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Boston University
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(Reprinted by permission)
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September, 1927

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A Unique Endowment

It is a growing practice on the part of professional men and scientists to turn the discoveries which are the result of their study over to some University. They do this in order to avoid their discovery being commercialized and to insure its being used for mankind.

Such an arrangement protects not only mankind but serves also to increase the influence and prestige of the University and gives concrete evidence of the institution's service to humanity.

The discoverers of insulin, the cure for diabetes, turned their discovery over to the University of Toronto. Service to mankind and a desire to increase the influence of Toronto prompted these noble doctors to give their discovery to an educational institution.

Not every one is endowed with monetary wealth. Some are entrusted with scientific knowledge which brings health and happiness to mankind. Picture the wealth of happiness which the University of Toronto is able to give to mankind by distributing the cure for diabetes. Think of the millions who are blessing this institution because two men, instead of commercializing their discovery, gave it to an educational institution.

There is no more logical place to entrust a scientific secret or a cure for human ailments than to a University whose primary object is to serve.

Football Season Opens Sept. 24

On September 24, the whistle blows and the official B. U. 1927 football season opens with West Point as the opponent. This will be the first game of the season for both teams. The Boston University “grid-men” have been hard at work preparing for this game since September 7, when a picked squad reported for practice at the new Boston University Athletic Field.

Since that date, Coaches Robinson, Brown and Mahaney have been working hard whipping the team into shape. Most of the veterans of last year are back and reported in good condition.

The outlook for this year in football is brighter than it has been for years. Practically the entire last year’s line is back and enough new material has been uncovered to make the “letter men” work harder in order to cling to their positions in the opening line-up. To add to the rosy outlook, the schedule which Captain Glen “Salem” O’Brien will lead his team through, is in keeping with the Athletic standing of the University. The days of hard schedules, schedules which lined the B. U. boys up against Yale, Dartmouth and Brown on successive Saturdays are things of the past.

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The one thing the football team needs is support. They play the game hard and are worthy of Alumni support. Attend one of the games and you will be proud of the Red and White and the men that represent your school. They are clean sportsmen who revel in victory and are gentlemen in defeat.

Give them your support.
The Whence and Whither of Industry


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Editor's Note: The Boston University Alumni Magazine welcomes the opportunity of publishing the entire address delivered by Owen D. Young, Law '96, at the dedication of the new buildings of the Harvard Business School. The address expresses the best thoughts of a new generation of industrial leaders. Because of the unusual comment and discussion in business and industrial circles resulting from Mr. Young's address, the editor feels that Boston University Alumni will welcome the opportunity of reading it.

If I were to speak for men of business, which I am none too well qualified to do, it would be to express gratification that business is recognized at last as a profession, and, being so recognized by Harvard, becomes a learned profession. If I were to speak for men of learning, which I am less qualified to do, it would be to express satisfaction that scholars are now to find their way to the marketplace as they have heretofore to the pulpit, to the law courts, to the hospital, and to the forum. Not only will scholars go into our factories and exchanges, but men trained in business will go into the halls of learning.

We have come to dedicate these magnificent buildings to the training of men for business just as other groups in other times have come here to dedicate other buildings to the training of men for the ministry, for the law, for medicine, for engineering, and for other professions. Looking backward, one wonders why our visit for this purpose has been so long delayed. Why is it that Harvard School of Business Administration was not founded until 1908 and not adequately housed until this hour?

The Medical School was established in 1782, the Law School in 1817, and a Divinity School in 1819. The education of the ministry, however, may be said to have been a prime object of the foundation itself and the chief effort of its earlier years. The founders of Harvard said that they "dread to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust." Is one to conclude that Harvard was fearful of an illiterate ministry of religion in 1636 and was not apprehensive of an illiterate ministry of business until 1908? That could hardly be because her own
graduates in increasing numbers for half a century had been eschewing the ministry to enter business.

Since 1840, the proportion of college graduates entering the ministry has been steadily declining, and during that period the percentage of those entering business or commercial pursuits has rapidly increased. In the class of 1896, 35 per cent entered business, and in 1916, over 55 per cent. Harvard was compelled, if she wished to control her product to the ultimate consumer, to take account of business education. And now on each Commencement Day, she awards degrees in business administration in the happy phrase of President Lowell: “The oldest of the arts, and the newest of the professions.” * * *

I make no apology for our devotion to business. It represents for the majority of our people the major activity of life. It is more than production. It is more than trade. It is more than transportation and finance. It is more than all of them together. It has made history. I like to recall Mottley’s statement that there ought to be a banner over Castle Island inscribed: “No admission except on business.”

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One of the world’s most ancient records says: “In the Western Sea there is a market where an agreement exists between buyer and seller that if one comes the other goes. The seller first spreads out his goods; afterwards the Purchaser spreads out the equivalent, which must lie on the side of the articles sold not taken by the seller. When the objects purchased may be carried off. A seller and a buyer have come out of the darkness of barbarism into the advancing light of civilization. The seller must now elect which article he will take. If it be not his own, a trade has been made, and the advance of human relations has begun. Trust has been substituted for suspicion; self-restraint has taken the place of uncontrolled acquisitiveness; a code of morals and of law will emerge; and, last but not least, a sportsmanship, recognizing with a sense of honor the rules of the game, will come into being.

Trade will now invent its own complicated tools, such as transportation, currencies, banking, and insurance. What is much more important, a new state of mind will arise. Producers who once made only what they themselves wanted will, for the first time, be thinking of what the other fellow wants. As a matter of self-interest, men will be trying to put themselves in the other fellow’s place and acquire his point of view. That will be the first great step, as it is, in my judgment, the last word, in all human relations, whether they be between members of our own family or between the greatest nations of the world.

Judging from the records of history and our present day practice, silent negotiations did not long continue. Dialects were broken down. Communications were established, and even the law was compelled to recognize that “traders’ talk” was a special kind of conversation in which it was necessary to make allowances for the natural enthusiasm of the seller and the coldness of the buyer. Principles of business were developed and recorded. It was these principles of business and the customs of merchants which became the basis of much of our law.

Harvard at the beginning of her career may have taught the principles of business as a part of her education for the ministry. It was at this very time that John Cotton, the patriarch of New England, one of the committee of twelve appointed by the General Court to draw up a plan for the College, a member of its first Board of Overseers, and a preacher to the students, was laying down correct principles of trade.

Captain Robert Keayne, one of Boston’s most prominent merchants and the founder of her Town House, was complained of for oppression in the sale of foreign commodities, and, after the court had censured him, the church of Boston called him also in question,
“where,” according to Winthrop, “Keayne did (as before he had done in the court), with tears acknowledge and bewail his covetous and corrupt heart, yet making some excuse for many of the particulars which were charged upon him, as partly by pretense of ignorance of the true prices of some wares, and chiefly by being misled by some false principles.

These things gave Mr. Cotton in his public exercise the next lecture day to lay open the error of such false principles and to give some rule of direction in the case. Some false principles were these:

1. That a man might sell as dear as he can and buy as cheap as he can.
2. If a man lose by casualty of sea in some of his commodities, he may raise the price of the rest.
3. That he may sell as he bought though he paid too dear, and though the commodity be fallen.
4. That as a man may take advantage of his own skill or ability so he may of another’s ignorance of necessity.
5. Where one gives time for payment he is to take recompense of one as of another.”

John Cotton said that the true rules for trading were these:

1. A man may not sell above the current price, i.e., such a price as is usual in the time and place and as another (who knows the worth of the commodity) would give for it if he had occasion to use it.
2. When a man loses on a commodity for want of skill, he must look at it as his own fault or cross and therefore must not lay it upon another.
3. Where a man loses by casualty of sea, it is a loss cast upon himself by providence, and he may not ease himself of it by casting it upon another; for so a man should seem to provide against all providences, that he should never lose; but where there is a scarcity of a commodity there men may raise the price; for now it is a hand of God upon the commodity and not the person.”

Evidently in those days the ministry assumed, with the acquiescence of men of business, to lay down rules of business conduct.

A few years ago I remember that a group of ministers endeavored to lay down some principles for the control of labor by employers. Their action was quickly resented, even by business men willing to comply with the rules, with an indication that preachers had better confine themselves to their own business. To me the interesting feature of these two excursions of the ministry in the field of business, some three hundred years apart, is that in the case of Keayne, his infraction of business standards was treated as an individual delinquency, and John Cotton laid down his rules of business, not for the welfare of business, but as a guide in the matter of ecclesiastical discipline. So far as I know, no business man resented John Cotton’s action. He kept strictly within his own field. In the latter incident to which I referred, a group of ministers, not one, undertook to lay down rules of business, as business. Such rules were not in any way connected with church discipline, nor was an infraction of them to be considered as a basis for excommunication. It was the volunteer effort of a group of men of one profession undertaking to lay down rules for the guidance of men in another. It was natural that such voluntary advice, even though sound, should be rejected and resented.

The interesting point, however, is that in the latter instance an individual was not being tried on a particular transaction. A group was being indicted for a common practice. Unconsciously, in the minds of all, business was taking on the elemental quality of a profession, that is, standards for group action. The old art was passing to the new profession.

But why this new profession of Business? The old art had functioned long and well. Under it each man ran his business as he pleased, subject only to the law of the land and the moral restraints existing in the community in which he lived. Business was simple—it was individual—it was done only in a limited area—mostly in the small community. Any infraction of the rules of the law, or of the church, or of the principles of business, was quickly recognized and generally known. The community could and did, in those days, discipline the individual man of business effectively. No one could maintain his good-will and profess one thing in church on Sundays and practise another thing in his business on week-days. Public opinion joined the law and the church as the censors of business conduct.

Then the area of business operations widened. The products dealt in became highly specialized and technical. A man could not
sell a spavined horse as sound in his own community without penalty, but he could sell a spavined motor as sound in some other community, perhaps indeed half way round the world, without being quickly discovered at home. Even if discovered, the penalty was not so great. The sale of a spavined horse to one of his own community may have been a moral delinquency. The sale of a spavined motor to people quite unknown may have been regarded locally as a clever piece of business. The church became increasingly powerless, and local opinion might well be not too critical of a man who brought wealth from other places to his home community, especially if he contributed to the local hospital and was otherwise generous in its distribution. In a word, the widening area of business and the highly specialized character of the goods outstripped all local sanctions and tended to leave the individual free from restraints except those of the law.

Now the law is not a satisfactory censor. It functions in the clear light of wrong doing—things so wrong that the community must protect itself against them. Set over against the law on the opposite side is the dear light of right doing—things which are so generally appealing to the conscience of all that no mistake could be made no matter how complicated the business. The area of difficulty for business lies in the penumbra between the two. When business was simple and local, it was fairly easy for local public opinion to penetrate the shadowed area. When business became complicated and wide-spread, it was in this area that all restraints were removed. It is in this shadowed space that troublesome practices were born. It was from acts here that suspicions of business arose. It was the loss of these normal restraints which caused business to suffer.

Men of character began to realize that the success of this business depended not alone upon what they did, but, in some measure, what others in the same line did. They began to form trade associations, first, merely to promote acquaintance, and to create morale in the organization which would, in a sense, be a substitution for the public opinion of the local community in the earlier days. Gradually through these organizations codes of conduct are being developed, and rules are emerging to enforce standards both as to character of goods and methods of trading, which are designed to afford proper protection to the members of the organization, and for the better service of society.

It is these self-imposed rules designed to enforce standards on the entire group engaged in similar business that is the distinguishing mark of the new profession. In fact, products have become so highly technical and the rules of business so complicated, that it is difficult, if not impossible, for any one other than business men, and for the most part only those in the same line of business, to sit in judgment on unfair practices which the law cannot well reach and which the church cannot well understand. Indeed as a disciplinary force in the complexities of modern society, a profession of business with many specialized sub-divisions should be welcome to all.

Let me say, however, that so far as the public is concerned, organized business has been quick to take the advantages of group action, but has been slow to assume group responsibilities. Too frequently business men have acquiesced, even if they did not participate, in objectionable practices until an outraged society compelled amateurs to interfere. The amateurs were frequently in the legislature, and unwise laws were enacted. Legislatures reached out for abuses they could readily observe but the causes of which they did not fully understand. Frequently the laws overreached themselves, and from the standpoint of society did more harm than the evils they were intended to correct. It is to be hoped that within these walls, research in these fields will not only inspire business men to adopt standards acceptable to the public conscience, but will also furnish the information on which wise laws may be drafted and wise decisions made. Many business associations need the benefit of such research today. Many are doing their best, not only to discipline their own members, but to set up standards which will be helpful to all. No one has recognized the benefit of trade associations or done more to develop them in proper lines than the present Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Herbert Hoover.

As business widened in area it increased in size. It was no longer possible for one man to be the whole business. His capital was
not enough—his labor was not enough—his knowledge was not enough. For the individual, we substituted the partnership, and finally, as the enterprise grew, we displaced the partnership with the modern corporation. Into those we have brought together larger amounts of capital and larger numbers of workers than existed in cities once thought great. We have been put to it, however, to discover the true principles which should govern their relations. From one point of view, they were partners in a common enterprise. From another, they were enemies fighting for the spoils of their common achievement. In dealing with this problem, there has been much misunderstanding and frequently want of sympathy. The organization has not always functioned well, and even today in that field we have great problems yet unsolved.

Gradually we are reducing the area of conflict between the two. Slowly we are learning that low wages for labor do not necessarily mean high profits for capital. We are learning that an increasing wage level is wholly consistent with a diminishing commodity price level. We are learning that productivity of labor is not measured alone by the hours of work, nor even by the test of physical fatigue in a particular job. What we need to deal with are not the limits to which men may go without physical exhaustion, but the limits within which they may work with zest and spirit and pride of accomplishment. When zest departs, labor becomes drudgery. When exhaustion enters, labor becomes slavery. Zest is partly a matter of physical condition, but it is also largely influenced by mental reaction. These are common to all of us in every position. Are we doing well with our lives? Are we providing for our families—not merely clothes and food and shelter while we are working, but an insurance of them when our working time is ended either by age, disability, or death? Are we providing more cultural opportunities for ourselves and our children? In a word, are we free men? Here in America, we have raised the standard of political equality. Shall we be able to add to that, full equality in economic opportunity? No man is wholly free until he is both politically and economically free. No man with an uneconomic and failing business is free. He is unable to meet his obligations to his family, to society, and to himself. No man with an inadequate wage is free. He is unable to meet his obligations to his family, to society, and to himself. No man is free who can provide only for physical needs. He must also be in a position to take advantage of cultural opportunities. Business, as the process of coordinating men's capital and effort in all fields of activity, will not have accomplished its full service until it shall have provided the opportunity for all men to be economically free.

I have referred elsewhere to the cultural wage. I repeat it here as an appropriate term with which to measure the right earnings of every member of a sound society competent and willing to work.

Zest in labor is influenced by another mental reaction well known to us all but too frequently neglected. Is a man working for himself or is he a hired man? It has been assumed that with the evolution of business into large organizations, it was necessary to increase the percentage of hired men. That feeling was encouraged by our old habit of thinking. Capital was the employer buying labor as a commodity in the cheapest market and entitled to all the profits of the undertaking. Managers were considered the paid attorneys of capital to devise ways and means to squeeze out of labor its last ounce of effort and last penny of compensation. Is it any wonder that in this land of political freedom men resented the notion of being servant to a master? Capital justified its action on the plea that it took all the risk. Many men, however, knew from their own experience that they also took a risk in this common business undertaking. With the greater division of labor, it was essential that a man he trained for a highly specialized job. In order to obtain the benefit of his training, he had to take employment in a plant which could use it. Accordingly moved into that community. He bought his home—he made his friends—he established his family and social connections. All of his relationships in life were there. If that business failed and the plant were closed, it was not alone the invested capital which suffered. That man, if no other job in his highly specialized field existed in the community, must move. His home must be sold, his ties broken, and perhaps too late in life
he must attempt to take up again the forming of new friends elsewhere. Is it any wonder that he resented the notion that capital takes all the risks?

Fortunately, we are making great progress in America in these difficult relationships. We are trying to think in terms of human beings—one group of human beings who put their capital in, and another group who put their lives and labor in a common enterprise for mutual advantage.

We are learning as one result of our widespread prosperity that the human being who puts his capital in is no longer the gentleman of the cartoonist in need of fat-reducing exercises. It is rather the lean schoolteacher, the small merchant, the carpenter, the blacksmith, who are trying to conserve and increase their surplus earnings as a guaranty fund against disaster. Or if it be not them directly, then it is most likely to be the insurance company and the savings bank which is investing the savings of millions of our people of all classes in the capital of widely diversified concerns. We think of managers no longer as the partisan attorneys of either group against the other. Rather we have come to consider them trustees of the whole undertaking, whose responsibility is to see to it on the one side that the invested capital is safe and that its return is adequate and continuous; and on the other side that competent and conscientious men are found to do the work and that their job is safe and their earnings are adequate and continuous. Managers may not be able to realize that ideal either for capital or labor. It is a great advance, however, for us to have formulated that objective and to be striving toward that goal.

Perhaps some day we may be able to organize the human beings engaged in a particular undertaking so that they truly will be the employer buying capital as a commodity in the market at the lowest price. It will be necessary for them to provide an adequate guaranty fund in order to buy their capital at all. If that is realized, the human beings will then be entitled to all the profits over the cost of capital. I hope the day may come when these great business organizations will truly belong to the men who are giving their lives and their efforts to them. I care not in what capacity. Then they will use capital truly as a tool and they will be all interested in working it to the highest economic advantage. Then an idle machine will mean to every man in the plant who sees it an unproductive charge against himself. Then every piece of material not in motion will mean to the man who sees it an unproductive charge against himself. Then we shall have zest in labor, provided the leadership is competent and the division fair. Then we shall dispose, once and for all, of the charge that in industry organizations are autocratic and not democratic. Then we shall have all the opportunities for a cultural wage which the business can provide. Then, in a word, men will be as free in cooperative undertakings and subject only to the same limitations and chances as men in individual businesses. Then we shall have no hired men. That objective may be a long way off, but it is worthy to engage the research and efforts of the Harvard School of Business.

The fact that such a condition is not here today is not chargeable, as so often alleged, to the selfishness or dominance of capital. It is not due to the fact that capital seeks to enslave labor. It is not due to the fact that workers together have no adequate resources to margin the capital which they seek. It is due, in my judgment, solely to the unwillingness of men to assume responsibility and take a risk in such a cooperative undertaking. Most men yet prefer a fixed income without risk to a share in the profits of the enterprise with the responsibility which that involves. Gradually, however, we are making our advance. Men are becoming both wage earners and investors. As workers, they seek the most for their labor. As investors, they seek the largest returns from their capital. The ownership of great concerns, under the impetus of our present prosperity, is being widely spread, and in some instances is largely held by the workers themselves.

Then, too, we must deal with this question of unemployment, which I regard as the greatest economic blot on our capitalistic system. There is no answer except that the managers of business have not yet learned how to make their system function so that men willing and able to work may do so. There is no limit to the consumption of the world. It is only limited in its individual compartments. We can go on forever increasing production and en-
joying the benefits of that production if we learn how to adjust production to our consumptive needs. We cannot eat more than so much bread or meat. We cannot wear more than so many clothes, and so we may have over-production in individual lines. But there are innumerable wants of men yet unserved, and, as long as culture grows, these wants will outrun our capacity to produce the things to satisfy them. The world does not owe men a living, but business, if it is to fulfill its ideal, owes men an opportunity to earn a living. Any system which breaks down at that point challenges the best that there is in the Harvard School of Business Administration, whether they be professors or students; and all men of business everywhere should give them aid and sympathy in their attempt to solve this most distressing problem.

It is important, too, that the ministers of our business, like the ministers of our churches, should appreciate their responsibility. The leaders of our business are in large measure the trustees of our opportunities. In the effort to expand these opportunities business has traversed the geographical areas of the world. She has explored its most remote corners to locate new materials and new markets. No unknown place of any consequence, in the geographical sense, is left on this globe. What opportunities then are ahead? Why is this trusteeship of business so important? It is so because there are new explorers at work, bringing into the area of possible business operation fields vastly greater than any geographical explorers found. I refer to the research workers in pure science, who are pushing back the horizon and vastly enlarging our fields of knowledge. New materials are being put into our hands from the most unexpected as well as most commonplace quarters. New forces, heretofore undreamed, are shown to be available.

I can see a picture of these adventurers in pure science moving out into unknown fields as the great geographical explorers set sail for unknown lands. Following them are the applied scientists learning how to use the new forces just as the early settlers followed the old adventurers. Finally, business organizes itself to harness those forces and put them to work just as business built itself on the simple activities of our forefathers. Never were opportunities so great as now. Never did unexplored areas seem so vast. Never was there a more responsible trusteeship needed for the discovery of new opportunities or for the administration of the existing powers. We need today more than ever before men to administer this trust, who are not only highly skilled in the technique of business—men who have not only a broad outlook in history, politics, and economics—but men who have also that moral and religious training which tends to develop character.

Harvard is to be commended for requiring as a basis of entry to this School a cultural qualification. In no other profession, not excepting the ministry and the law, is the need for wide information, broad sympathies, and directed imagination so great. Who can say that this may not foreshadow the time when similar qualifications, evidenced by a certificate from this or like institutions, shall be required of men who desire to enter on a business career, especially in the responsible fields of management and administration.

What I have said as to the deficiencies of business is not in any spirit of criticism of the motives or activities of men who have gone before or of the men who are administering it now. I say it only for the purpose of recognizing certain problems which will challenge the young men who are coming on. No one has a higher regard than I for the accomplishments of the men who have set up and are leading our great organizations of business in this country. They have accomplished much but not all. They, were they here, would be the first to say so. It is those things which remain undone which we must frankly face and earnestly endeavor to correct. To shut our eyes to the broader interests and responsibilities of business may have been an attribute of the individualism of the old art. It must be the warning to the group action of the new profession. I am sure we could serve Mr. Baker no better than to assure him that the Harvard School of Business will do its utmost to guard against an illiterate ministry of business when our present ministers shall lie in the dust.
Senator Glass Picks Owen D. Young for Democratic Presidential Nomination

Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, an acknowledged leader of the Democratic Party, is out for Owen D. Young, Law ’96, as the “ideal candidate” for the Democratic Presidential nomination. In telling why he favors Young as a candidate, Senator Glass says “The Democratic Party has never since the Civil War, purely as a party, elected a President. Cleveland was elected twice because it was Cleveland, and Wilson elected twice because it was Wilson, and both of them because they were exceptional individuals as well as sound Democrats.”

To quote from an editorial appearing in the Ithaca (New York) Journal-News: “Owen D. Young is a forceful speaker. Like Lincoln, he uses homely phrases and illustrations to point out his ideas. And he has ideas. He is neither the friend of the capitalist nor the laboring man per se. He is a friend of man, and is on the side of peace in all departments of life.”

Owen D. Young graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1894 and from Boston University in 1896. Immediately after graduation from Boston University he began a general law practice in Boston. This practice grew and Mr. Young distinguished himself in the work he did as a junior partner of the law firm of Tyler and Young. Much of this work had to do with public utilities. It was thus that Charles A. Coffin, founder of the General Electric Company, came to know him. When a vacancy occurred in 1913 Coffin made him vice-president in charge of legal affairs. In 1922, Mr. Young became chairman of the board of the General Electric Company. In addition he is also chairman of the Radio Corporation of America.

In 1919, he was appointed a member of President Wilson’s First Industrial Conference. He was also a member of the second. President Harding appointed him a member of his conference on unemployment. He was chairman of the 1922 committee. In 1924, Mr. Young was selected as a member of the First Committee of Experts on Reparations Commission and is the co-author of the Dawes Plan. He also served as chairman of the American Division, The Geneva Federation in 1925.

He has been decorated by the governments of Japan, France, Belgium and Germany.

B. U. “Medic” Lured to Sea at 68

Dr. Joseph Dutra, Medical ’95, at the age of 68, finds the home he likes and the life he dreamed about as a boy, on the Matson liner, Ventura. For forty years, Dr. Dutra practiced medicine here in the East. Then his wife died, and in his loneliness he drifted west to his own home.

It was only inevitable that after reaching San Francisco, that the dreams of his boyhood and the tales of the sea which his father told him of strange kanakas, of white sands and coconut palms, of rainbow fish, and the other wonders of the South Sea should claim him for their own.

Dr. Dutra says “It’s an all round job and one that I like. I think I’ll stay until I’m too old—but 68 is a long way from being old on the sea.”
Bigelow Association

The annual meeting of the Bigelow Association of Masters of Laws, consisting of lawyers who have received at Boston University the degree of Master of Laws, was held on June 18, 1927 in the afternoon, at the Narragansett Hotel in Providence. The meeting was preceded by a luncheon. Harrison J. Barrett, '19, of Boston, the president, presided.

Hon. Elmer J. Rathbun, '98, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, was the guest of the Association, and delivered an address on "Practice Before the Supreme Court."


The Bigelow Association was formed a number of years ago by graduates of the Masters Course of the Law School who studied under the late Melville Madison Bigelow, honored and revered as one of the great jurists of the common law. The aim of the Association is to promote the study of fundamental problems of law, in which Dr. Bigelow was so largely interested in his later years. During the winter, the Association meets monthly in Boston for dinner, and the evening is devoted to consideration of a special topic assigned in advance. The closing meeting of the season has been held in Providence for a number of years, as several prominent members of the Rhode Island Bar are among the Association's most active members.

Justice Rathbun was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Bigelow Association, and gracefully accepted the honor conferred.

The Association voted that a message be sent to Hon. A. A. Capotosto, a Justice of the Superior Court of Rhode Island and an honorary member of the Association who is recovering from a recent illness.

Honorary Degrees Conferred On B. U. Graduates

June Commencements in the various Universities and Colleges in the United States witnessed the conferring of honorary degrees on many of our B. U. graduates.

The list of those whose achievements warranted this honor and the school granting the degree follows:

Doctor of Laws

Baker University. Samuel A. Lough, ex-Theology '92, former president of Baker University, now on the faculty of Denver University.

Northwestern University. George A. Coe, Theology '87, Professor of Religious Education at Columbia University.

West Virginia Wesleyan College. Bennett W. Hutchinson, Theology '87, the first president of West Virginia Wesleyan College.

University of New Hampshire. T. Lawrence Davis, Business Administration '75, Dean of Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters.

Doctor of Divinity

Albion College. Frank Kingdon, Liberal Arts '20, Pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansing, Michigan.

Central Wesleyan College. Laurence W. C. Emig, Theology '14, Pastor of the Copley Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston, Massachusetts.

College of the Pacific. Walter Marritt, Theology '97, Italian Mission, San Francisco.

Cornell College. Clyde E. Wildman, Theology '16, Professor of Bible at Syracuse University.

Dakota Wesleyan University. J. P. Hauser, Theology '02, a Missionary to Mexico for twenty-four years.

DePauw University. Franklin F. Lewis, Theology '06, Superintendent of the St. Louis District of the St. Louis (Missouri) Conference.

Hamline University. William G. Babcock, Theology '05, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Winom, Minnesota.

Mount Union College. Charles B. Hess, Theology '11, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Windom, Minnesota.

Nebraska Wesleyan University. Harry E. Hess, Theology '13, director of the Wesley Foundation at the University of Colorado, Windom, Ohio.

Ohio Wesleyan University. Charles W. Brashares, Theology '17, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Kearney, Nebraska.

Simpson College. John C. Wingett. Theology '15, director of the Wesley Foundation at Harvard University.

Doctor of Science
University of Vermont. Clara E. Gary, Medical '83, first daughter of Vermont to enter the medical profession.

Doctor of Literature
Northwestern University. Daniel L. Marsh, Theology '08, President of Boston University.

Dakota Wesleyan and Evansville College Select B. U. Men As Presidents

Boston University continues to add to its prestige as “The University of Presidents.” Two more Boston University men have been elected to the presidency of educational institutions. This brings the total of living graduates who are serving as presidents of Universities or Colleges to forty-two.

Rev. Earl E. Harper, '21, was elected to the presidency of Evansville College, Evansville, Illinois. He assumed his duties in September. Mr. Harper succeeds Dr. Alfred E. Hughes, who has been elected President of Hamline University at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dakota Wesleyan also joined the growing list of “B. U. headed Universities” by electing Dr. Earl A. Roadman, '22, as president. Dr. Roadman, until recently was connected with the faculty of Upper Iowa University.

Boston University In Europe

A large delegation of Boston University Graduates, Faculty and Trustees, spent the summer in Europe. President and Mrs. Daniel L. Marsh visited Italy and Switzerland. While at Geneva, President Marsh lectured at the University of Geneva.

Among the other Boston University folks who summered in Europe are the following:

- Trustees: Dr. and Mrs. William E. Chenery, Faculty: College of Liberal Arts; Dean and Mrs. William H. Warren, Professor in War Mode. Professor Warren O. Ault, Professor Marshall L. Perrin, Prof. Frederick A. Cleveland, Prof. Alden B. Handy, Prof. and Mrs. Stanley A. Nowell, Medical: Dean Emeritus and Mrs. John F. Sutherland, Dr. Samuel W. Ellsworth, Religious Education: Prof. Neilson C. Hanway, Dr. Stanley Ashby. Practical Arts and Letters: Dr. Paul B. Coffman, Dr. Edwin A. Warren. Education: Prof. Everett L. Getchell. Business Administration: Prof. Charles W. French, Prof. Charles E. Stratton, Prof. Francis Calvert, Theology: Gertrude L. Allison. Art School: Blanche C. Colman, Barbara Jenkins. Alumni: Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Chapman '23, Marion Vaughan '24, Dr. Norman V. Peale '24, Rev. Guy H. Wayne '25, Rev. and Mrs. William R. Leslie '32, Bishop Francis J. McConnell '37, and Dr. George G. Scribner '00.

1877-1927

Was it only fifty years ago That we started out with our hearts aglow, Leaving the wisdom of Buck and Bowne, —Leaving, the most of us, Boston town,— To conquer the world, on our way to heaven, —Thirty-two members of '77 They were years of struggle, and years of cheer, Of joy and sorrow, of hope and fear; And we all have changed and developed so, That a century must have passed, I know! But if the outside world we view From the day we parted from old B. U., So much has happened within that time That it can’t be uttered in song or rhyme. Was ever a period known to man When the world has so changed in one short span? The bicycle came, and we learned to wheel, Till that was eclipsed by the automobile. The airplane later above us flew, And the submarine under the ocean blue. We learned to talk through the telephone, —Just think of a world where it wasn’t known! Electric lighting, the wireless, too, And the phonograph also was something new. The moving picture, that thing of joy, Provided a treat for the Hol Polloi! And next, Pasteur with his germs we see; Then radium was found by Madame Curie, If the latest marvel you yearn to know— The world is bewitched with the radio! Political change didn’t lag behind, And Woman Suffrage we call to mind. Prohibition, too, but we still are so “wet,” It’s hardly a perfect victory yet! And then upon an unheeding world The terrible scourge of war was hurled. The aftermath was distress and pain, The social fabric was rent in twain, —To conquer the world at all, We started out, with our hearts aglow? And—did not conquer the world at all, But worked out our destinies, great and small. All honor to those whose work is done, One little grain of comfort we know— Of joy and sorrow, Of hope and fear; And long may they live, and work and thrive! —EVA CHANNING
With B. U. “Grads” Everywhere

“Cupid’s Shots”


Business Administration ’23. Lester H. Dana to Irene H. Hambro.

Ex-Business Administration ’24. Millard C. Richmond to Pauline R. Nickerson, both of Bangor, Maine. Mr. Richmond is connected with the Vitaphone Corporation of New York City.

Liberal Arts ’25. Rose Kimball to Dr. S. E. Coen.

Medical ’25. Dr. Wayne S. Stettler to Ruth B. Carr of Brighton, Massachusetts.


Education ’26. Elizabeth McCormick to Frank W. Mansfield, Jr., both of Canton, Massachusetts.

Practical Arts ’26. Doris Campbell of Lynn, Massachusetts, to Donald Hooper, Indianapolis, Maryland.

Practical Arts ’27. Priscilla S. Leach, Arlington, Massachusetts, to Warren E. Hermance, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Practical Arts ’27. Anna S. Silverman to Gustavus Robinson, both of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

“Wedding Bells”

Theology ’09. Rev. Guy J. Fansher, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Miss Lucille I. Snyder, were united in marriage at Denver, Colorado.

Liberal Arts ’12. Marjorie W. Faunce was married in June to Mervin E. Stevens. Both are members of the faculty of the Pynchard High School at Andover, Massachusetts.

Liberal Arts ’18, Liberal Arts ’27. Helen I. Pike announces her marriage to Harold I. Palmer (’18) of Hollis, Maine. They will make their home in East Orange, New Jersey.

Liberal Arts ’19. Miss Marion A. Bradford was recently married to Andrew W. Crandall. The couple will be at home at 409 Elm St., Greencastle, Indiana, after September 1.

Law ’20. Edward J. Shaughnessy, moderator and town counsel for the town of Ashland, Massachusetts, was married recently to Mary Begley of Framingham, Massachusetts.


Liberal Arts ’21. C. Heber Bailey was married to Catherine H. Wilson at Worcester, Massachusetts, this spring.

Liberal Arts ’22. Joseph C. Littlefield and Annie V. Vickers, ex-Liberal Arts ’22, were united in marriage at Chelsea, Massachusetts, on August 17, 1927.

Medicine ’22. Dr. Benjamin Apfel was married this June to Mildred Roth of Newark, New Jersey. Dr. and Mrs. Apfel will be at home at the Washington Hotel, San Francisco, after September 1.

Law ’23. James J. Sullivan was married to Rita M. McLaughlin in June. They will reside in West Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Law ’23. Harold Pinkney was married to Anne Goldstein in June.

Business Administration ’23. A. Kirby Snell and Mary E. Kerr were married early in June at Cambridge, Ohio. They will make their home at 36 Chestnut Street, Malden, Massachusetts.

Practical Arts ’23. Business Administration ’22. Edith E. English and William W. Mullen were married just after commencement. Mr. Mullen is connected with the John Hancock Insurance Co. Mrs. Mullen is on the executive committee of the Alumni Association.

Education ’23. Carmel E. Rose was married in June to Clement H. Cleary. They will make their home at 3 Oxford Avenue, Belmont, Massachusetts.

Business Administration ’23. Charles G. Fitch was recently married to Cecelia E. Riley of Watertown, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch will make their home at Charlotte, North Carolina. Mr. Fitch is associated with the Hood Rubber Company.

Liberal Arts ’23. Helen A. Delaney became
the bride of W. R. King at Walpole, Massachusetts early in July.

Practical Arts ‘24. Marion L. Gifford and Charles H. Taylor were married in June.

Business Administration ‘24, Practical Arts ‘26. Bernard Brody and Selma Cupinsky were united in marriage this June.

Liberal Arts ‘24. Joseph C. Conroy and William H. Hartwell, both of the class of ‘24, were married in June. Mr. Hartwell will be Physics instructor at the University of Maine in Orono, Maine.

Business Administration ‘24. “Joe” Limeric was married to Mary W. Kenyon of Sharon, Massachusetts this June.

Liberal Arts ‘24. Rev. Frederick R. Bruce was married in June to Mildred Blair of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Mr. Bruce is to become the pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church of Rangoon, Burma. It is one of the few English speaking churches in Burma.

Business Administration ‘24. Roy D. Elliott and Ann E. Armstrong were married this Summer.

Business Administration ‘24. A. Lawrence James, alias “Jimmy”, recently forsook the paths of bachelorhood and joined the ranks of the newlyweds. The lucky bride is Miss Alice Prescott of Akron, Ohio. Jimmy is the advertising manager of one of the Akron newspapers.

Medical ‘25. Dr. Romeo A. Beliveau was married to Jeanne J. Maillet. Dr. Beliveau became the pathologist at the Ste. Maries’ Hospital at Lewiston, Maine, recently.

Religious Education ‘25. Mabel A. Craig was recently married to Rev. J. Ernest Bryant. The romance started at Marburg, Germany, where both were doing post graduate work.

Religious Education ‘25. Philip Landers and Ethna V. Jones, Graduate ‘27, were married late in June.

Practical Arts ‘25. Ruth Lappin and Dr. Henry Kontoff were united in marriage last June.

Practical Arts ‘25. Helen V. Walsh, became the bride of Edward W. Perry, at Newark, New Jersey, on August 10. Mr. and Mrs. Perry will be at home at 26 Yale Terrace, West Orange, New Jersey, after October 1.

Business Administration ‘25. Mary C. Conroy and Waldo T. Worcester were married this June in Boston, Massachusetts. “Woos” was one of the star football men while at B. U. Just at present, he is assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Education ‘25. Marion C. Colby, Providence, Rhode Island, and Owen E. Folsom, Roslindale, Massachusetts, were married early in July.

The Stork’s Call

Liberal Arts ‘00. A daughter to Rev. and Mrs. B. L. Jennings on July 29 at Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Jennings is a graduate of the School of Religious Education ’21.

Liberal Arts ‘22. To Lt. and Mrs. Kenneth L. Moses (Mary Watson), a son, John Watson, at Haiti, May 22, 1927.

Business Administration ‘23, Law ‘25. To Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. York (Ada Feinberg) a daughter, Channa, at Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Theology ‘23. To Rev. and Mrs. Frank Wayne, a son, at Granville, Ohio.

Theology ‘26. To Rev. and Mrs. L. O. Dabritz, a daughter, Marjorie Belle, at Kermer, California.

Deaths

Theology ‘08, Medical ‘84. Dr. L. P. Causey died recently at his home in Lynn. Dr. Causey was born in Salisbury, Maryland, and served as a minister in many New England cities. In addition to ministering to the spiritual needs, he ministered to the physical as well.

Theology ‘71. Dr. Frank K. Stratton, aged 93, recently died at his home in Melrose, Massachusetts. Dr. Stratton served with the ninth regiment Volunteers during the Civil War. He was a pastor of many churches in New England and retired from active service in 1911. He is survived by his wife and three children.

Law ‘75. Judge Henry J. Clarke, retired
Justice of the First District Court of Worcester (Massachusetts) County died at his home in Southbridge, Massachusetts, following a fifteen weeks' illness.

Medical 77. Dr. Edward Beecher Hooker, a national leader in the practice and development of homeopathic medicine, died at his home in Hartford, Connecticut, recently. Dr. Hooker was president of the Hartford Tuberculosis Society at the time of his death. Dr. Hooker is survived by his wife and two children.

Medical 78. Dr. Gregor W. Gill was found dead at his home, Jamestown, Maryland, in July.

Music 78. Charles H. Morse, the first person to receive a B. M. degree at Boston University died early in June at the Carney Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts. He became the organist for Tremont Temple when only 19 years old. He was the first director of music at Wellesley and Dartmouth and was one of the founders of the American Guild of Organists. He is survived by his third wife and two sons.

Theology 78. Rev. Everett S. Stackpole died at his home in Bath, Maine, on July 28 at the age of seventy-seven.

Liberal Arts '80. The class extends its sympathy to Dr. Charles M. Melden in the loss of his beloved wife, who died in Oakland, California, June 30.

Medical '80. A recent report from Portland, Oregon, tells of the death of Dr. Emma J. Welty. Dr. Welty practiced in Portland for almost forty years.

Agriculture '82. Herbert Myrick, president of the Phelps Publishing Company, died suddenly this June at Bad Nauheim, Germany, of angina pectoris. Mr. Myrick had not been well for some time and had hoped to regain his health at the mineral springs in Germany. Mr. Myrick was the founder of the Good Housekeeping Institute and was publisher of this nationally known woman's magazine for ten years. He was one of the most philanthropic citizens in Springfield, Massachusetts.

He was director at large of the Federal Land Bank, and of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, both of Springfield, Mass. In addition, Mr. Myrick was the publisher of many books on co-operative farming. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, and a son.

Liberal Arts '83. Irving P. Fox, president and treasurer of the Spatula Publishing Company of Boston, Massachusetts, publishers of the "Church Militant", official organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, died at his home in July. He is survived by a wife and two children.

Medical '85. Dr. Martha E. Mann, former professor of gynecology at B. U., died at his home early in June.

Theology '88. Dr. Arthur P. Sharp died at the Palmer Memorial Hospital after 10 years of suffering. He is survived by his widow and four children, Harold H., Liberal Arts '09, Arthur N., Liberal Arts '19, a daughter and a son in Central America.

Law '90. James W. Grimes, former Senator from the 7th Massachusetts District, passed away suddenly at his summer home at Rye Beach, New Hampshire.

Law '92. Harry C. Bascom for fifteen years trial Justice in the Leominster Court, died at his home in June after a severe heart attack.

Law '94. Fred A. Fernald, a well-known Boston (Massachusetts) lawyer, died at his home in Sharon, Massachusetts, after an illness of several months.

Liberal Arts '96. The entire class extends sympathy to Alma Whitman Adams in the loss of her husband, Rush S. Adams, who died at their home in Lisbon, North Dakota, July 19, 1927.

Theology '98. Rev. B. T. Russell a member of the Minnesota Conference, died at the Asbury Hospital in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Theology '02. Dr. James M. Fuqua died suddenly at his home in Danville, Kentucky. Dr. Fuqua was stricken with apoplexy while working in his garden.

Theology '04. Rev. Harry A. King, Superintendent of the Indianapolis District of the Indiana Conference, died while preaching at the Morris Street Church, Indianapolis. He was formerly President of Moores Hill College and of Clark University in Atlanta, Georgia.

Liberal Arts '05. Mrs. Myrtie Maguire Keeley died at her home in Malden this June.
She is survived by a husband and three children.

Law '06. Frank L. Rogers, New Bedford, Massachusetts, died suddenly at his home just before commencement.

Law '10. William C. Prout, president of the American Olympic Council, died at his home in Boston, Massachusetts, early in August.

Law '15. Hawley K. Rising, affected by the extreme heat of the July warm spell ended his life by drowning in the Charles River. Mr. Rising was a member of the law firm of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer and Dodge of Boston, Massachusetts. He was extremely active in the Alumni affairs of Boston University.


Personals

1867

Theology '67. The Alumni Magazine wishes to congratulate Rev. and Mrs. Allen J. Hall of Henniker, New Hampshire, who observed their sixtieth wedding anniversary on June 18, 1927. Rev. Mr. Hall is a '61-er.

1884

Mrs. Catherine Stone Atherton, Liberal Arts '84, was recently elected President of the General Alliance of Unitarian Women. She was formerly secretary of the same organization.

1885

John W. Mason, Law '85, has been appointed Judge of the District Court of Hampshire County in Massachusetts by Governor Fuller. Judge Mason takes the place of the late Judge John B. O'Donnell, Law '77.

David Benshimol, Law '83, in addition to practicing law in Douglas, Arizona, manages a large orchard in Rodeo, New Mexico, and is chairman of the board of trustees for the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs' Home in Arizona, and Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons of Arizona.

1923

Emma Jean Lang, Business Administration '23, received her LL.B. degree from Northeastern University this June.

Lawrence Siegel, Business Administration '23, recently passed his Massachusetts Certified Public Accountant examinations.

Joseph E. Adelson, Liberal Arts '23, received the degree LL.B. from Yale University in June.

Charles J. Keelon, Education '23 and '25, has been appointed master of the Avon (Massachusetts) High School.

1927

Gertrude Conway, Education '27, has accepted a position as English teacher at the Wareham (Massachusetts) High School.

Rev. Ralph E. Simester, Theology '27, has accepted the position of director of religious education at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church at Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Esther Gaskill, Religious Education '27, has accepted a position as director of religious education, with the Presbyterian churches of Kansas City, Missouri.

Miss Helen M. Crowley, Education '27, sailed on the steamer Cedric to become a novitiate at Notre Dame convent at Namur, Belgium.

Margaret Murphy, Practical Arts '27, has accepted a position in the Keene (New Hampshire) Normal School.

Oliver J. Adams, Education '27, has been appointed physical director at Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

Helen A. Reed, Liberal Arts '27, has accepted a position as a teacher of history at the Chelmsford (Massachusetts) High School.

Lillian Prendergast, Liberal Arts '27, has accepted a position in the Milford (Massachusetts) High School where she will teach Latin and French.

Josephine Trafton, Practical Arts '27, has been elected head of the Commercial department of the Stonington (Connecticut) High School.

Rev. Joseph Henderson, Theology '27, has been appointed director of the Wesley Foundation at Kent College, Kent, Ohio.

Rev. Andrew L. Miller, Theology '27, has become director of the Wesley Foundation at the State Teachers' College in Hays, Kansas.
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