "Your money or your life;" but we remain in a state of criminal inactivity regarding the saloon, that demands your money and your life and the lives of others. If the graduates going out from the colleges this month would seriously devote a portion of the time that may justly be expected of them for public service to eradicate this monstrous evil it would mark the dawning of a new and glorious day.

Again, we all recognize that the sober purpose of our efforts must be to build a great nation through a superior people, and we very well know that this can be accomplished only through eternal vigilance in respect to those things which influence and determine the formation of our national character. Yet we make no effort to stop the constant and ever-increasing flow into our country of criminal, semi-criminal, and undesirable immigrants. Nine-tenths of the evil coming with immigration might be stopped at once by reasonable legislation, properly enforced.

New York City contains more than two million foreign-born population. There are one-fifth fewer Germans than ten years ago, and other desirable immigrants are decreasing, while the undesirable are rapidly growing in number. Nearly five hundred thousand are Russian Jews, driven out of the land of illiteracy and the anarchist. This is nearly three times as many as were in New York ten years ago. The Sicilians and other Italians bringing the Mafia and the stiletto have increased two and one-half times during the past decade; and there are three times as many Roumanians and ten times as many Turks as there were ten years ago.

Many of these newcomers are opposed to all established laws and recognize no existing form of government. They are a law unto themselves, and right their own wrongs, real or imaginary, according to their own methods, prejudices, and hatreds. They created and are forever
enlarging the slums of our cities, in which there are few homes, little morality, and less patriotism. They furnish ninety per cent of all the criminals, and have generally little or no moral sense. There is no problem threatening the country with so many evils as that of immigration, and there is no other so easily solved. It is fast becoming a question of self-preservation. If a ship were sinking by reason of water pouring in through a port-hole we should not waste our efforts and lose our lives at the pumps, but we should first close the port-hole and then get rid of the water already in the ship as soon as possible.

I wish to be understood as being entirely in favor of extending the heartiest welcome to the immigrant who comes here in health and with a clean record, ready to respect our laws and act in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, and desiring to become a citizen. But I hold it to be a monstrous crime against our government and our people to receive upon any terms the hundreds of thousands of undesirables that are admitted every year. They are a pestilence, attacking the health of the nation and carrying disease and disorder wherever they go or their influence is felt. The names of the gunmen, of the keepers of low resorts, of the leaders of socialism and of labor unions, reveal from whence they come. Socialism has already become revolution, and is boldly and rapidly advancing toward its ends through anarchy, and every day it is increasing its terrors. The following are from among the public utterances of socialists to large audiences during the past week, as reported in the daily papers: "We will accept nothing less than the abolition of private ownership of property;" "We declare that murder or anything else is justifiable to gain the ends we seek;" "We believe in direct action and in violent assault upon the existing order of society;" "We urge the use of dynamite, of sabotage, of the destruction of machinery and property;" "We will put dynamite under the courts;" "We will trample upon the Stars and Stripes and put the red flag there, and keep it there." While thus exciting the mob to violence, they claim they are only exercising their constitutional right of free speech and that any attempt at interference is unlawful and oppressive.

The labor union holds different views relative to the private ownership of property, and is more temperate in its public expressions, but is equally violent in the attainment of its ends and in its defiance of the laws. Nothing is more cruel to honest labor than the labor union. Its officers have been convicted of all the major crimes known to our laws,—setting fires to property, blowing up bridges, dynamiting build-
ings, and murder, on account of refusals to submit to the demands of
the union.

The union demands that a law be passed giving the right to recall
the judges, which merely means that it will have no judges who do not
decide as it wishes and there shall be no law except as it pleases the
union. If such people are to recall the judges, who will recall them to
the paths of duty and honor? It rails against and denounces special
privilege, yet boldly insists upon legislative enactments granting special
privileges to the union. Not a day passes but what there are strikes in
many parts of the country, accompanied by frenzied violence and the
wanton destruction of property in the mad attempt to enforce partisan
demands. We have become nerveless in dealing with lawlessness.
Shrinking from our plain and sacred duty to our inheritance, to ourselves,
and to those who shall follow us, we have given way to weakness, which
is a governmental sin of sins. Many classes of laborers have no unions
whatever, yet they advance their wages and improve their conditions
as law-abiding citizens without violence and without terrorism.

How long shall we permit the continuance in the various States of
the present disgraceful divorce laws, under which, it is stated, there is
now the astounding rate of one divorce to every twelve marriages, or
three times as many in proportion as there were forty years ago? When
shall we have a national law which will prohibit divorce altogether; or
grant it, if at all, only for conditions that shall prevent remarriage?
Shall we ever forbid the marriage of the unfit and compel the segrega­
tion of the diseased and the criminal, that they may no longer burden
the earth?

Is it not time we ceased to talk of "necessary evils," when we know
they are wholly unnecessary and are but the transparent excuses for
lack of self-respect and self-restraint, and want of character,— the self-
satisfying, delusive cry of the degenerate, the weak in spirit, and the
morally and physically impure? The thief and the forger claiming to act
under an uncontrollable impulse are promptly punished. There is
greater reason for including the physically defiled. Why offer as the
most prominent argument for a minimum wage that more money is
necessary if one is to follow the path of virtue, when we know that
only self-respect is needed, and when we also know that many of the
poorest people are not excelled in virtue or in health or learning?

Why do men complain of the high cost of living, when they know it
might be reduced one-half if they would work faithfully ten hours a day
and keep out of the saloon; if their wives would learn to attend properly to their household duties; and if both would correct their bad habits and give up their harmful frivolities and consuming, false pride? Why do the people of the United States spend eight hundred million dollars a year for jewelry, unless it be the desire —

"To ope the gaping eyes of idiot wonder"?

The larger the diamond, the poorer the grammar. We are well aware that the more jewels and decorations, the nearer the approach to the savage.

I have not thought it necessary to discuss at any length these familiar questions, but have briefly referred to them as a few among the many that are constantly before you and should receive your thoughtful and earnest attention.

While education has brought its possessor the possibilities of greater and higher pleasures and a larger usefulness, it has not given immunity from labor or claim to recognition and respect excepting as it is earned by serious, enlightened effort.

Be not of those who become interested in so many causes that they are of no value to any. I pray you to choose some important, needful work which will become a part of your very life, and never allow your efforts to cease. Let it be said of you as you cast in your lot, "Here come a hundred men."

It has not been my purpose to attempt to lull you into a dreamy state of idle complacency by soothing your ears with euphonious words in well-rounded periods. Instead, it has been my desire to awaken you to your responsibilities as educated men and women,— to the burden, yet the exhilaration, of a consecrated service that has been created through heroic struggle and lofty meditation.

You are still in the morning of life, with a great hospitality toward all high enthusiasms and at least a present sympathy with fine ideals. You have had ample time to become acquainted with the forces that are undermining the cherished principles of our institutions and are making the progress toward better living and a higher civilization difficult, if not impossible. You are aware that the intellectual heritage of past generations has been freely bestowed upon you; the thoughts and discoveries of great teachers have been placed at your command. The fortunes of prudent, self-denying, and far-seeing men, who bitterly felt in their own lives the want of such opportunities, have been given
to you. If you have been worthy of these great sacrifices and inestimable gifts that have made your education possible you have already taken a firm resolve to avoid the selfish ease that is without hope or memory, and are prepared to step out into the heat and storm of daily battle. If you have not done this you must accept the verdict, "Tried and found wanting," and may expect the pointing finger of disapproval and censure from earnest and thoughtful men.

You have been led toward high ideals and been taught the way of making them effectual; the rest remains with you. You are expected to think, and not to be misled by false and deceptive cries; to remember that no vacillating weakling ever accomplished anything; to be free from prejudice; to look upon the success of others, not with envy, but as an incentive to greater endeavor; to preach and exemplify the gospel of honorable toil; to sing the song of honest labor,—labor of the hands as well as of the brain; to advance the standard of character and the goal of life.

With these ideals you may enter upon your work with a great hope, and at its close you can look back upon your life with the satisfaction that it has been successful through duty well performed.

Austin Barclay Fletcher was born in Mendon, Mass., March 13, 1852. He is the son of Asa Austin Fletcher and Harriet Edna (Durkee) Fletcher. The Fletcher family of the United States sprang from splendid historic stock. It furnished one of the first Colonial Governors of New York,— Colonel Benjamin Fletcher, at the close of the seventeenth century,—and more than a dozen members of this family have been Governors of various States. Its representatives have sat in both houses of Congress, in the highest judicial offices, and have been prominent in our military and naval services. Austin B. Fletcher is a direct descendant of Robert Fletcher, who settled in Concord, Mass., in 1630. His mother came from a Connecticut family, many members of which, including Captain William Durkee, of Bunker Hill fame, served in the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Fletcher entered Tufts College in 1872. In his special field of excellence—that of oratory—he won every prize for which he was permitted to contend during his college course. The celebrated Professor Lewis B. Monroe was then Dean of the School of Oratory of Boston University, and he was generally on the committee to award the prizes for oratory at Tufts College. Upon his personal solicitation, young Mr. Fletcher, when he was graduated from Tufts, in 1876, entered Boston University to continue his studies in oratory, and within a year he was put in charge of classes which up to that time had been taught by Professor Monroe. The following year he succeeded Professor Monroe as teacher of elocution in the Theological School of Boston University, and afterwards lectured upon Forensic Oratory in the Law School; subsequently he was graduated from three postgraduate departments of Boston University,—the School of Oratory, the School of All Sciences, with the degree of
A.M., and the School of Law, with the degree of LL.B. In 1899 Tufts College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1880. He devoted a part of his time also to teaching at Boston and Brown Universities, until 1882, when he decided to remove to New York, where he married Miss Hortense M. Follett. Mr. Fletcher became connected with the largest corporation of its kind in the country, known as the Bronx Wool and Leather Company, with a capital of $1,000,000 and a working force of nearly five hundred men. He accepted the treasuryship of the company, before entering upon the practice of law in New York. Soon after, Mr. Fletcher was called to the presidency of the corporation. Assuming office at a time of business depression which called for executive ability of the highest type, Mr. Fletcher made for himself a wide-spread reputation as an astute, conservative, energetic business man.

At the end of 1884 Mr. Fletcher insisted upon resuming the practice of law, and from that time he has had a career of uninterrupted success. Few members of the New York Bar have a better practice, and none enjoy more generally the confidence and respect of their clients. His success is attributed to his untiring industry, his large, broad, and accurate business instincts, his fine legal equipment, and to that best of all qualities in every profession and business,—the tact which makes and attaches friends. He is largely engaged in corporation work, has been unusually successful in reorganization enterprises, is the trustee for estates valued at several millions, and the counsel for a very large number of banks and trust companies in the territory extending from Cape Cod to Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fletcher was elected to succeed the late Governor William E. Russell as a Trustee of Boston University. He is president of several large corporations; is a director in various banks and corporations; is a member of the Lawyers' Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Metropolitan Club, the Union League Club, and he is a Knight Templar. He has never sought public office, and the time which he is able to give to outside matters is mainly devoted to educational and philanthropic enterprises.

FROM time to time BOSTONIA has gratefully recorded gifts from corporations and private individuals for the scientific equipment of the College of Liberal Arts. The most recent gift for this purpose is that which was received a few weeks ago from the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company for the Physics Department of the college; a reference to this gift will be found elsewhere in this issue of BOSTONIA. The graduates of the college will find a visit to the observatory and the biological, chemical, and physical laboratories an interesting and profitable experience.
THE MORE ABUNDANT LIFE.

[Abstract of the Baccalaureate Address of President Lemuel Herbert Murlin, LL.D., delivered before the graduating classes of all departments of the University, in the Old South Church, Boston, Sunday, June 1, 1913.]

"I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."—John x. 10.

T HIS more abundant life is the universal hope of every race. Its prophets have ever been holding out the hope of its coming. Chief among these was one declaring: "The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand; prepare ye the way of the Lord." Multitudes gave eager audience to the good news. But when He who was thus announced came they noted little of the nature of His Kingdom; and less did they rightly interpret His message. They were consumed by their own little needs and ambitions. They expected a royal court in which they should have positions of honor. But His message placed emphasis upon certain inner spiritual qualities, and dignified virtues, qualities, and persons little esteemed; namely, the poor in spirit; they which hunger and thirst after righteousness; the peacemakers; the pure in heart.

When they discovered that His plans were far from their expectations the multitudes fell away until only the Twelve were left; He suffered betrayal by one; denial by another; desertion by all! It was a dark hour for the Kingdom so boldly announced. Its total eclipse seemed at hand, with no hope that the darkness would ever be lifted.

The defeat was only seeming. His crucifixion was His coronation, and marked the beginning of the life of the Kingdom. His humble followers caught something of His spirit. They experienced days of vision, of ideals, of enthusiasms, of aspirations, of spiritual glory and power. One cannot read the brief narrative of those wonderful days without feeling the thrill of its inspiring life.

Four hundred years they spread abroad the good news of the Kingdom of Heaven,—its spiritual meaning and mission, its sense of brotherhood, its love of God, its love of man. Then it suffered its second great eclipse by its amalgamation with the Roman Empire. The life of the spirit was thus hindered in its development for a thousand years.

Then came the great awakening. But so deadly and blighting had been the influence of these thousand darksome years that it required another four hundred years of dawn before the new day should begin to appear. Then the Kingdom of Heaven, with its rich, abundant life, began
to appear and the race began to reap the rewards of its growing freedom. Up to this time the world was little known. At the beginning of the nineteenth century China, Japan, and Korea were hermit nations. Africa was a dark continent; Australia was the home of the lowest of creatures having the human form; Hawaii and the South Sea Islands were the home of cannibals. The United States was almost wholly occupied by uncivilized tribes.

But mark the transition! A new civilization has spread over the globe. Unknown lands have been uncovered, colonized, developed; the Anglo-Saxon race, then in its feeble beginnings, has been the moving spirit in this marked change. It has ever moved onward and outward, covering the seas, developing the wilderness, clearing forests, climbing and tunnelling mountains, founding prosperous cities, developing transportation, opening the world to commerce and Christianity, and transforming savage lands into peaceful communities.

This period marks the development of new political life. At its beginning Europe was governed by monarchs of the Bourbon type. The doctrine that kings were born to rule and the people were born to obey was accepted almost without question the world over. Within the last one hundred years every government of the world has been modernized or republicanized in whole or in part.

Following this new life of the Kingdom, more advance has been made in scientific discovery in these one hundred years than in all the ages preceding. Our inheritance of knowledge, opportunity, comfort, and luxury, denied to kings and the most powerful of earth only yesterday, has become the common property of rich and poor alike.

Intellectual freedom, bought for us by our fathers at so great a price, and enriching the life of all the people, is constantly nourished by our educational endeavor. In the United States alone more than fifteen hundred million dollars are invested in schoolhouses; over five hundred million dollars per year are spent in the cause of education, while almost one-fourth of our population is attending school!

Religious progress has kept pace with these developments. Christianity never had so large a following, and never was so potent for righteousness, as at this moment. While conditions are far from ideal, nevertheless, food, shelter, raiment, education, happiness, comfort, and prosperity were never so abundant and were never so generally diffused; nor has the outlook for all the people ever been so hopeful.

Through all those thousand dark years, and through all the ages pre-
ceding, one economic doctrine prevailed; namely, "that the working persons or classes live, not to fulfill a destiny of their own, but, primarily or chiefly, for the sake of the welfare of the ruling or privileged classes." Today we meet new conditions; readjustments must come. The employer regards his business as his own and will brook no interference with what he considers best in its management. On the other hand, the employee holds that the wages he shall receive, the hours he shall work, the conditions under which he shall do that work, involve for him not only food, but everything of value to his higher nature. This is the "irrepressible conflict." It is a part of this race-long struggle for more life. Slavery has vanished; serfdom is a memory; a democratic society based upon universal suffrage is at hand; corresponding changes have been made in other forms of social organization; there remains this one great vital problem, bulking large on our horizon; viz., to devise some system for a more equitable distribution of the wealth produced by the joint earnings of money and labor.

The wage-earner, remembering the teachings of the Carpenter from Nazareth, naturally expected that the Church, since it claims in a peculiar sense to represent Him in the world, would have some influence in this matter. She has, in the main, been in the lead in securing for the people intellectual, political, and religious freedom, and the large measure of economic freedom already enjoyed; the more abundant life which has come in this last century had never come but for Christianity. The wage-earners did not believe that the Church would fail them now. But it must be confessed that they find an unready, hesitant Church. By her very nature, she must be both conservative and constructive; because of this twofold spirit and method, she seems to be hesitating in this grave crisis. She must view these conflicting interests to the whole length of their opposing extremes; she must seek the way of justice, peace, and order for all; in doing this she can satisfy neither extreme in their impatience and selfishness. Both extremes should understand that their separation from the Church would be disastrous to them beyond all hope. And particularly is this true of the wage-earners, whose best friend is the Church. It is she who has furnished them their ideal of a better life here and now; it is she who has aroused within them the steadfast hope of better conditions. There is no social unrest in Darkest Africa, nor in any other part of the world where Christianity has not gone; the missionaries the Church sends forth are also missionaries of social unrest; and because they are missionaries of the gospel they are
missionaries of social unrest. It is in this very respect that Jesus came not to bring peace, but to send a sword. The Church is responsible for the social unrest of to-day, and she must not step aside from her great task and opportunity of directing that unrest. The demagogue and the unprincipled agitator of materialism have no permanent or real help for the wage-earners.

Many believe that Socialism threatens to usurp the leadership of the Church among wage-earners in this time of unrest. Socialism is not without its meaning and message of immense value and deepest significance to our time. He who turns from it as a passing fad fails to know his age, and does not read the signs of the time; nor does he appreciate the vital and permanent elements of Socialism. There are good reasons why it has strong hold upon its followers. They are possessed of a vision of world-wide brotherhood, captivated with a sublime idealism, possessed by an immense enthusiasm, entranced by dreams of a world redeemed from selfishness. For many of them it is a religion. They have their hymns, prayers, and Sunday services; they freely give of their money, time, influence, and strength for the spread of their doctrine; every member is an evangelist; many of its doctrines closely parallel many of the doctrines of the Church; in many of their local organizations, and for many of the individual members, Jesus is a commanding ideal.

On the other hand, Socialism would destroy the family; it preaches a doctrine about wedded life and the family repugnant to Christian civilization; nearly all of its leaders have scouted religion; its theory of state destroys the individual and makes the state over-Master and Lord of a group of slaves—mere cogs in the political machinery. Its teachings concerning property will not stand the test of a rational economics. But its ardent advocates say these are crudities and abnormalities in development which will be outgrown. Granting all this, and taking Socialism at its best, it must fail in that it does not reckon with poor human nature, which must have a powerful dynamic; such a dynamic comes from no human teaching, nor can it be received and used in human strength alone.

On the other hand, it must be said that the Church has preached a Christianity that frees the individual from bondage and unrighteousness; that makes salvation an individual matter, and insists upon individual excellence. But that is only one half of this gospel; the other half comes with an inexorable demand that individual possessions, excellence, attainment, and character are to be spent in service, sacrifice, and self-denial.
In failing to insist upon this complete standard of righteousness,—love for man equal to love for God; love and service of God measured by love and service of man,—we have unconsciously and unintentionally produced a class of good and well-meaning people, but who, however excellent otherwise, are characterized, more or less, by a refined selfishness and beautiful other worldliness; too dainty to touch the world’s hardened hand, soiled by the smart and sweat of the world’s work.

This whole gospel which the Church must preach if it preach a genuine Christianity includes a pure, spiritual religion, not necessarily having a programme, but having a spirit, an atmosphere, a vision, a purpose, an inspiration, an enthusiasm for personal righteousness, sacrifice, and service. It also provides a dynamic which will not rest until it has embodied these visions, ideals, inspirations, and enthusiasms in personal conduct, and has made them regnant in the social order. “Every one who heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them.” “He that doeth these things, shall never be moved.” “Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you.” “Faith without works is dead.” And no man can take upon his lips the prayer, “Our Father, . . . thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven,” unless he means to embody the spirit of that prayer in his personal life, in his social life, in his business life, and is willing, through his personal, business, and social relations, to help in answering that prayer.

The fundamental doctrine of the Kingdom of Heaven is the recreation of selfish individualism, for which Socialism provides no dynamic. “Ye must be born from above.” This Kingdom of Heaven, with its altruism, is as far above the Kingdom of Mammon as the heavens are higher than the earth; and Socialism makes no provision for the change in the personal character of the individuals in society by which society is to be improved. The apprehension of the spiritual significance of the world and life alone fits man to utter the prayer, “Our Father who art in heaven, . . . thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven,” and alone fits him to live the life on earth which God has made possible to every human being, without which no life can be satisfied and no civilization can reach its true goal.
THE recent Commencement Exercises at Boston University marked the completion of the second year of the administration of President Murlin. In his inaugural address Dr. Murlin stated in explicit terms his conception of the function which Boston University should perform in the community where it is located. His utterance attracted much attention, because his programme as announced was wide-reaching and aggressive. During their attendance at the recent Commencement Exercises the graduates naturally asked how far these announced plans are passing into fulfilment. Every educator knows that the normal growth of a university is a gradual evolution, not a spasmodic and sudden expansion. Dr. Murlin proposed to take Boston University as he found it. Making no break whatever with the academic traditions of forty years, he proposed to put the University into a position where it may, in an ever-increasing degree, meet the educational and civic needs of the community which it serves. Such an educational programme can, from its very nature, never fully reach completion, for it contemplates a never-ceasing expansion. Therein lies the inspiring element of the programme. Nevertheless, the question put by loyal and interested graduates is a fair one: What is the relative position of the Boston University of to-day as compared with the Boston University of two years ago? To this pertinent question the impartial observer will answer that the Boston University of 1913 is a much stronger institution than the Boston University of 1911; that the financial and educational condition of the institution to-day is more favorable than that of 1911 — more favorable, in fact, than at any previous period in the history of the University.

The first problem with which President Murlin grappled was that of the finances. The addition of $400,000 to the endowment fund during President Huntington's administration was an inestimable financial benefit; but the troublesome annual deficit remained, hampering the administration, and making it more difficult to secure the financial support of the business men of the community. Dr. Murlin and his Trustees went vigorously to work on this problem. They adopted a policy which in a growing educational institution must be regarded as simply heroic,—the policy of limiting the budget for the academic year to the actual estimated income, and, in case of an inevitable deficit, to secure in ad-
vance pledges for the full amount of this deficit before adopting the budget. When on Convocation Day Dr. Murlin announced that the bills of the present year will all be paid without touching one dollar of the principal of the permanent endowment fund, and that the budget of the coming year has already been similarly provided for, the graduates were intensely gratified, for they realized that the continuance of this policy for a half dozen years will enable the University to make an effective appeal for the financial support of the business men of the community.

Indeed, this appeal to the business men has already been made in a somewhat different direction. The establishment of the School of Business Administration, and the appeal to the leading firms and the large corporations of New England to become guarantors of the new school, have met a response which is really remarkable. The list of guarantors is practically a list of the prominent business men of Boston and the large corporations of the commonwealth. Even more remarkable as an indication of genuine interest in the new school is the fact that officials of some of these great corporations have consented to serve on the Faculty of the school. The question of salary had no part in their decision; many of these men already receive from the corporations with which they are connected salaries larger than the entire prospective budget of the school. Their willingness to serve the School of Business Administration is indicative of their profound conviction that this school will supply a real educational need. President Murlin could have taken no step more likely than this to make Boston University the municipal university of which he spoke in his inaugural address.

Another achievement of Dr. Murlin's administration is the growing bond of union between the various departments of the University. The recent baccalaureate service was notable for the large attendance of students and instructors from the professional schools. The University is becoming a unit, actuated by a common university spirit, dominated by a central administrative body.

To achieve a financial record so notable, to establish a new department in the University, to unite the scattered professional schools to a degree where all feel themselves an integral part of the whole system, would be a splendid achievement for the first quinquennium of a new administration. To bring all this to pass in two years is a remarkable record; better even than the fact accomplished is the promise of the future.
Upon the platform during the baccalaureate service were seated both the honored predecessors of Dr. Murlin. The presence of these two men was inspiring and significant. Dr. Murlin has left intact the solid foundations which Presidents Warren and Huntington laid through many years of patient and arduous toil. Dr. Murlin came to the presidency at the very moment when the University was ready for the expansion toward which years of steady growth were tending. He saw at once the greatness of the opportunity before him; he applied himself promptly to the task of utilizing all the great resources at his disposal. The fine record of these two short years gives ample ground for the confident belief that under Dr. Murlin's administration Boston University is destined to take a position of ever-increasing influence in the community which it serves.

TO THE GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE.

The Treasurer gives assurance that funds are in sight sufficient to pay all expenses of the University to the end of the fiscal year, August 31, 1913. This unparalleled record has been achieved through most careful business management by the Trustees, aided by special gifts from Trustees and Alumni, varying from $1 to $1,000 each.

Likewise, the budget as voted for the next fiscal year, ending August 31, 1914, shows every expense provided for. Two things should be said about this budget for next year:

(1) The Trustees have given from $100 to $500 each.

(2) President Murlin assumed, personally, on behalf of the Living Endowment Association, the deficiency in the college for next year, which is $2,135; of this, about $1,500 has been subscribed. He is, therefore, still in need of over $600.

Our College Building is admirably adapted, in most respects, for our present use, except that in some of the rooms the classes are seriously disturbed by the noise from the street. In the southeast corner of the building are two large amphitheatres which could be made over into four fine recitation-rooms; they are so located as to be free from noise. Moreover, we are crowded beyond all comfort, and are in great need of these additional rooms. It will cost $5,000, possibly more, to make the changes and equip the rooms.
If the 1,600 graduates who have not yet joined the Living Endowment Association will do as well as the 400 who have already done so, we shall have enough money to meet the President's obligation to the Trustees on next year's budget; and also enough to make these changes in the College Building, so very much needed, but not included in next year's budget.

HONORS TO AN HONORED NAME.

We trust that every reader of BOSTONIA will give careful attention to the full account of the recent banquet to Dr. Melville M. Bigelow, of the School of Law, which is printed under the Department Notes in this issue of BOSTONIA. To those who are personally acquainted with Dr. Bigelow every word there recorded will be treasured as a richly merited tribute to one of the profoundest scholars and truest men that the University has ever numbered in its Faculty. To those who do not personally know Dr. Bigelow these well-weighed judicial expressions will serve as an impressive manifestation of the type of man which has been so potent in giving the School of Law of Boston University its high position in the professional world.

FOR many years Zion's Herald has generously put at the service of Boston University, for its account of the Commencement Exercises, an amount of space far larger than that assigned by any other religious or secular paper. The account of the recent Commencement Exercises covers three closely printed pages in the issue of Wednesday, June 11. In connection with this account, Zion's Herald comments editorially on the record achieved by President Murlin during the first two years of his administration. We reprint this editorial on another page of this issue of BOSTONIA.

SPECIAL attention is called to the plans which are now maturing for the observation of a University Day in October. The next issue of BOSTONIA will contain the complete programme of the exercises.
JOIN THE LIVING ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION.

Every graduate of the College of Liberal Arts will read with keen interest the tabular statement in this issue of BOSTONIA showing how many members of each class have joined the Living Endowment Association, and the total amount of annual pledges of each class. This statement has been corrected up to Monday, June 16. A striking feature of this record is that every class, from '77 down to '13, is represented by one or more pledges. Each graduate will naturally turn to the record of his own class. The printed figures show that there is a great variation in the proportionate number of contributors in the various classes. Of the whole number of graduates of the college, 2,023, a little less than one-fifth have as yet joined this Living Endowment Association. The total annual amount thus far subscribed is $1,796.50, which is practically equivalent to an income of five per cent on a principal of $36,000.

It is in the highest degree important that every graduate of the College of Liberal Arts shall clearly understand the purpose of the new movement. President Murlin and the Trustees have resolutely determined to keep the annual expenditure of the College of Liberal Arts and of the University as a whole within the income. The budget of each year is drawn up with exceeding care. Every item is scrutinized, every unnecessary expense eliminated; if, after the exercise of every care, there still remains a prospective deficit, the amount of this deficit must be secured
in valid pledges and subscriptions before the budget is adopted by the Board of Trustees.

Such a procedure is little short of heroic; the income of the University does not yet equal the necessary expenditures, even on the most economical scale of administration. In drawing up the budget for next year there was a prospective deficit of $6,000, which, by the rule, it was necessary to secure before the adoption of the budget. With notable generosity President Murlin and the Trustees subscribed or became personally responsible for this amount; then, and then only, the budget was adopted, with adequate provision for every dollar of next year's expenditure.

But our gratification at this fine record must not blind us to certain important facts. The University must, absolutely must, have more money if it is to continue to grow. After all the efforts which were put forth to secure the budget for next year, but little provision could be made for the inevitable expansion of the University. Boston University must not content itself with marking time; it must keep advancing, or it will be outstripped in the educational race.

The graduates of the College of Liberal Arts can now render vital, priceless help to their Alma Mater. Four hundred graduates have subscribed $1,796.50, an average of about five dollars for each subscription. If the entire body of graduates of the College of Liberal Arts will duplicate this record the college will receive an additional income of $10,000 per year, which would be the equivalent of an income-bearing gift of $200,000 at five per cent. We cannot make our appeal to the graduates too strong. Boston University needs the help of every man and woman who has ever studied within its walls. Two thousand annual subscriptions of five dollars each are worth far more to the college than ten subscriptions of one thousand dollars each, or a single subscription of the whole amount. If every graduate of the college will subscribe something,—five dollars or more a year if possible, less if circumstances make a smaller pledge advisable,—the future of the college will be brighter than it has ever been. Every graduate will feel an even warmer interest in his college; the annual reunions will take on an added enthusiasm which will make them memorable from year to year. When the business community becomes fully impressed with the truth that Boston University is doing good work on limited resources, and the graduates are straining every nerve to help, large gifts will come and the financial burden will be sensibly lightened.
A NEW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

A gratifying indication of the increasing numbers and the steady loyalty of the graduates of the University is the formation of an Alumni Association in Washington, D. C. For several years the graduates in New York and in Boston have maintained flourishing alumni associations. A year or two ago BOSTONIA recorded the organization of the graduates in the vicinity of Springfield, Mass. The new Association, located as it is in the national capital, can render a great service in calling to public attention the advantages which Boston University offers in its various departments.

As long ago as 1883 the Trustees of the University established the Washington Scholarship, open only to graduates of the Washington (D. C.) High School. This scholarship is still offered to duly qualified students from that city; it was awarded during the present year to a graduate of that High School. By calling attention to this scholarship the Washington Alumni Association may win each year a brilliant student for the University.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. MERRILL BOYD.

The resignation of Mr. Merrill Boyd, secretary of the Law School, to which reference is made under the Department Notes in this issue of BOSTONIA, is a distinct loss to the University and a source of profound personal regret to the Editors of BOSTONIA. Mr. Boyd's name appeared for the first time in BOSTONIA as a member of the editorial staff in July, 1902. Since that time he has rendered most efficient service as the representative of the School of Law. His reports have been comprehensive and accurate; the promptness with which he furnished his copy has been especially gratifying to those who were directly responsible for the publication of the paper. Above all, his genial personality and his uniformly courteous response to all demands have won for him the warmest friendship of his colleagues on the staff. Their sense of a personal loss in parting with Mr. Boyd is only in part mitigated by the fact that the position to which he is called will give him a rare opportunity of utilizing to the full his great natural ability and his excellent professional training.
TWO NOTABLE ACCESSIONS TO THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

TWO important additions to the College Library are the generous gift of the class of 1897, to which reference is made elsewhere in this issue of BOSTONIA, and the loan of a valuable collection of the best French authors, through the courtesy of the Alliance Française of Boston. The Alliance has for its object the fostering of a better mutual understanding between France and America, by means of the interchange of men of letters between the two countries, literary reunions, entertainments, and receptions to eminent men of both republics. Among the four hundred members composing the Alliance in Boston are many distinguished and wealthy citizens.

The gift of the class of '97, a gift which is to be continued for a term of years, will prove of inestimable service in enabling the library to purchase the newest books of importance in various departments. The courteous and generous action of the Alliance Française will place at once within reach of the students a valuable working collection in the department of French Literature. In the name of the University, BOSTONIA extends sincere and hearty thanks both to the class of '97 and to the Alliance Française.

THE sons of two members of the College Faculty, Wilbur A. Coit and Harold L. Perrin, were awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the recent Commencement of Boston University. Dr. Coit is Professor of Mathematics in Acadia College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia; Dr. Perrin is a member of the Massachusetts Bar. The University community extends heartiest congratulations to Professors Coit and Perrin on the high honors which their sons have attained. Their colleagues, and the hundreds of graduates of the College of Liberal Arts who have been brought into kindly personal relations with them outside the classroom, felt poignant regret that the mothers might not have stood beside the fathers in congratulating their sons on their high and well-deserved honors. Mrs. Perrin died while her son Harold was a young infant; Mrs. Coit passed from earth in January, 1908.

BOSTONIA earnestly hopes that in the October issue the published list of pledges to the Living Endowment Association will show a substantial increase over that which is recorded in this issue.
THE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

THERE is every prospect that the College of Business Administration will open in the fall under the most favorable auspices. The Faculty of this college, whose names appear elsewhere in this issue of BOSTONIA, is made up of a scholarly and practical group of men who may be relied upon to conserve the best traditions of Boston University, while at the same time they lead the way in providing scientific instruction in the elements of commerce.

It may be of interest to note that the College of Business Administration of Boston University is the only school of this character in the United States giving a four years' course of study for a degree in Business Administration. The requirements for this degree include a number of subjects not usually given in schools of commerce or of business administration, but none, it is believed, which will not prove of direct value to the business man.

A FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN.

EACH department of the University is making what promises to be a successful campaign to increase its endowment. The School of Theology needs $140,000 for a new building and equipment, and $500,000 for endowment. The School of Medicine has already raised over $90,000 of the $100,000 which it is hoped to secure before the opening-day in October. The School of Medicine does not propose to rest after raising $100,000; it needs a million dollars, and will endeavor to raise that amount. Dean Albers of the School of Law is planning a financial campaign. The Living Endowment of the College of Liberal Arts is fast becoming a reality. These extended financial activities promise a future of enlarged usefulness for the University.

THE HUNTINGTON PORTRAIT.

IT gives us great pleasure to announce that the sum necessary to secure the portrait of ex-President Huntington has been obtained. The full amount is now in the hands of the committee, and it is hoped to have the portrait ready for exhibition at the time of the Christmas reunion. To all who have so generously contributed to this noble cause BOSTONIA, in the name of the University, extends the most sincere thanks.
UNIVERSITY NOTES

PROGRAMME OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

THURSDAY, MAY 29.

Reception by the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts to the Graduating Class, Copley Plaza Hotel.

SUNDAY, JUNE 1.

Baccalaureate Day.

Baccalaureate Service for the Graduating Classes of All Departments, Old South Church. Address by the President of the University, Lemuel Herbert Murlin, LL.D.

MONDAY, JUNE 2.

Tenth Anniversary Reunion of the Class of '03, College of Liberal Arts, at the College Building.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

Class and Alumni Day.

10.30 A.M. Meeting of the Board of Trustees.
2 P.M. College of Liberal Arts Class-day Exercises, Jacob Sleeper Hall.
3 P.M. School of Law Class-day Exercises, Isaac Rich Hall.
5.30 P.M. Business Meeting, Epsilon Chapter, at College Building.

Reunions and Dinners of the Various Chapters of the University Convocation:
6.30 P.M. Epsilon Chapter (College of Liberal Arts), College Building.
7 P.M. Alpha Chapter (School of Theology), Boston City Club.
7 P.M. Gamma Chapter (School of Medicine), Young's Hotel.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

Commencement Day.

3 P.M. Annual Meeting of the Boston University Alumni Association and of the Convocation, Jacob Sleeper Hall.
8 P.M. Reception to Invited Guests by the Graduating Class of the College of Liberal Arts, Jacob Sleeper Hall.

BACCALAUREATE SERVICE.

The Baccalaureate Service of the Forty-fourth Annual Commencement of Boston University was held in the Old South Church, Copley Square, Boston, at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, June 1. The order of service was as follows: Organ Voluntaries: (a) Prelude in C-Minor (Bach); (b) Elevation (Bossi); Processional (Guilmant), Professor John P. Marshall. Hymn, "Oh, grant us light, that we may know." Invocation, The Reverend Laurrey J. Birney, D.D., Dean of the School of Theology. Responsive Reading, The Reverend Professor William Fairfield Warren, S.T.D., LL.D.,
THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The programme of the Commencement Exercises on Wednesday, June 4, was as follows: Invocation by Rev. Dillon Bronson, S.T.D. Oration by Austin B. Fletcher, LL.D.; theme, “To What End?” Benediction by Rev. W. F. Warren, S.T.D., LL.D. Degrees were conferred upon 274 persons, as follows: A.B., 99; Litt.B., 1; S.B., 2; S.T.B., 46; LL.B., 83; LL.M., 8; LL.D., 1; M.B., 1; M.D., 11; A.M., 18; Ph.D., 9. Four diplomas were conferred upon men who had completed a course in the Theological School without reference to a degree.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONVOCATION.

The annual meeting of the University Alumni Association and the University Convocation was held in Jacob Sleeper Hall, at three o’clock, on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 4. President Murlin called the meeting to order and Dr. W. E. Huntington offered prayer. Dr. Murlin announced that the Trustees have under consideration plans for the establishment of an annual University Day, designed to bring together all the undergraduates, graduates, faculties, trustees, and friends of the University. The first of these annual meetings will be held next October. A fuller announcement will be made later.

Dr. Murlin then turned the meeting over to Dean W. M. Warren, who is, ex officio, president of the Convocation. Dr. Emily L. Clark was re-elected secretary. Mr. E. W. Lord reported generous gifts, among them $140 from the class of 1888, which make certain the acquisition of a portrait which will be a worthy companion of that of Dr. W. F. Warren.

The Convocation then adjourned, and Dr. F. H. Knight called the Alumni Association to order. Mr. Jay R. Benton, secretary of the Alumni Association, announced the result of the balloting of the graduates for alumni trustees. F. W. Kimball, A.B., ’94, and Allen A. Stockdale, School of Theology, ’02, received the largest number of votes, and were recommended to the Trustees as the choice of the alumni. The Trustees elected these men, and also elected Lee C. Hascall, A.B., ’80, and John A. Sullivan, LL.B., ’96, both of whom had been nominated by the Alumni Association.

President Murlin was then called upon by Dr. Knight to explain the purpose and scope of the newly formed Alumni Association, as distinct from the University Convocation. Dr. Murlin began his remarks by a tribute to the four Trustees whose names had been announced as the recent choice of the alumni for membership in the corporation. He referred to their faithful attendance at meetings of the board, their close attention to the business details of these meetings, and their generous contribution toward meeting the deficit of $6,000 for the coming year as shown by the budget then submitted. Dr. Murlin spoke warmly of the generosity of the board as a whole in subscribing the full amount of this prospective deficit. He described the enthusiasm...
which characterized the meeting of the Trustees when the full amount of this prospective deficit had been subscribed by the members of the board and it became certain that the University will enter upon the work of the coming year with every dollar of prospective expenditure provided for in advance. He said that there is a distinct field of work before the Alumni Association, which cannot be covered by the Convocation. The Convocation admits to membership only those who have a degree from some department of the University. Some of the best friends Boston University has to-day are men and women who did not graduate from the University, although they attended some department of the institution for one or more years. He spoke of the generous gifts which from time to time the University had received from these men and women, and said that the Alumni Association provides for these loyal friends and patrons of the University a place where they can feel themselves an integral part of the institution.

President Knight then called for suggestions from the floor in regard to the proposed University Day. Among those who responded were: Mr. J. P. Foster, '13, Dr. John E. Clarke, Miss R. L. S. Child, Mr. S. C. Cary, Mr. G. H. Fall, and Dr. E. W. Burch. It was suggested that Mr. E. W. Lord be made corresponding secretary of the Alumni Association, and that further suggestions regarding this anniversary day be submitted in writing to him.

At this point word was received from the Medical School regarding the result of the balloting for vice-president of the Convocation from the School of Medicine, and for visitor to that department. Miss Clarke had previously read, during the session of the Convocation, the list of vice-presidents and visitors, with the exception of those from the School of Medicine. The full list as announced by the secretary is as follows: vice-presidents: School of Theology, Liverus H. Dorchester, '89; School of Law, John E. Hannigan, '90; School of Medicine, Dr. C. T. Howard, '98; College of Liberal Arts, Charles Tilton, '80. Visitors: School of Law, David T. Montague, '92; School of Medicine, Dr. D. W. Wells, '97; School of Theology, George B. Dean, '98; College of Liberal Arts, George E. Whitaker, '85. (Dr. Wells, being a member of the Faculty of the Medical School, withdrew his name, and Dr. W. T. Hopkins, '90, was declared elected.)

On motion, the meeting adjourned to the corridor, where the Trustees had generously provided a collation.

THE WOMEN GRADUATES’ CLUB.

The Boston University Women Graduates’ Club held its annual meeting, Friday, May 23, at 8 P.M., in the Gamma Delta Room at the College Building. The following officers were elected: vice-president, Dr. Clara E. Cary, Med., '85; treasurer, Miss Agnes M. Gilmore, C. L. A., '09; auditor, Dr. Barbara T. Ring, Med., '99; director, Dr. Eliza T. Ransom, Med., '00. Nominating Committee for 1914: Mrs. Grace Small Houlder, C. L. A., '04; Miss L. Frances Tucker, C. L. A., '04; Miss Lena B. Pool, C. L. A., '97; Miss Florence A. Crosby, C. L. A., '93; Miss Grace B. Uhl, C. L. A., '00, Law School, '04.

A most interesting discussion of the need of a Dean of Women in Boston University followed. The sentiment of all women present was that a Dean of Women was necessary for the best interests of the University. It was voted that the president of the club should appoint a committee, of which she should be chairman, to prepare a
paper to present to the club upon the office and status of the Dean of Women in other coeducational universities. The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, June 3, at 4:45 P.M.

At the adjourned meeting the members, after careful consideration, voted to raise the dues from fifty cents to one dollar. The committee then presented the paper, which follows this report, relative to a Dean of Women.

**MAUD V. O'NEILL,** **Secretary.**

**THE PROJECTED CAMPAIGN FOR A DEAN OF WOMEN.**

It has been deemed advisable in the projected campaign for a Dean of Women in Boston University to send first to every graduate a statement of facts in regard to the office of Dean of Women, so that every alumna may work intelligently and effectively toward the desired end.

These facts group themselves under the following heads:

1. Status of office of Dean of Women in coeducational universities.
2. Duties of such an office.
3. Needs of such an office in Boston University.

In March the following questionnaire was sent out to fourteen universities:

1. Is the Dean of Women a member of the Faculty?
2. If on the Faculty, what subject or subjects does the Dean of Women teach?
3. If not on the Faculty, does the Dean of Women have a vote in the Faculty?
4. What salary is paid the Dean of Women?

Answers were received from fourteen universities: Brown, California, Chicago, Cornell, Illinois, Kansas, Leland Stanford, Jr., Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Northwestern, Oberlin, Wisconsin. Of these, twelve report the Dean of Women as a member of the Faculty; two report the Dean as having a Faculty vote although not on the Faculty; ten report the Dean as teaching. Of the Deans who teach, four rank as assistant professors and one as full professor; the others give no rank.

The salary ranges from $1,300 to $3,000.

Two of the universities do not use the term Dean of Women, but, instead, Adviser of Women; and one has no office of Dean, but an Adviser of Women.

The subjects taught by the various Deans are English, Rhetoric, Latin, History, Philosophy and Bible, Social Economy, Household Administration, Physiology and Personal Hygiene, Classical Literature and Archaeology.

There are other interesting data that reveal the status of the Dean of Women in these universities. In California, not only the Dean, but the other women professors have the same status and rank as to membership in Faculty, etc., as would a man. In Brown the Dean is, *ex officio,* a member of the Faculty. In Illinois not only is she a member of the Faculty, but also of Senate and Council. In Kansas there is no Dean; the Heads of the Departments of Home Economics and Romance Languages act in an advisory capacity to the young women, and other leading members of the Faculty act on committees for Rooming, Housing, etc. In Minnesota the Dean ranks as full professor. In Northwestern the Dean does no teaching now, but did formerly.

The office is a new one, having been created within the last fourteen years. In a few colleges and universities, however, the office has existed for twenty-two years; viz., Knox, Swarthmore, Oberlin, Northwestern. As may be seen from the answers to
the questionnaire, most of the Deans have academic recognition. Cornell is the only great institution that refuses such recognition to the office. All of the institutions of the same rank make the Dean of Women a member of the University Faculty and also a member of every college in the university in which women are registered, and in some cases a member of the highest administrative council of the Faculty.

In the minds of trustees or appointing boards the office would seem to be of an administrative character. Yet nearly all coeducational institutions of the first rank demand that the Dean of Women be a woman of scholarly attainment. In the majority of cases the Dean teaches. In considering the status of the Dean of Women and the attitude of faculties and governing boards toward her, why should we not ask, "What are the duties of a man dean? What is his status?" Let me quote from Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin in answer to that question:

"What is the ground for his appointment? Is it not based on the supposition that he knows better than his colleagues the educational needs of the particular class of students seeking instruction in his colleges, and on the hope that he will find ways of meeting those needs effectively? He is expected to know at all times the trend of education in his special field, to keep abreast of all modern movements, and, with the advice and co-operation of his Faculty, to find means of adapting his curriculum to the needs of the individual student, on the one hand, and the demands of the profession for which his college is a training-school, on the other. He may be a specialist with a microscopic knowledge of some particular corner of his field, or he may not. In any case, he must have a firm grasp on the whole educational problem in his field."

We are in an age when the differentiation of the curriculum of the women from that of the man is demanded. We feel the need of wise women who shall have such grasp of the situation, breadth of view, that the special needs of women—a "special class"—may have attention. Let me quote again:

"She must be not merely a scholar, but an educator with expert knowledge of her particular educational field. She must have the seeing eye and the understanding heart where the training of women is concerned. She must know the whole field of opportunity open to the educated woman and the demands which life will make upon her; and she must be able to adapt a man-made curriculum to the special needs of the woman student in such a way as to make it yield the largest possible amount of training for woman's special work. Nor can she stop here. She should be—if she is fulfilling her function she will be—the most powerful influence in her institution, working toward the widening of men's thoughts in the matter of education of women; toward securing for them what in simple truth does not even yet exist,—equality of opportunity in the colleges by the building up of courses and schools designed to meet their special needs, such as already exist for the men."

Such is the office we alumnae of Boston University desire to see created in the University; such a woman do we wish to fill that office—one who through her scholarly attainment may fill a college position with dignity and authority and at the same time will have insight into the hearts of the students and wisdom to guide. Objection has been raised that Boston University, as a coeducational institution, is doomed the day a Dean of Women steps across the threshold. If that should prove true it would be the exception to the rule of other institutions. Men students, as well as women students, turn to the woman dean for advice and sympathy. The Dean of Women of
Milwaukee Downer College says: “I know instance after instance where a boy has steadied to manliness and lived up to the best in him under the inspiration of some Faculty woman who has been keen enough to see the need and has cared to help.” Dean Kerr goes on to say: “Such work is great work. For it a woman must be wise, sane, strong. The more authoritative her academic position, the more readily can she keep that absolutely essential attitude of human nearness combined with personal reserve.”

In the face of such testimony we need not fear that a Dean of Women will work disastrously in the prosperity of Boston University as a coeducational institution.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE HUNTINGTON PORTRAIT FUND.

The Portrait Committee are pleased to add the following names as contributors to the Huntington Portrait Fund: Mildred S. Bartlett, Bertha F. Courtney, Josephine Chase, Frederick C. Hosmer, Jane F. Johannot, Marion D. Leach, Jennie D. Loitman, E. W. Lord, Katherine F. MacDonald, Charlessie E. McKinnon, Lucy B. Morse, Edith R. Noon, Mrs. F. B. Patten, Robert W. Peach, Myron T. Prichard, Mrs. A. P. Record, Mrs. Javan M. Russell, L. Raymond Talbot, Mary J. Wellington, Maisie B. Whiting, Clara H. Whitmore, Arthur Wright, Winifred B. Rogerson, J. Edwina Lawcount, Sara A. Thompson, Amy B. Rice, Emily W. Tyler, Caroline W. Trask, Emma F. Lowd, Atossa B. Thomas, Margaret J. Shirley, Mrs. V. G. Semkhovitch, Mrs. Roscoe J. Ham, Mrs. Lewis E. Whipple, Mr. Lewis E. Whipple, Elizabeth I. Samuel, Alice M. Cook, F. Gertrude Wentworth, Mrs. L. C. Newell, Emily Hall Cook, Lucy F. Saunderson, Augusta N. Putnam, Sara M. Algeo, Amy T. B. Rice, Lillian B. Rowell, Herbert S. Houston, Ethel L. Thayer, Mrs. David Kimball, Mrs. Frank K. Nash, Lucile Gulliver, Class of '88.

These contributions are most gratefully acknowledged.

ALFRED H. AVERY, Treasurer.

On Friday, April 25, President and Mrs. Murlin gave, at the Hotel Vendome, a reception to the Trustees and the Faculty of the University. In the receiving-line with Dr. and Mrs. Murlin were Dean and Mrs. W. E. Huntington, Dean and Mrs. W. M. Warren, Dean and Mrs. L. J. Birney, Dean and Mrs. Homer Albers, and Dean J. P. Sutherland. The hostesses were Mrs. Dillon Bronson and Mrs. Mary Warren Ayars. The ladies serving at the tables were Mrs. J. Emmons Briggs, Mrs. Norton A. Kent, Mrs. Joseph R. Taylor, Mrs. E. Charlton Black, Mrs. F. Spencer Baldwin, Mrs. George H. Earl, Mrs. John L. Bates, Mrs. John W. Hamilton, Mrs. George C. Cell. The young ladies who served were Miss Dorothy S. Taylor, Miss Christine Ayars, Miss Hélène Hamilton, and Miss Margaret Plimpton. A charming feature of the gathering was the singing of Madame Calvert, the leading soloist of Tremont Temple. Madame Calvert was accompanied by Miss Gerhart. The attendance was large, and the delightful occasion will long be remembered by those who were privileged to attend.
UNIVERSITY DAY.

Growing out of the desire of the Trustees of the University to establish closer relations with students and graduates, plans are rapidly taking shape for the celebration of a day in October to be known as University Day. At the Convocation meeting in June a number of suggestions were made regarding such a celebration, and great interest in the plan was expressed by the graduates present.

The Trustees have appointed the following committee to have general charge of this celebration: President Murlin, Governor Bates, the Deans of the different departments of the University, and the officers of the Boston University Alumni Association,—Rev. Frederick H. Knight, J. J. Feeley, Mrs. Grace G. Pearson, Jay R. Benton, and Everett W. Lord.

This committee has considered all the plans suggested for the observance of University Day, and has decided that the day shall be celebrated on Thursday, October 23, next. The details of the plan are not fully determined, but they are intended to include an educational conference in which men of high standing will be invited to participate, a dinner at which the undergraduates of the University are to be guests, and a general gathering of the trustees, faculties, alumni, and students in the evening.

Every one in any way connected with Boston University is invited to take part in the celebration of University Day. The committee in charge will be glad to receive any further suggestions. Further details will be announced later, and it is believed that the programme of the day will commend itself to every one.

THE NEW YORK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Boston University Alumni Association of New York was held at the Aldine Club, on the evening of Friday, May 9. About forty graduates of the University were present. The speakers of the evening were Mr. Everett W. Lord, Executive Secretary of the University, who spoke on recent developments at Boston University, and Professor B. W. Van Riper, who spoke on impressions of a newcomer at Boston University. Both speakers were warmly received. They gave interesting accounts of present conditions at the University. President Orrison Swett Marden called upon a number of members present for impromptu remarks. Among those who responded were Rev. Charles H. Goodell, Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, Rev. Robert W. Peach, Miss Emma F. Lowd, and George N. Merritt, Esq.

The treasurer of the Association announced that a check for $218 was being sent that night to the Treasurer of the University, as a payment on the pledge made by the club for the endowment fund. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: president, Orrison Swett Marden, '77; vice-president, Mrs. J. R. Smith, '87; secretary, Miss Katherine I. Hodgdon, '93; treasurer, Rev. Robert W. Peach, '96. Directors: Frank E. Hopkins, not a graduate; Miss Emma F. Lowd, '87; Austin B. Fletcher, LL.D., '78; Edward R. Hardy, '66; Leonard P. Ayres, Ph.D., '02.

It was voted to send hearty greetings to President Emeritus Warren, President Murlin, and Professor Baldwin, expressing regret that they could not have been present.

The thanks of the Association were extended to Dr. Van Riper, Mr. Lord, and Dr. Goodell for helping to make this one of the most interesting gatherings ever held by the Association.
BOSTON UNIVERSITY ALUMNI IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Twelve years ago Mr. Frank J. Metcalf, ’86, brought together at his home as many of the Boston University alumni in Washington as he could reach. Up to this year no other effort has been made to assemble or organize a Boston University group. Through the efforts of Miss Lyra D. Trueblood, ’02, and Mrs. Margaret Tyacke Hobbs, ’97, an association of thirteen members has just been formed, with Mr. Metcalf as president and Mrs. Hobbs as secretary. A social evening was enjoyed at the home of Mrs. Hobbs on April 19. Getting acquainted and reminiscing proved so very enjoyable that anything of a business nature was introduced with difficulty. Letters were read from five members, who, although unable to be present at this meeting, expressed most encouraging interest in the new organization. The establishment of the new College of Business Administration was discussed and the hope expressed that no commercializing of the spirit of old B. U. would result. Plans were proposed for two future meetings.

Margaret Tyacke Hobbs, Secretary.

The members of the Alumni Association of Washington, D. C., are the following: Mrs. Arthur D. Call (Mabel Soule), Special, ’94, 1329 Harvard St., N. W.; George M. Churchill, ’96, Library of Congress; Susan R. Cutts, ’02, 614 Colorado Building; Mrs. Guy Ervin (Grace M. Mason), ’05, 1354 Kenyon St., N. W.; Bertha L. Gardner, ’92, 218 Maryland Ave., N. E.; Helen M. Gary, ’99, The Iowa; Mrs. Walter H. Hildreth (Margaret G. Bradford), ’87, 1344 Parkwood Pl., N. W.; Mrs. Ernest S. Hobbs (Margaret Tyacke), ’97, 1370 Perry Pl., N. W.; Dr. Cora Smith King (Medical School), 63 The Olympia; Frank J. Metcalf, ’86, 901 Ingraham St.; Mrs. Herman S. Pinkham (Clara Dunham), ’01 (Wellesley graduate), 1246 Columbia Rd.; Clift R. Richards, ’88, 9 West Irving St., Chevy Chase, Md.; Lyra D. Trueblood, ’02, Falkston Courts, 14th and Fairmont Sts., N. W.

The Departments

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

Some time ago an announcement was made at a meeting of the Bureau de l’Alliance Française de Boston that the Department of Fine Arts, through the Minister of Public Instruction in France, had presented the Alliance Française of Boston with two hundred and five volumes containing masterpieces of French literature, together with many of the choicest productions of the nineteenth century. On the initiative of the French Consul, and with the cordial assent of the members of the Council of the Alliance, a suggestion was made to the Library Committee of the College of Liberal Arts that if room were provided on the shelves of the College Library this collection would form a valuable companion library to the works already forming the library of modern Italian literature. The Library Committee heartily welcomed the suggestion, and the students of the college thus have at their disposal a choice collection of the best French literature.
## Contributions to the Living Endowment Fund

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| Totals | 2,023 | 400 | $1,796.50 |
ANNUAL MEETING OF EPSILON CHAPTER.

The annual meeting of Epsilon Chapter was held in Jacob Sleeper Hall, Tuesday, June 3, the president, Mr. Wm. B. Snow, presiding.

After the reports of the secretary, treasurer, and auditor had been read and approved, Mr. E. W. Lord, of the Portrait Committee, reported that the artist has been chosen to paint Dr. Huntington’s portrait, and work will be started early in the fall. It is hoped that the portrait will be completed in time to be shown at the Christmas reunion.

Mr. Lutz, president of 1913, brought greetings from the class of 1913.

The list of officers elected for 1913-14 was as follows: president, Mr. Wm. B. Snow; vice-presidents, (i) Mrs. Lyman C. Newell, (2) Mr. Frederick W. Bliss; treasurer, Mr. Alfred H. Avery; auditor, Mr. Edward J. Rowse; directors, Mr. Everett W. Lord, Mr. Webster A. Chandler, Miss M. Helen Teele. Nominating Committee, Miss Helen M. Dame, Mr. Clarence B. Hill, Mrs. Eva P. Boyd, Mr. Wm. F. Rogers, Miss Helen T. Taylor.

President Murlin spoke on plans for the new College of Business Administration, and announced that Dr. F. Spencer Baldwin has been elected Dean and Mr. Everett W. Lord Associate Dean. At the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adjourned to the lower hall, where a collation was served and an hour passed in social reunion. At 8.30 the Chapter again gathered in Jacob Sleeper Hall, and listened with keen enjoyment to Professor Baldwin’s reading from Kipling.

GRACE GRIFFITH PEARSON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PHI BETA KAPPA.

Phi Beta Kappa Day at Boston University was held on May 2, and, coming at so early a date this year, before the rush of the Commencement season, it was marked by a notable enthusiasm as well as a goodly gathering. At the business session held in the Claffin Room, at 5 P.M., the following Seniors were formally initiated: Louise Alexander, Jessie M. Bailey, Ruth Bartlett, Mildred P. Bates, Lewis A. Brigham, Helen G. Durgin, Bessie I. Goddard, Alice W. Hammond, Hortense L. Harris, Ruth A. Hatch, Katharine E. Hiliker, Doris M. Holmes, Mildred B. Huckins, Edith K. Johnston, Frederick B. Knight, Brenton R. Lutz, Elizabeth K. McClelland, Mary T. McGrath, Mildred Metcalf, Lillian M. Sleeper, Hattie L. Stone, Grace W. Studley, Harriet C. Whitaker. The honorary candidates initiated were: Professor Dallas Lore Sharp, Dr. Lucius H. Bugbee, Mrs. Mabelle S. Smith. Four new honorary members were elected at this meeting, and will be received at the annual meeting in 1914; viz., Dr. William Ellery Leonard, ’98; Miss Florence L. Nichols, ’89; Mrs. Lucy S. Pickles, ’83; Dr. Arthur H. Wilde, ’87.

The ballot for officers for the coming year resulted as follows: president, Robert E. Bruce; vice-president, Everett W. Lord; secretary, Ada A. Cole; treasurer, Mabel F. Barnum.

Following the business, about one hundred members and friends, for the first time in the history of the chapter, took supper together in the Gamma Delta Room. This gave ample opportunity for renewal of old acquaintance and for meeting in a pleasant way the newly elected members.
At 7.30 P.M. an informal reception given in honor of the initiates was held in the Claffin Room.

The closing event on the programme was the public address in Jacob Sleeper Hall. Professor Robert E. Bruce, president of the chapter, after welcoming the initiates, introduced the speaker of the evening, Professor Charles E. Fay, Ph.D., of Tufts College, a member of Massachusetts Delta of Phi Beta Kappa. The subject chosen was "The Majesty of Mountains," which Professor Fay treated in a delightful fashion, illustrating it with the most unusual stereopticon views. The interesting pictures and the lecturer’s appreciation of beauty in describing them showed the artist’s eye and the poet’s soul. Professor Fay told us of the world’s greatest mountain-peaks, in their varied aspects,—at dawn and at sunset; with the snows of winter and the tropical luxuriance of a summer day,—and took us mentally not only to the familiar ranges of our own country, but across the continent and the sea to the Himalayas.

The members of the committee having the programme in charge were: Professor Lyman C. Newell, marshal, Professor Norton A. Kent, Professor Benjamin W. Van Riper.

ADA AUGUSTA COLE, Secretary.

FACULTY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on Tuesday, June 3, Dr. Samuel M. Waxman, who has hitherto served as Instructor in the Department of Romance Languages, was promoted to an Assistant Professorship in that department. Mr. L. Raymond Talbot was appointed Instructor in Romance Languages.

Dr. Samuel Montefiore Waxman was born in the city of Boston in 1885. He prepared for college in the Roxbury Latin School, graduating from that institution in 1904. In 1907 he received from Harvard University the degree A.B. summa cum laude, with Highest Final Honors in Romance Languages and Literatures. After his graduation from Harvard he spent a year as Instructor in Romance Languages in Syracuse University. In 1908-09 he was John Harvard Fellow and Fellow of the Ministry of Public Instruction of the French Republic. During the same year he was Lecteur Anglais Adjoint à la Sorbonne, and Professeur d'Anglais au Lycée Condorcet. In the second half of the year 1909-10 he was Instructor in Romance Languages at Harvard University; in 1910 he received the degree of A.M., and in 1912 the degree of Ph.D. from that institution. In 1910 he was appointed Instructor in the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University. During the last academic year he was also lecturer on Phonetics in the Hartford School of Missions.

Mr. L. Raymond Talbot was formerly a member of the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts, serving as Instructor in Romance Languages from 1907 until 1910. He spent the year 1910-11 in Europe as Jacob Sleeper Fellow. Since his return in 1911 he has been Graduate Secretary for the Young Men’s Christian Association work in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in Boston University. Mr. Talbot is the author of a work entitled Le Français et sa patrie,—a series of conversations and letters, dealing with the experiences of two American students in France. Mr. Talbot will also carry on the work in connection with the More Men Movement which was formerly in charge of Mr. Everett W. Lord, now Associate Dean of the School of Business Administration.
SATURDAY AND LATE AFTERNOON COURSES OFFERED BY BOSTON UNIVERSITY,
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

FIRST SEMESTER, SEPTEMBER, 1913—JANUARY, 1914.

**Anglo-Saxon.** Professor Marshall Livingston Perrin.
1. A Course for Beginners, with Grammar and Reading. Saturday, 9 A.M.

**Drama.** Professor Joseph Richard Taylor.
1. Modern Drama. Saturday, 11 A.M.
3. Comparative Study of the Drama. Tuesday, 4.20 P.M.

**Education.** Professor John Eastman Clarke.
1. School Organization and Administration. Saturday, 9 A.M.
3. Principles of Education. Saturday, 10 A.M.

**English.** Professor E. Charlton Black, Professor Dallas Lore Sharp.
1. Shakespeare and His Predecessors. Professor Black. Saturday, 10 A.M.
3. The Modern Novel. Professor Black. Saturday, 11 A.M.
5. Versification. Professor Black. Saturday, 12 A.M.
7. The Theory and Practice of Writing as Self-Expression. Professor Sharp. Wednesday, 4.20 P.M.

**French.** Professor James Geddes, Jr.
1. First-Year French. Grammar, Plays, Stories. Saturday, 9 A.M.
3. French Literature. Masterpieces of the Nineteenth Century. (Continuation of Course 2 of preceding semester). Saturday, 12 M.
5. French Composition. Letters, Narration, Description. Thursday, 4.20 P.M.
9. Essentials of French Grammar. Wednesday, 3.25 P.M.

**German.** Professor Marshall Livingston Perrin.
3. Second-Year German, with Oral Practice in Reading and Sentence-building. 2 hrs. Saturday, 10–12 A.M.
9b. Small classes in German Conversation will be held at convenient hours on Saturday and other afternoons.
17. Advanced Oral Practice in Translating Narrative and Conversational English at Sight. Saturday, 2.30 P.M.
19. A Study of German Cities, illustrated by lantern-slides and conducted in German. Saturday, 1.30 P.M.
21. Old High German. Elementary Course, with Grammar and Reading. Saturday, 12 M.

**Greek.** Professor Joseph Richard Taylor.
1. Elementary Greek. Monday, 4.20 P.M.

**Hygiene.** Professor Arthur W. Weysse.
1. Personal and Public Hygiene. Tuesday, 4 P.M.

In the second semester, a course on Human Anatomy will be offered at the same hour.
ITALIAN. *Professor James Geddes, Jr.*

1. First-Year Italian. Elements of Italian Grammar. Selections from Modern Authors. Drill in the Use of the Commonest Spoken Forms. Saturday, 10 A.M.

3. Second-Year Italian. Grammar, Reading, Composition. Modern Italian Novels and Plays. Wednesday, 4.20 P.M.

5. Third-Year Italian. Ariosto, Tasso, Petrarch, Machiavelli, Benvenuto Cellini, Alfieri. Friday, 3.25 P.M.

7. Dante. Conducted entirely in English. Readings from Longfellow’s version of the Commedia, and lectures. Dante and His Work. Thursday, 3.25 P.M.

LATIN. *Professor Alexander Hamilton Rice, Professor Donald Cameron.*

1. Latin Literature of the Silver Age. Professor Rice. Saturday, 10 A.M.

3. Vergil. Designed especially for teachers of Vergil. Professor Rice. Saturday, 11 A.M.

5. Cicero, Life and Works. Designed for teachers of Cicero. Professor Rice. Thursday, 4 P.M.

7. Roman Comedy. Plautus and Terence. Professor Cameron. Wednesday, 4 P.M.

MUSIC. *Professor John P. Marshall.*

(All courses are continued in the second semester.)

1. Elementary Harmony. Intervals, Triads, and Dominant Seventh Chords. Saturday, 9 A.M.

3. Counterpoint. Open to students who have taken Course I or its equivalent. Saturday, 10 A.M.

5. Appreciation of Music. Saturday, 11 A.M.

7. Advanced Harmony. Open to students who have taken Courses 1 and 2 or their equivalent. Hour to be arranged.

PORTUGUESE. *Professor James Geddes, Jr.*


SANSKRIT. *Professor Marshall Livingston Perrin.*

1. Elements of Sanskrit. Tuesday and Thursday, 3 P.M.

3. Sanskrit Literature, from Original Texts. Studies in Comparative Philology. Wednesday, 4 P.M.

SPANISH. *Professor James Geddes, Jr.*

1. Elements of Spanish Grammar. Selections from Modern Authors. Drill in Pronunciation, Reading, and Composition. Saturday, 11 A.M.

3. Second-Year Spanish. Grammar, Composition, Plays and Stories from Modern Standard Authors. Friday, 4.20 P.M.

Miss Flora Benton Smith, ’09, has been appointed secretary of the Cambridge Young Women’s Christian Association.
CLASS REUNIONS.

The class of '88 this year observed its twenty-fifth anniversary by two reunions held during Commencement Week. On Friday, June 3, the class were entertained during the afternoon at the home of Mrs. Dillon Bronson, in Brookline. Those present were Dr. and Mrs. Bronson, Dr. and Mrs. Blackett, Dr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Branch, Mrs. Martha Paul Howe, Miss Leonora Herron, and Miss Ida E. Sawin. After a very enjoyable afternoon the guests adjourned to the alumni meeting at the College Building, where during the evening one of their number, Professor F. Spencer Baldwin, entertained the Epsilon Chapter by readings from Kipling.

On Saturday, June 7, the class enjoyed an "outing" at the home of Mrs. Howe, in Cohasset. A dainty lunch was served on the piazza, but further out-of-door entertainment was prevented by a heavy shower. Several hours were spent within the house in recalling the events of early days as they were suggested by old pictures and programmes, and in reading the autobiographies of the members of the class for the last twenty-five years. The class listened with delight to a cordial letter from its honorary member, Professor Augustus H. Buck, now living, at the age of eighty-seven, in Rostock, Germany. In addition to those present on Tuesday, Miss Josephine A. Davis, of New York, Miss Susan S. Brayton, of Providence, and Miss Ann B. C. Fisher, of Concord, attended. In remembrance of its anniversary the class contributed $140 to the fund for a portrait of President Huntington, thus completing the fund. Mrs. Martha Paul Howe was elected permanent president, and Miss Ida E. Sawin, permanent secretary.

On entering the college the class numbered forty members, and had the honor to be — in Professor Buck's quaint phrase — the first bi-laterally symmetrical class: twenty men and twenty women. At graduation it numbered thirty, three of the thirty being women who had come for their last year from a Western coeducational college, the men of which refused to tolerate the presence of women. Of the graduates, four have died,— Helen Coburn Burnham, Margaret Wohlhaupter, Wilbur F. Soule, and Wales R. Stockbridge. Among those who have kept in touch with the class there have been ten marriages, and there are now nineteen "juniors," thirteen of whom are boys.

IDA E. SAWIN, Secretary.

The class of '93 was reorganized in January, 1913, with the election of the following officers: president, Mr. T. Snowden Thomas; vice-president, Mrs. Christine Jansson Howard; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Miranda Croucher Packard.

On the evening of June 6 eleven graduates of the class, with members of their families and the Faculty as guests, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their graduation by a dinner at Hotel Thorndike. The following were present: Dr. and Mrs. Murlin, Dr. Huntington, Dr. W. F. Warren, Dean W. M. Warren, Professor Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. T. Snowden Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Christine Jansson Howard, Dr. Howard, Mrs. Miranda Croucher Packard, Dr. Packard, Miss Ruth L. S. Child, Mr. E. B. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. H. E. Hunt, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Florence Crosby, Miss Jennie Wier, Mrs. Harriet Sawyer Holden, Mr. Holden, Mrs. Anna Badger Ward, Miss Harriet Elliot, Miss Elliot. Speeches from the Faculty and members of the class, letters and telegrams from absent members, and the singing of the old college songs made the reunion a very happy and memorable occasion.
On Saturday, the 7th, the anniversary was further celebrated by a picnic at Crystal Lake Farm, Haverhill, Mass.  

MIRANDA CROUCHER PACKARD, Secretary.

The class of '97, which in June, 1912, adopted the due system, has gloriously waked out of its fifteen years' sleep, and as a result of the first year's campaign two-thirds of its membership have responded in full, and others are coming in later. The money annually collected goes for the purchase of books for the College Library, for the marking of which an attractive book-plate has been procured. The class has pledged itself to work devotedly for this cause, and President Murlin at the last Epsilon meeting expressed himself as greatly pleased, and announced that each contributing member of the class of '97 was enrolled as a member of the Living Endowment Association. In addition to supporting this particular cause, some members are giving direct to the Living Endowment Fund.

The June, 1913, meeting of the Executive Committee of the class of '97 was naturally enthusiastic, and wishes to express to President Murlin, and to Drs. Black and Newell, of the College Library Committee, its appreciation of their sympathy and co-operation.  

GEORGE WM. BELL, Secretary.

An enthusiastic reunion of the class of 1903 of the College of Liberal Arts took place at the College Building, on Monday evening, June 2.

The rooms placed at the disposal of the class — the Men's Study, the Gamma Delta Room, and the Trustees' Parlor — were attractively decorated with flowers; and a most interesting feature of the occasion was an exhibit of photographs of children of 1903 members. The oldest child, to whom fell the distinctive title of "Class Baby," proved to be Frances Togus, born July, 1904, daughter of Dr. Leopold Togus, of Hooksett, N. H. The oldest son was Philip Leland Boyd, born December, 1904, son of Eva Phillips Boyd; and descending in age from these to the small son of Mabel Whitcomb Rider, four days old, a numerous company of children added, by report or picture, to the interest of the reunion.

The class began to gather at six o'clock, and enjoyed an informal hour with members of the Faculty who were teaching in 1903. At seven o'clock fifty-one persons sat down for dinner in the Gamma Delta Room. Of this number, eight were members and wives of the Faculty,— Dr. and Mrs. Huntington, Professor and Mrs. Baldwin, Professor and Mrs. Taylor, Dean Warren, and Professor Perrin; seven were former members of the class who did not graduate in 1903,— Mrs. Agnes Veasey Pierce, Miss Margaret Parker, Mrs. Lottie Crowell Eaton, Miss Blanche MacIntyre, Mrs. Ethel Sparrow Shaw, Miss Catherine McGinley, and Mrs. Elsie Bullen Sheldon, the two latter having completed their college course in three years; so that there was an actual attendance of thirty-six graduates of the year 1903.

Dr. Huntington invoked divine blessing. Singing by the company under the leadership of Mr. Rowse, with Miss Lovell at the piano, added greatly to the enjoyment of the dinner-hour.

After dinner, Mr. MacLean, who presided as toastmaster, lighted the ten candles on the birthday cake, festive in red and white, and called the class roll, eliciting, either by word of mouth or by letter, a response from nearly every name on the list. Responses were interspersed by spirited and interesting remarks from the Faculty.
After the roU-eaU a business meeting was held for the purpose of reorganization. Mr. Arthur MacLean was elected president; Mrs. Eva Phillips Boyd, secretary-treasurer; these two, with the addition of Mr. Edward Rowse, to form an Executive Committee. The treasurer reported the foundation of a class fund. A vote of thanks was extended to the Reunion Committee, Edna O. Spinney, chairman; Edith M. Lovell, Mary E. Shepherd, Olive K. Pitman, Katherine Garrity, Edward J. Rowse, Harriet Webster, Arthur MacLean, Eva Phillips Boyd, Joseph Hood.

EVA PHILLIPS BOYD, Secretary.

The class of '08 met in the Gamma Delta Room on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 3, for its fifth reunion. The following members of the class were present: Margaret E. Allmanritter, Mabel Cassidy, Leona Chandler Raymond, Irving T. Coates, Eleanor S. Cummings, Grace Dalton, E. Pearl Davis, M. Louise Dyer Harris, Philip A. Goold, Elsie Hatch Wadsworth, Annie Jones Coates, Cora Kellogg Baker, Marion C. Legg, Mabel Nims, Mary M. Poor, Vera Sweezey White, Helen Travis Taylor, Victoria M. Zeller.

In response to the calling of their names the members of the class related their varied experiences since leaving college. The secretary read several letters which had been sent by members of the class who found it impossible to attend the reunion. It was voted that the members of the class shall write once in two years, and forward to the class secretary, a letter; these letters are to be printed in booklet form and sent to all the members of the class. In this way those members who live near their Alma Mater can keep in touch with their far distant classmates.

MARY M. POOR, Secretary.

The class of '97 has voted a gift of fifty dollars to the Library of the College of Liberal Arts, and has decided to continue for a term of years a similar gift. This benefaction will be of inestimable service to the increasing number of students who are learning to make use of the College Library. The number of books at the service of the students is steadily growing, thanks to the generosity of the graduates and friends of the University.

At the First American Conference on Social Insurance, under the auspices of the American Association for Labor Legislation, held in Chicago, on Friday and Saturday, June 6 and 7, Professor F. Spencer Baldwin delivered an address on "Old Age Insurance." Professor Baldwin was one of the delegates from the State of Massachusetts, appointed by Governor Foss.

Owing to the fact that Professor Kent is to be in Europe on leave of absence during the coming college year, only two courses, General and Advanced Physics, will be offered in that department of the College of Liberal Arts. These courses will be given by Mr. Royal M. Frye, A.B. 1911, A.M. 1912, Jacob Sleeper Fellow 1912-13, and at present pursuing work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard.

On Tuesday, April 29, Professor Dallas Lore Sharp spoke before the Authors' Club of Boston, of which he is a member. Professor Sharp gave expression to his profound esteem for Mr. John D. Long, the retiring president of the club, whom he had well known as a neighbor.
The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company has most generously built up and installed for the Physics Department of the college a demonstration telephone set consisting of a central switchboard and two stations, the various pieces all being of commercial form and so mounted that the student can follow out the connections and study the practical working as well as the theory of a telephone system. This addition to our apparatus is a most valuable one, and we wish to record in print our appreciation of the courtesy the company has shown us.

Professor James Geddes and Mr. Louis Tesson have issued in pamphlet form the article on "Oral Instruction in Modern Languages" which appeared in *Education*, September, 1912. The paper was originally read at the ninth annual meeting of the New England Modern Language Association, Boston, May 4, 1912. The reprint of the paper is followed by a bibliography of the publications of Professor Geddes and Mr. Tesson.

On Thursday, May 8, Professor W. G. Aurelio delivered before the Radcliffe Classical Club an address on "Some Fundamental Principles of Method in Teaching the Classics."

At the summer session of the University of Kansas, June 12–July 23, Professor A. H. Rice will give two courses: Private Life of the Romans; Latin Literature of the Silver Age. Professor Rice had previously given courses in the summer session of this University.

On Thursday, May 15, Professor Donald Cameron gave before the students of the College of Liberal Arts an address on the city of Rome, the country round it, and the ancient remains. The address was illustrated with lantern-slides.

Mrs. Charlotte Barrell Ware, '85, sailed for Europe on Saturday, April 26, as one of the delegates-at-large from the United States on the American Commission for the Study of European Co-operation; she was also the delegate from Massachusetts on this Commission. It is the purpose of this Commission to inquire into the organization of agricultural business in several of the countries of Europe. Mrs. Ware also went as American delegate to the Third International Congress of Agricultural Women (*Cercles des Fermieres*), meeting at Ghent June 8-13, during the Universal Exposition. The *Boston Transcript* of Saturday, April 26, contained an extended article praising in high degree the work which Mrs. Ware has done in the improvement of the milk-supply of New England.

The press of Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland, O., has just issued in an attractive edition *de luxe*, signed and numbered, the poetical interpretation, in three parts, of Abraham Lincoln, by Dr. George William Bell, '97.

Dean William M. Warren gave an address before the students and patrons of the Howe School, Lima, Indiana, on Thursday, May 1. He took as his theme, "The Marks of Manhood."

At the investiture of the Seniors of Western Maryland College with the academic cap and gown, on Wednesday, March 26, Dr. Harry Osborne Ryder, '02, delivered the address.

Carrie Mason Bullock, class of 1900, died at Providence, R. I., April 13, 1913, after nearly a year's illness. Mrs. Bullock will be remembered by her college friends as a young woman of exceptional brilliancy and of great strength of character; although of a quiet and almost retiring disposition, she was a general favorite in her college days. She leaves two children, daughters of five and one-half and a year and a half, respectively.

Miss Grace Marion Mason, '05, was married to Mr. Guy Ervin, on Thursday, April 10, at Wakefield, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Ervin are residing at 1354 Kenyon St., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Harold L. Perrin, a son of Professor Marshall L. Perrin, of the College Faculty, received two degrees at the recent Commencement, making five in all which he has received, although he is but twenty-three years of age; these degrees are: A.B., A.M., LL.B., LL.M., Ph.D. In all his studies Mr. Perrin made a distinguished record, completing his college course in three years, and winning an election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Mr. Perrin is a member of the Massachusetts Bar. He graduated from the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University at the age of twenty. His father, Professor Perrin, graduated from Harvard College at the age of eighteen.
THE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

This new department of Boston University is intended to offer to young business men the same opportunity for professional training that the School of Law and School of Medicine offer to those who are entering upon these older professions. The development of business organization and of commercial and industrial efficiency has brought into definite form the basic principles and elements of successful commercial experience, and thus has made college training in business administration fully as important as is professional training in other lines.

The courses of instruction offered are grouped in nine departments, and are listed in the catalogue as follows:

1. ACCOUNTING. Elementary Accounting; General Accounting; Cost Accounting; Advanced Accounting.

2. ORGANIZATION AND METHODS. Business Organization; Advertising; Salesmanship; Psychology of Business; Office System.

3. FINANCE. Money and Banking; Corporation Finance; Investments.

4. ECONOMICS. General Economics; Industrial History of Europe; The Economic and Tariff History of the United States; Economic Resources of the United States; Foreign Commerce of the United States; Transportation; Fire, Marine, and Fidelity Insurance; Life, Accident, and Health Insurance; Contemporary Social Movements.

5. LAW. Commercial Law, including Contracts, Negotiable Paper, Bankruptcy, Partnership and Corporation, and Torts.

6. ENGLISH. Commercial Composition and Business English; Professional Composition; Advanced Composition; English Literature.

7. FRENCH. Elementary French; Advanced French; Commercial French.

8. GERMAN. Elementary German; Advanced German; Commercial German.

9. SPANISH. Elementary Spanish; Advanced Spanish; Commercial Spanish.

The completion of four years' evening work and a satisfactory business experience are required for the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration; but college graduates who have had some of the regular courses may complete the course of study and obtain the degree in two years.

The Faculty of the College of Business Administration, so far as named, is as follows:

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

Dr. Harry F. Ward, secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, has accepted the position of Professor of Social Service in the School of Theology of Boston University. This is the first time such a chair has been established in any seminary. Dr. Ward is a most significant addition to the already exceptionally strong teaching-force of the school. He has had an ideal preparation for such a position. He was born at Chiswick, England, in 1873. Came early to this country. Was educated at University of Southern California, Northwestern University, and Harvard University. He has been a student of social problems for many years, in many cities and countries. For ten years he was the head of settlements and institutional churches in Chicago, in the Polish quarter and in the stock-yards district, and has been an active participant in many movements for social progress in that city.

As chairman of the Committee on Labor Conditions of the City Club of Chicago, he organized the Industrial Committee of the Churches of Chicago, was made chairman of the Commission on Church and Labor, and aided in securing needed social and labor legislation in Illinois. Has lectured on "Social Christianity" in every section of the country. Is the author of "Social Ministry" and "The Social Creed of the Churches," in addition to many articles in various periodicals.

His work as secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service has been remarkable both for the quality of his public lectures and his extraordinary power to bring into more sympathetic relations the labor forces and the Church. He has been from the beginning close to actual life and conditions, and will therefore bring a wealth of experience to his classes. He has kept the evangelistic temper and spirit that marked his work in the pastorate, and is probably without a superior as an industrial evangelist.

It is the desire of the school that Dr. Ward continue his invaluable services to the church at large, and it will therefore so arrange that his work at the school may be done in half the school year, making it possible for him to devote the remainder of the year to the work of the Federation.

Dr. W. N. Brewster, missionary in China, has been secured as Professor of Missions for the year 1913-14. Dr. Brewster graduated from the school in 1886, and has been among the most effective and successful missionaries in the Great Empire. Years ago he gave, at the school, a course of lectures on Missions, of exceptional merit, revealing an unusual insight into the vast problems facing the peoples of the Orient. In one of those lectures he used the expression, "Young men, keep your eye on Yuan Shih Kai; he will one day be the leader in China."—Dr. Brewster will lecture four hours each week. The subjects of his courses will be announced later.

Professor Samuel M. Waxman will also give a half-year course in Phonetics.
Dr. James Mudge will conduct a course in the History of Missions during half the year.

A beginning of a missionary library will be placed on the shelves next year. It is hoped that five hundred volumes can be secured the first year.

Professor Norman E. Richardson is to give a course of lectures on "Child Psychology" in the Asbury School of Methods at Asbury Grove, Mass., during the summer session, August 25-31. Among the Special Lecturers are: Bishop John W. Hamilton, Bishop W. P. Thirkield, Dean L. J. Birney, Dr. Dillon Bronson, Dr. A. P. Sharp, and Rev. George B. Dean.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

Mr. Merrill Boyd, who for the last thirteen years has rendered invaluable service to the University as secretary of the School of Law, relinquishes this office with the end of the present academic year, to accept a responsible executive position in one of the Liability Insurance Companies of Boston. Mr. Boyd is a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of '97. He won by his scholarship an election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After his graduation from college he taught school and studied law until 1900; in that year he accepted a position as librarian and secretary of the Law School of Boston University. In 1903 he was made secretary of the Faculty. In 1907 he completed his legal studies and was awarded the degree of LL.B. by Boston University. He taught Logic and Economics in the Law School from 1907 until the present.

Mr. Boyd will be succeeded as secretary of the Law School by Mr. I. Roy Hanna, of Bridgeton, N. J. Mr. Hanna was born in DuBois, Penn., in 1882. He attended the public schools in Bradford, Penn., and Chicago. He received the degree of Ph.B. from Bucknell University in 1905. After graduation he spent five years in Porto Rico as principal of the school in Mayaguez and district superintendent of Aquedilla. Since that time he has been principal of the High School at Bridgeton, N. J.

On the evening of Saturday, April 12, a dinner was tendered to Dr. Melville M. Bigelow by the Alumni Association of the School of Law as a tribute of honor for his many years of service in the Law School. The attendance at the dinner was large, approximately one hundred and fifty taking part. The guests of honor included three justices of the Supreme Court,—Braley, De Courcy, and Sheldon; Justices Jenney, Ratigan, and Dubuque of the Superior Court; Attorney-General Swift, President Murlin, Brooks Adams, Esq., Dean Albers, Dean Thayer of the Harvard Law School, and Hon. Josiah H. Benton. The dinner was held at the American House, Boston.

The opening address was delivered by Mr. Hannigan, president of the Alumni Association of the School of Law. Mr. Hannigan said in part:

"Gentlemen: It is my earliest duty and highest privilege to speak a united welcome to our guest Dr. Bigelow. This Association, as you know, Dr. Bigelow, is made up of lawyers who first saw the light of legal science in a school where for so many years your teaching has been a dominating factor. We wish to acknowledge the services you rendered us in qualifying us for the services in the legal profession; we wish to congratulate you, Dr. Bigelow, that at the end of forty-one years of laborious attention you are still active in learning's cause; to rejoice with you over the wide and
enduring fame that has come to you as an expounder of authoritative legal texts; and
to make you feel that your worth as a modest and retiring leader, unassuming as you are, has not gone unmarked by us. That you may be able to know this, we your pupils, your personal following of grateful recipients of your intellectual bounty, give this dinner in your especial honor, and we welcome these men of noble attainments, jurists, lawyers, men of light and leading, men of special value to the community, to this dinner. They have come here in their regard for you and out of courtesy to us to dine with us in our testimonial to you. We invite them to believe that at our table they are in a friend's house, to which when the family is at home they will always be welcome."

After brief remarks by Mr. Vaughan, chairman of the committee, Dean Thayer of the Harvard Law School spoke in part as follows:

"This is a great pleasure in many ways. I value this sister institution which has joined hands with others and has been carrying on its work with the best of abilities. I have by inheritance an affection as one of my father's trusts for your guest, and for him am trying to express a double credit. When one is called from the bar to represent a learned man, given the opportunity to lean upon a really learned man and to represent to him a learning as yours, it is an opportunity for which no candid person without greater powers than I have can sufficiently express his thanks; but I must inadequately express a small part of them."

The next speaker was Attorney-General Swift, whose address was in part as follows:

"Endowed for the time being with the leadership of the commonwealth by reason of the title with which I have been entrusted temporarily, I have found among the burdens and labors and irksome responsibilities scattered here and there a pleasant oasis. This is one of those occasions. It would be a great pleasure, no doubt, always to be a guest of the Boston University Law Association. But in addition to that pleasure, it is a great honor to be permitted to participate with you in paying tribute to the man to whom tribute is justly due. I have also a feeling of personal intimacy in exercising this privilege that has come to me, because Dr. Bigelow came from Michigan, the State of my nativity. That first and greatest State University that gave you, Dr. Bigelow, a diploma, also honored me with one. I speak for the State of Michigan as well as for the State of Massachusetts. In that State and in that institution Dr. Bigelow rendered invaluable services, and his name is placed high in the Law School there with the greatest instructors that the institution ever had.

"But your name, Dr. Bigelow, is not confined to these two States. It is nation wide. And not only nation wide, sir, but in foreign countries, including the Empire of Japan, wherever English Law is read or known, your name is secure. You are known not only as a profound student of the law, but also as a scholar in the law and an expounder of its precepts.

"I am not going to review the results of your labors. This is not a mortuary performance. This, my friends, as I understand it, is a gathering for the purpose of extending acknowledgments to Dr. Bigelow while yet alive, so that he may now enjoy the feeling which exists throughout the commonwealth and the nation. Your publications have achieved the highest distinction among the leaders of the bar and in every community in every State. You occupy the highest position in the highest courts of this nation.

"Dr. Bigelow, you have the 'hearsay' from the stand. You have the evidence before you of our good wishes."
Justice Sheldon spoke in part as follows:

"The one great thing which we all need above anything else; the only thing which the commonwealth needs above anything else in its government, its legislature, and its courts, and that the nation needs in every one of her servants and in every one of her citizens, is wisdom and knowledge which we may all use as a beginning or condition precedent to any degree of proficiency. This is the great service rendered not only to those who came within the immediate experience of his influence, but to the whole commonwealth and the nation, by the man who impressed upon those coming within his influence the importance of getting wisdom. That declares the worth of the work of Dr. Bigelow."

Justice Braley's address was as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Alumni Association of Boston University: It is a great pleasure to join with you in the views expressed here to-night regarding Dr. Bigelow, to whom we are all so greatly indebted. It was said by Sir Fitz James Stephen, when the subject of the codification of the laws of England was under consideration, that he would be in favor of it if a court were to codify them and then they were to be edited by a court. It is because of these qualities that Bigelow on Estoppel; on the Law of Torts; on the Law of Bills, Notes, and Checks, are authorities wherever the common law is known and practised. I should be remiss if I left out Dr. Bigelow's edition of Story's Equity Jurisprudence; for his notes in many instances are fully as valuable as the text itself. Dr. Bigelow, these works are the product of unremitting toil, and they were made possible only by your love of labor and love for your profession. You have worshipped at the same shrine as Story and Kent, Cooley and Dillon; and with them you have a sure, abiding place in American jurisprudence. But it has been your good fortune to be an instructor of youth; to impress on them your personality; to put before them your store of learning and culture; and, above all else, to hold aloft the ideals of our profession. If they are not held aloft the profession itself must eventually perish. It is fitting and proper that you should sit here to-night attended by honor, love, obedience, and troops of friends. The product is before you, and it is a privilege for me to be numbered among those who have been aided by what you have said, written, and done."

Brooks Adams, Esq., delivered the next address:

"Thank you very much for your reception. It is very pleasing to me; the more so because it encourages me in a position that I have always considered the most difficult that a man could hold. It also gives me great pleasure to-night because I have an opportunity to say in public what I have often thought in private. I have known Dr. Bigelow now for upwards of forty years. I regret that I am not young enough to have been his pupil. I first made his acquaintance in the Old Social Law Library in the court-house. And it was in those days that my friend committed the one act which I have always regretted, and one which I think he cannot now think of without a blush. He and Mr. Justice Holmes, I have every reason to believe, retired to some secret place there and read German law. I believe that he has repented of that, and that he has asked forgiveness. I have forgiven him out of friendship, but I could not have done so out of justice. Now that the worst is out, I can go on to say things that are much more agreeable.

There are two ways in which you can look at a man: one in his public capacity, and one as a friend. I have known Mr. Bigelow in both capacities. And I know not in
which to rate him higher. But I will begin to speak of him in his public capacity. The difficulty with most men who are deeply read is that they become specialists, and I don’t know of a greater bore than a specialist. But it has been the great fortune of Mr. Bigelow that he has become learned, but has not become a specialist. I have known him for many years, and in my vast ignorance I have had occasion to go to him for advice on many matters. And when I asked him for advice I always got it, and it was always correct. So much so, in fact, that I went to him and he told me without price.

“The age of learned lawyers is passed; that is, they tell me it is. But even if that is so, it always was, and is now, hard to write a good book. I suppose that one might easily count on his fingers the number of really good books that have been written in America on Law. And a surprisingly great number of those have come from Boston. Mr. Bigelow did not come from Boston, but his books did. It is the consensus of opinion at the bar that books of John Gray and Langdell and Bigelow rank at the top, and I can give no higher praise to any man than that. I consider that that places a man at once in the highest position that one can hold. And that position is justly due to Dr. Bigelow. His books are thorough; well thought out and solid. His books are only a small part of the work that he has done. I have seen his teaching; I have seen his influence in his school, and I cannot conceive of anything that is more calculated to raise the level of the profession. His standard of morality and his standard of learning have been something which cannot be surpassed. He is in every sense of the word a learned jurist, and there are now and always have been very few such alive at one time.

“Now I am going to say something about him as my friend. I have known him for a great many years. I have seen him pretty severely tried, and I have never known him in any condition of life where he lost his temper or said an unkind word about any one. He is a man that men cherish; he is a man of eminent good feeling. Personally, as I look back through my life and try to think of how many men there are whom I have known of whom I could say that my life would have been different if I had not met them, there are very few, and Dr. Bigelow is one of them, and I thank God that I have an opportunity to-night to acknowledge that debt. I have known few men of more charming manner, more agreeable disposition, more unselfishness, and more charity than the guest of this evening. To know him is to love him.”

In conclusion, Dr. Bigelow spoke as follows:

“Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Supreme Court, and Friends: This is almost too much for me. I am not accustomed to it. I am not worthy of it. All that has been said of me goes to my heart. But it is not all true. Gentlemen, this much is true: I have always tried to do my best. I have always been actuated by the deep conviction that for a man to fail to do his best is for that man to be guilty in a certain sense of a breach of trust. For no man liveth unto himself alone; no man dares to live unto himself alone. We all owe duties to each other, and I have simply tried to do my part. My friends, that is all there is of it. Now I take it that I am accidentally this evening the focus of the occasion. I take it that we are gathered here in the interest of friendship. There is a certain deep idea that actuates all our minds to-night. Now, friendship, I take it, is a very deep and solemn thing. I take it that friendship is the finest fruit in that perfect expression of that social instinct which is the deepest of all instincts in the human mind. Friendship is the perfect expression of that instinct, that
social instinct, which binds men together in this organism which is called the State. We talk about union. My dear friend Mr. Hannigan has talked about union. My friends, there is something deeper than union. My memory is long enough to recall a time when thirty-odd States were in union, and yet one-third of them were at war with the other two-thirds. The Union was at the breaking-point. Your union may be insufficient. And then the youngest of you is old enough to remember the time when there was a union of another sort; when at the suggestion of President McKinley, fifteen years ago, men who had been estranged for years leaped to arms side by side to help the State. That, gentlemen, was the expression, the noblest, the highest, expression, of this social instinct of ours. That was friendship. Friendship will hold the State, and you and me in the State, when nothing else can. That is the deepest expression of human life and well-being. Has friendship any other rivals than union? Oh, yes. There was One who wrote in the first century. Whose sayings are worthy of all acceptance in the twentieth century. He said, 'And now abideth faith, hope, and friendship, but the greatest of these is friendship.' That struck the deepest of all chords. We are gathered here in honor of friendship, and let but friendship prevail and all else will follow. You need not talk much about union when you have friendship; union will then take care of itself.

"My friends, I feel too deeply these honors to speak as I should like to on this occasion. I want to say that when you add to this expression of friendship the memory of it all, you have said all that can be said, and I should like to say to you to-night that this occasion will be an outstanding one in all my life to come — outstanding like that peak of Darien on which stout Cortez stood and wondered; outstanding so long as my westering sun holds out to give me light; until I am set down at the River Styx, where some comrade may place in my mouth the friendly coin minted here to-night with which to pay my passage over the dark river to the republic beyond. May it be so with all of us. And now, sir, may I offer a toast?

"I wish to close by offering a toast to friendship in the name and the words of Dr. Johnson. I offer a toast to 'Friendship, peculiar boon of heaven.'"

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THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The Gamma Chapter of the Convocation, School of Medicine, held their annual banquet at Young's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, June 3. Dr. W. E. Huntington, President L. H. Murlin, Dr. J. Emmons Briggs, and Dr. George B. Rice were the speakers. Dr. Briggs announced that the school has already secured $40,250 of the $50,000 fund which it is proposed to add to the endowment. The following officers were elected: president, Dr. George B. Rice; vice-president, Dr. F. R. Sedgeley; secretary, Dr. Harold L. Babcock; treasurer, Dr. Howard Moore.

At the Commencement Exercises, on Wednesday, June 4, degrees were granted to graduates of the School of Medicine as follows: M.B.: A. U. Dillenback; M.D.: D. L. Belding, A.B.; Ch. B.; H. E. Davey; M. Goldman; C. D. Haskell, S.B.; E. Hirst; S. B. Hooker, A.B., Ch.B., cum laude; G. I. Lythcott; J. A. Mason; A. W. Moore, Ch.B.; C. A. Powell, Ch.B.; B. L. Whitehead, M.D.
PUBLICATIONS OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY

**Year Book.** General Catalogue of the University. Issued annually in March. Address Boston University, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

**Graduate School.** Circular of Information concerning the degrees given, and a pamphlet on the preparation of A.M. Theses and Ph.D. Dissertations. Address Graduate School, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

**College of Liberal Arts.** Catalogue and Circular. Special publication devoted to the College of Liberal Arts. Issued annually in March. Address Boston University, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

**School of Law.** Catalogue for the Current Year. Special publication devoted to the School of Law. Issued annually in March. Address Boston University School of Law, Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

**School of Medicine.** Annual Announcement and Catalogue. Special publication devoted to the School of Medicine. Issued annually in July. Address Boston University School of Medicine, 80 East Concord Street, Boston, Mass.

**Report of the President.** Annual report of the President to the Trustees and reports from departments. Address the President, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

**Bostonia.** Quarterly publication devoted to the interests of the University. Address Editor BOSTONIA, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

**Circular of Teachers' Courses.** Detailed descriptive pamphlet on the Saturday and Late Afternoon Courses. Issued semi-annually. Address The Dean, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

**Horarium.** Programme of Classes. Issued semi-annually. Address The Dean, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.