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Boston University
The 1928 Annual Reunion

Alumni Day --- Saturday, June 16
1:30, Barbecue Lunch, Nickerson Field
Tickets, $1.50
(Seating arrangement by classes and departments)
6:30, Annual Alumni Dinner, at Copley-Plaza
Tickets, $3.50
Program is followed by dancing

Baccalaureate Sunday --- June 17
3:30, Symphony Hall
Baccalaureate Sermon by President Daniel L. Marsh

Commencement, Monday, June 18
10:30, Boston Arena, Commencement Address—Hamilton Holt
President Rollins College

8:15 P.M., Pops
Nuff Sed

Boston University Alumni Association
688 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.
Count Rumford—Scientist and Philanthropist

By Lyman C. Newell, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry, College of Liberal Arts

(Benjamin Thompson, the future Count Rumford, was born on March 26, 1753, in his grandfather’s farmhouse, which still stands near the Congregational Church in North Woburn, Mass. When Benjamin was about a year and a half old, his father died. A year or so afterward his mother married again, and young Thompson went to live with his stepfather. A small inheritance from his grandfather was used toward the support and education of the boy. He attended school in the village and also in Byfield and Medford. According to tradition, he was careless and negligent in his regular work on the farm. Nevertheless, he was fond of mathematics, and like his forerunner, Isaac Newton, he was interested in practical things, and skillful in making mechanical devices, thereby revealing latent talents which subsequently made him famous. Under an old Massachusetts law, Benjamin Thompson was entitled to instruction in reading, spelling, writing, grammar, and arithmetic. He must have utilized well his opportunities as a schoolboy, because his handwriting, spelling, and grammar of these early days, at least before the age of thirteen, are almost faultless. We are compelled to conclude on good evidence, then, that if he was careless and negligent, it must have been on the farm, not in the school.

Being too good, or too bad, for a farmer, he was apprenticed when thirteen years old to an importer in Salem. But he did not like clerking any better than farming. One authority says he was more interested in the mechanical appliances behind the counter, than in the customers before it. And it is also said he even played the fiddle in the store when he was sure the sounds would not betray him. However, there is no record to show he did not render acceptable service to his employer. Benjamin Thompson remained in Salem about three years. Doubtless he had as great an aversion to a trade as he did to a farm. But he was not idle. A minister, noting his interests, taught him algebra, geometry, astronomy, and even higher mathematics, so that before the age of fifteen, he was able to calculate an eclipse accurately,—“correct within four seconds,” he says. At this time, too, he gave attractive evidence of natural ability as a designer, draughtsman, and engraver. His work in this field extended from initials and devices on the handles of knives of his acquaintance to an elaborate bookplate for himself. Many years later this ability was utilized in making designs for his inventions and drawing sketches for buildings and their equipment. He also showed he was a scientific investigator, and like young scientists, he went to an extreme in trying to invent a perpetual motion machine. In his zeal, he walked from Salem to Woburn in the night,—the only free time he had,—to show the contrivance to his friend Loammi Baldwin, the same Baldwin who remained his friend throughout their lives. Like most boys of his age he was interested in chemistry and fascinated by spectacular experiments. On one occasion he came near losing his eyesight,—if not his life,—by the premature explosion of some chemicals he was grinding in a mortar for the preparation of fireworks “of extraordinary and unparalleled brilliancy,” to celebrate the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act. Letters to Baldwin show that even at this early age he was deeply interested in light, heat,
and color,—phenomena which subsequently occupied many years of his life and contributed to his lasting fame.

In 1769, Benjamin Thompson was apprenticed to a dry-goods dealer in Boston, but he remained only till the following spring, owing to decreased business arising from the non-importation agreement.

A memorandum book made by him at this time reveals his tastes as a youth and foreshadows his interests as a man. Among the items are recipes for fireworks (especially “rockets, serpents, and raining fire”), the sums paid for instruction in French, for pew rent, for lessons in fencing, and for an electrical machine. Twenty pages contain sketches with pen or pencil, some colored by paint. A few are crude, but most give definite evidence of accurate perspective and a skillful hand. Many sketches are expressive caricatures, a few are religious, some are murderous, and one or two naturally are maritime. Other entries show varied interests. One should be mentioned. He wrote a letter to his friend Baldwin asking “in what manner fire operates upon clay to change the colour from natural colour to red, and from red to black, etc.; and how it operates on silver to change it to blue.” Baldwin did not know. Indeed, there was no acceptable answer possible, because the French chemist Lavoisier did not give the explanation till about fifteen years after.

During 1770–1771, Benjamin Thompson boarded with Dr. John Hay, of Woburn, and while with him studied anatomy, chemistry, materia medica, etc. In the summer of 1771, he attended lectures on experimental physics given by Professor John Winthrop, at Harvard College. Entries made during July and August, 1771, in an account book, show that these were days of varied and hard labor, interspersed with periods of systematic study and experiment. Much time and energy were spent on the construction of the electrical machine.

In 1771–72, he taught school in Wilmington and Bradford, and in the summer of 1772, he became master of a school in Concord, N. H., which was then called Rumford. At this time Benjamin Thompson, according to a contemporary record, was an attractive young man, having a fine, manly figure, handsome features, bright blue eyes, and dark auburn hair. His manners were polished and his ways fascinating. He had used his opportunities to become cultured, and his knowledge of men and affairs was far beyond that of most of his associates.

His zeal, activity, and engaging ways enabled him to give satisfaction as a teacher. But his career as a teacher soon ended, for toward the close of 1772 he married the daughter of Rev. Timothy Walker, one of the prominent men of the town. He acquired thereby a large estate and ample means, and entered upon a new life. His days were spent in developing the estate, and sharing in the social and political events of the times. He was a lover of social distinction and willing to be a conspicuous figure in any gathering. His new life was much to his liking, though his interest in scientific pursuits was somewhat overshadowed by the impending war. However, he read diligently, especially books on science, invention, and discovery.

Benjamin Thompson, like other men of his time, especially men of aristocratic tastes and autocratic temperaments, became entangled in the political net that was spread over New England. Decisions were made quickly, and men whose acts pointed to a mixture of opinions were promptly classified. Benjamin Thompson was among these unfortunate, often unwilling, victims whose patriotism was distrusted. He was a curious mixture of Tory and Patriot, loyal to royal authority, yet desiring a proper amount of freedom for the people. His acts at this time were rays on the horizon of his marvelous career. He loved rulers and yet he loved the common people. He worked with the ruling class, though usually for the good of the ruled class. In himself he was an epitome of the old question of civilization,—the conflict between the king and the commons,—who shall rule?

Again, while it is fruitless to speculate, we must believe that had Benjamin Thompson been really understood and properly treated, he doubtless would have remained at home and become an efficient officer in the Continental army. Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, had made him a major of a provincial regiment. He was eager for service, but he wanted service with honor. He was competent in military matters, especially in the engineering, commissary, and equipment branches, but he craved positions of influence. He was a daring man, but if he were to die in battle he wanted death with distinction. Moreover, his gracious manners and royal bearing would have been extremely valuable in effecting negotiations with England and France. His jealous fellow officers and excited countrymen would not, could not, or did not, see the latent, potent abilities of Major Benjamin Thompson. So he left the land of his birth and went to England.

Since we are considering the scientific and philanthropic work of Benjamin Thompson, let us pass over the domestic, political, and military events of the next few years of his life.

Resuming our account, we find him in England in 1778, making experiments on gunpowder and firearms, a field in which he was deeply interested. These experiments were undertaken to determine the most advantageous position for the vent in firearms, to measure the velocity of bullets, and to study the recoil of the gun under various conditions; also to determine the force of fired gunpowder. . . Some of these experiments were made on shipboard and the results were utilized in naval guns. It was at this time, too, that he devised a new code of Marine signals.

These investigations attracted the attention of Sir Joseph Banks, then President of the Royal Society. Mutual tastes and interests led to a friendship which lasted many years. In 1779, Benjamin Thompson was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, “as a gentleman well versed in natural knowledge and many branches of polite learning.” This recognition elated him and opened a pathway to association with scientists of renown,—an opportunity utilized throughout the rest of
his life. In return, Benjamin Thompson spread abroad his views through the publications of the Royal Society, and subsequently brought renown to the Society by the gift of money for the Rumford medal.

The next few years were a period of readjustment, and were not fruitful in scientific or philanthropic work. Benjamin Thompson, still a young man, was restless and seemed unable to settle down to continuous work. Like others of similar temperament, he reflected the restlessness of the times. Peacefulness does not always follow a treaty of peace. His property in Concord had been confiscated by Massachusetts, and he himself had been proscribed by the Alienation Act of New Hampshire. His wife and young daughter were in the United States. He had no home.

Not yet weaned from a thirst for military fame, Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Thompson left England toward the end of 1783, to travel on the Continent, and perhaps to serve in the Austrian army against the Turks. But the would-be warrior never fought again, though he served a vast army in peaceful ways. Two accidental experiences led to a sudden reversal of Thompson's intentions; indeed, his whole subsequent life was profoundly changed. One event we state in his own words. "An excellent person," he says, "gave me the wisest advice, made my ideas take a new direction, and opened my eyes to other kinds of glory than that of victory in battle." The other event was a meeting with Prince Maximilian, then Field Marshal of France, and afterward Elector of Bavaria. Colonel Thompson attended a military review at Strasbourg attired in a resplendent uniform and mounted on a fine horse. The prince was attracted by the bearing of this foreign officer and gave him a letter of introduction to the Elector of Bavaria (uncle of the prince).

The Elector of Bavaria, Charles Theodore, immediately invited Thompson to enter his service in a semi-military and semi-civil capacity, and assist the Elector in reorganizing his dominions and eliminating undesirable abuses. Before accepting this appointment, it was necessary for Benjamin Thompson, who was an officer in the British Army, to obtain the permission of King George III. The king not only approved of the arrangement, but on February 23, 1784, conferred on him the honor of knighthood. The royal document permitting Sir Benjamin Thompson to display and use the arms of "the antient and respectable Family of Thompson of York," is now in the library of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, at Boston, Mass.

Sir Benjamin returned at once to Bavaria. To give him power and standing, he was appointed Colonel of a regiment of cavalry and made a general aide-de-camp. A palatial residence in Munich was provided for him, and here he lived in luxury. His days were spent in scientific and philanthropic work, to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in all history. . . .

In 1788, he was made Major-General of Cavalry and Privy Councillor of State. At the same time, he was made head of the War Department and given instructions to carry out his plans for the reform of the army and the removal of mendicity. He immediately put some of these plans into operation. The pay of the soldiers was a mere pittance per day, their living quarters were extremely uncomfortable, and their drill and discipline were unnecessarily irksome. Sir Benjamin set to work to make "soldiers citizens, and citizens soldiers." Their pay, uniform, and quarters were improved; and the discipline was rendered less irksome. Schools in which the three R's were taught, were connected with all regiments, and here not only the soldiers, but their children, as well as other children, were taught gratuitously. Moreover, the soldiers were employed in public works, thereby acquiring habits of industry, and their work was lightened by music of their own military bands. They were also supplied with raw material of various kinds, and allowed, when off duty, to manufacture various articles, and sell them for their own benefit. The garrisons were made more or less permanent, so that soldiers might be near their homes, and in periods of peace only a small portion of the force was required to be in a garrison at one time; by this plan the greater part of a soldier's life was spent at home. Each soldier, too, had a small garden for his own use, and its products were his sole property. Garden seeds, and especially seed potatoes, at that time not well known in Bavaria, were provided for the men. Under these circumstances, a reform in the army was speedily effected and contentedly accepted.

Sir Benjamin's next work was with the mendicants. Munich itself was overrun with beggars. In many towns they were completely organized, and stations of advantage were assigned in regular order or inherited, according to established customs. In the country, farm-laborers begged of travellers, and children were taught to beg from infancy. Moreover, the evils did not cease with begging. Children were stolen and ill-treated to arouse sympathy. The people had come to regard begging and its evils as inevitable. Sir Benjamin organized a regular system of military patrol throughout the villages, four regiments of cavalry being set apart for this work. Then, on January 1, 1790, when the beggars were out in full force to keep their annual holiday, those in Munich were seized by the three regiments of infantry then in garrison. The beggars were taken to the town hall, and their names and addresses entered on lists prepared for the purpose. They were ordered to present themselves next day at the military workhouse, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the condition of each person. The inhabitants of Munich relieved of a terrible evil readily subscribed money for systematic relief, while the tradesmen contributed food and other requisites to the committee. In the military workhouse, the former beggars made uniforms for the troops, besides a great deal of clothing to be sold in Bavaria and other countries. Sir Benjamin himself fitted up and superintended the kitchen where food was cooked daily for a thousand or more persons. Under his management, a nourishing dinner for a thousand could be cooked at a cost of about nine cents for fuel,—a typical example of the useful application of science and philanthropy advocated by him.
Sir Benjamin's work was deeply appreciated by those in whose interest it was undertaken. On one occasion, when he was dangerously ill, the poor of Munich went in public procession to the cathedral to pray for him, though he was a foreigner and of different religious belief. Another example should be cited. There was a large tract of waste land on the outskirts of Munich belonging to the Elector. Sir Benjamin, who had always been interested in landscape gardening, converted this land into a public park and called it the English Garden. In 1796, during his absence in England, the citizens of Munich in recognition of his service and thoughtfulness, erected his statue in the Garden.

During an interregnum, the Elector of Bavaria became Vicar of the Holy Roman Empire, and took advantage of his temporary power to make Sir Benjamin Thompson a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. The title which the new count selected was Rumford, the old name of the village in New England where he had spent the first years of his wedded life. So Sir Benjamin Thompson became Count Rumford.

While superintending certain work at the arsenal in Munich, Count Rumford resumed his experiments on gunpowder. He exploded small charges of powder in a specially constructed receiver, closed by a plug of well-greased leather, on which was placed a hemisphere of steel pressed down by a brass cannon weighing 8,081 pounds. He found that the weight of the gun was lifted by the explosion of quantities of powder varying from twelve to thirteen grains, and hence concluded that, if the products of combustion of the powder were confined to the space actually occupied by the solid powder, the initial pressure would exceed twenty thousand atmospheres. His calculation of the pressure, based upon the bursting of a barrel, which he had previously constructed, is not entirely satisfactory, because he overlooked the fact that the inner portions of the metal would give way long before the outer layers exerted anything like their maximum tension. Nevertheless, the experiment is interesting as a connecting link between his early experiments on powder and his later ones on cannon.

These investigations were followed by an elaborate series of unique experiments on the heat-conducting power of fluids. He showed among many other things that convection currents are the principal means by which heat is transferred through fluids, and described how, when a vessel of water is heated, there is generally an ascending current in the center, and a descending current all around the periphery. Hence he concluded it is only when a liquid expands by increase of temperature that a large mass can be readily heated from below. He also pointed out the exceptional behavior of water below 39° F., viz.: it contracts when heated, and expands when cooled. Then he proceeded to explain how large bodies of water are prevented from freezing at great depths on account of the expansion which takes place on cooling below 39° F., and he mentions as an example that in the Lake of Geneva, at a depth of a thousand feet, the temperature was found to be 40° F. He emphasized the fundamental bearing of this unusual behavior of water on climate everywhere, and on the preservation of trees, fruits, and vegetables during the winter in cold countries.

In his experiments on the heat-conducting power of liquids, Count Rumford tried the effect of increasing the viscosity of water by the addition of starch, and of impeding its movements by the introduction of eiderdown. The results enabled him to explain the inequalities of temperature in a mass of thick soup or stewed apples—inequalities which had once caused him to burn his mouth! He writes sagely on this point: "Heat passes with much greater difficulty or much slower in stewed apples than in pure water." Applying the same principles to moving air, he turned his conclusions to practical account in making warm clothing, not only of woven fabrics, but also of leathers and fur. These experiments were a remarkable contribution to our knowledge of the function of heat in human experiences, and their record in the edition cited above covers nearly 250 pages.

In another series of experiments devoted to the radiating power of different surfaces he showed how the power varied with the nature of the surface, and illustrated the results by demonstrating the effect of a coating of lamp-black in increasing the radiating power of a body. The following passage is worthy of attention, because the truth it expounds in the last clause appears to have been imperfectly recognized until many years after it was written:

"(Not) All the heat," he says, "which a hot body loses when it is exposed in the air to cool is given off to the air which comes into contact with it, but ... a large proportion of it escapes in rays, which do not heat the transparent air through which they pass, but, like light, generate heat only when and where they are stopped and absorbed."

He investigated the absorption of heat by different surfaces, and proposed the law that good radiators are good absorbers; and recommended that vessels in which water is to be heated should be blackened on the outside. In speculating on the function of the coloring matter in the skin of the negro, he shows his fondness for experiment:

"All I will venture to say on the subject" he writes, "is that, were I called to inhabit a very hot country, nothing should prevent me from making the experiment of blackening my skin, or at least, of wearing a black shirt, in the shade, and especially at night, in order to find out if, by those means, I could contrive to make myself more comfortable."

The experiments by which Count Rumford will be best known by future generations are those described in his essay entitled "An Inquiry concerning the Source of the Heat which is excited by Friction." This essay, unlike most of the others, is short—only about 20 pages—but it is extremely important because it is a record of a wonderful discovery. Moreover, it is a typical example of a scientific investigation. While supervising the boring of cannon in the foundry he had built near the arsenal in Munich, he was amazed by the
excessive amount of heat generated during the process of boring. He noted that chips of the metal shaved off were hotter than boiling water. And it occurred to him that further experiments might settle the age-long dispute as to “the existence or non-existence of an igneous fluid” called heat. The scientists of Count Rumford’s day believed that heat was an imponderable fluid, called caloric, which flows from a body of higher temperature to one of lower, much as water flows from a higher to a lower level. They also believed that substances had different capacities for heat.

Now the French chemist Lavoisier had already established the fact of the conservation of matter, and Count Rumford reasoned thus:

If heat is a fluid, it can neither be created nor destroyed; consequently, either the same amount of heat must be present in the hot chips and cannon as in the unbored metal. If this were the case, heat must have reached the cannon from outside.

Having thus put the case clearly to himself, he proceeded to make experiments to determine whether or not heat is a fluid.

If no heat reached the cannon from outside, he argued, then the rise in temperature of the chips might be explained by the assumption that gun-metal in the form of chips has a smaller capacity for heat than metal in a block. When, however, he compared by experiment the capacities for heat of gun-metal in these two forms, they were found to be the same. It had seemed to him, from the first, unlikely that the observed rise of temperature in the process of boring cannon could be accounted for in this way, yet to be doubly sure he repeated the boring experiment, using a very blunt tool, pressed with a force of 10,000 lbs. against the bottom of a revolving cylinder which he had cut off from the casting of a cannon. In this case, only 837 grains (Troy weight) of metal were detached, while the temperature of the apparatus rose 70° F. (from 60° F. to 130° F.) in an hour.

In the experiment just described, the external air had free access to the inside of the cylinder, so, to ascertain whether air could have imparted heat to the apparatus, he excluded the air by means of a piston, and repeated the experiment. The result was substantially the same. But it might be possible, he argued with keen insight, that some heat was generated in this second experiment by the friction of the piston in the bore of the cylinder, so the whole apparatus was enclosed in a box containing water, and the experiment was repeated. This time the result was even more striking than before, for after boring two and a half hours the water actually boiled.

“It would be difficult,” wrote Count Rumford in his essay, “to describe the surprise and astonishment expressed in the countenances of the bystanders on seeing so large a quantity of cold water heated and actually made to boil without any fire.”

He had shown by experiments that the heat produced was not furnished by the chips of metal, nor by the outside air, nor by the water surrounding the apparatus. He had also shown this positive fact, viz., that as long as friction continued heat was given off: “Whence did it come?” he asked. Let us hear his answer in extracts from the paper he read before the Royal Society in January, 1798.

“What is heat? Is there any such thing as an igneous fluid? Is there anything that can with propriety be called caloric?”

“We have seen that a very considerable quantity of heat may be excited in the friction of two metallic surfaces, and given off in a constant stream or flux in all directions without interruption or intermission, and without any signs of diminution or exhaustion.

“From whence came the heat which was continually given off in this manner in the foregoing experiments? Was it furnished by the small particles of metal, detached from the larger solid masses, on their being rubbed together? This, as we have already seen, could not possibly have been the case.

“Was it furnished by the air? This could not have been the case; for, in three of the experiments, the machinery being kept immersed in water, the access of the air of the atmosphere was completely prevented.

“Was it furnished by the water which surrounded the machinery? That this could not have been the case is evident: first, because this water was continually receiving heat from the machinery, and could not at the same time be giving to, and receiving heat from, the same body; and, secondly, because there was no chemical decomposition of any part of this water.

“Is it possible that the heat could have been supplied by means of the iron bar to the end of which the blunt steel borer was fixed? or by the small neck of gun-metal by which the hollow cylinder was united to the cannon? These suppositions appear more improbable even than either of those before mentioned; for heat was continually going off, or out of the machinery, by both these passages during the whole time the experiment lasted.

“It is hardly necessary to add, that anything which any insulated body, or system of bodies, can continue to furnish without limitation, cannot possibly be a material substance; and it appears to me to be extremely difficult, if not quite impossible, to form any distinct idea of anything capable of being excited and communicated in the manner the heat was excited and communicated in these experiments, except it be MOTION.”

This is the story, briefly told, of Count Rumford’s famous discovery that heat is not a fluid but a mode of motion.

In 1795, Count Rumford returned to England in order to renew his friendships with scientists, read his papers, apply his philanthropic ideas, and publish the essays describing his scientific investigations and philanthropic work done in Bavaria. His wife had died three years previously, but the daughter Sarah, now a young woman twenty-one years old, was still living in America. So he invited her to come to England. She remained with her father more than three years and her autobiography gives much information about his activities.

While in England at this time Count Rumford at-
tracted considerable attention by his practical and useful experiments on chimneys, stoves, fireplaces, use of fuel, cooking utensils, and the art of cooking economically on both a household and an institutional scale. Some of his experiments gave him a conspicuous notoriety, but the scoffers were ignorant, as a rule, of the principles involved, and they certainly misinterpreted the count's aims. He was as sincere as he was successful in eliminating expensive discomfort in homes and hospitals and in substituting economical use of fuel and inexpensive preparation of palatable, nutritious food. Perhaps the publicity was due largely to the fact that he showed the English people how to prevent chimneys from smoking. One authority says he succeeded in "curing 500 chimneys of smoking." Not all his work in this field was done in England. It was an extensive field and the experiments consumed much time, especially those concerned with fireplaces and food. Over 500 pages in Volume III of the edition cited above are devoted to fires in fireplaces, etc. Much space is given to cooking utensils, including the famous "roaster," boilers, stewpans, covers, handles, and materials of which such things should be made. Processes of cooking are described, and tables of results of cooking, nutritive qualities, and comparative food values are scrupulously and precisely compiled. It was a monumental piece of work, carefully executed, admirably illustrated by over 100 cuts, and done with the sole purpose of helping rich and poor to live more comfortably, economically, and happily. Count Rumford was the first man to advocate sensible home economics and rational dietetics.

During this visit to England Count Rumford presented $5000 each to the Royal Society of Great Britain and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston for the purpose of endowing a medal, called the Rumford Medal, to be given each alternate year for the best work done during the preceding two years on heat and light. He directed that two medals, one in gold and the other in silver, should be struck from the same die. Whenever no award was made, the interest was to be added to the principal, and the excess of the income for two years over $300 was to be presented in cash to the recipient of the medal. The first award of the medal by the Royal Society was graciously made in 1802, to Count Rumford himself, "For his various Discoveries respecting Light and Heat." Many famous scientists have been given the Rumford medal by the Royal Society, among them being Davy, Faraday, Pasteur, and Tyndall. Tyndall received the medal only a few years before he came to Woburn for the express purpose of visiting the birthplace of Count Rumford.

The letter announcing the gift to the American Academy is in the library of the Academy together with many other letters from and to Count Rumford. The first man to receive a gift of money from the interest on the Academy Fund was Robert Hare of Philadelphia for "his invention of the compound blowpipe and his improvements in galvanic apparatus." Among the recipients of the American Rumford Medal, John B. Ericsson, Alvan Clark, George H. Corliss should be noted.

In the following summer (1796) Count Rumford and his daughter went to Munich where they stayed two years. The daughter was made a Countess, and the father relinquished part of his pension for her, thereby providing her with an annual income of $1000 for life. Toward the end of their stay in Munich, Count Rumford was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from Bavaria to Great Britain. But when he reached London in September, 1798, he found much to his chagrin that having been born a British subject he could not be accepted as an envoy from a foreign state. The daughter soon afterward returned to America and the Count remained in London. Relieved of political and diplomatic responsibilities, he devoted his time and energy to scientific and philanthropic activities. His chief work was the founding of the Royal Institution.

Count Rumford's visit to England in 1795-96 had brought him into intimate contact with the Royal Society. His association with this exclusively academic society suggested the need of a society which would establish helpful and practical relations between scientists and workmen. He drew up an elaborate plan for the formation of an "institution for diffusing the knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments the application of science to the common purposes of life." The "proposals," as the plan was called, gave a detailed plan of operation and management, including an elaborate exhibit of models...

A lecture-room and laboratory were to be fitted up with the necessary apparatus, and the most eminent expounders of science were to be engaged for the purpose of "teaching the application of science to the useful purposes of life."

The lectures were to include warming and ventilation, the preservation of food, agricultural chemistry, the chemistry of digestion, of tanning, of bleaching, and dyeing, "and, in general, of all branches of manufacture." The institution was to be governed by nine managers, of whom three were to be elected each year by the proprietors; and there were also to be a committee of visitors, the members of which should not be the managers. The King became patron of the institution, and the first set of officers was nominated by him.

The charter of the Royal Institution was sealed on January 12, 1800. The superintendence of the journals of the institution was entrusted to Count Rumford. For some time the Count resided in rooms in the Institution on Albemarle Street, and while there he superintended the workmen and servants.

Count Rumford's elaborate plan for the Royal Institution was sincere. The plan was a perfect expression of himself. It combined science and philanthropy, its two-fold purpose was to seek the truth and make it useful. But like many institutions established on broad foundations to meet specific needs of a period, it was not developed as the founder planned. The practical and the useful as seen by Count Rumford were soon overshadowed by the scientific. Stoves,
kitchens, and contemporary mechanical contrivances were gradually set aside and quietly forgotten. Models were replaced by men—in succession Davy, Faraday, Young, Tyndall, Rayleigh, Dewar, Bragg, and many others. These men have carried out Count Rumford's aim, not his special plans, but his aim as a scientist and philanthropist—discovery of truth which helps mankind. Let me cite two discoveries made by one man—only two made by Faraday. Faraday, in 1825, in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, discovered the chemical compound called benzene (C₆H₆) which is the starting point of a vast number of organic compounds which are indispensable to the comfort, health, pleasure, and happiness of mankind. A few years later Faraday discovered the scientific principle on which the dynamo operates. This discovery soon became of practical use and has developed into our stupendous, intricate system of applied electricity. These two discoveries alone justify the establishment of the Royal Institution. Faraday made them. Count Rumford made them possible.

The Royal Institution is still in existence and from its laboratories and lecture hall the truth flows forth useful truth for many people.

Count Rumford's life in London after he had started the Royal Institution was not pleasant. In Bavaria he had been accustomed to carry out his projects like an emperor. In London emperors were not acceptable. He could not agree with his board of managers—individually or collectively. Perceiving that the actual scientific work was well placed in the hands of the chemist Humphry Davy, whom he had chosen, and "ordering that all the resources of the institution should be at his (Davy's) service," Count Rumford left England in May, 1802, never to return. After spending some time in Paris and in Munich, he married in 1805, Madame Lavosier, widow of the famous chemist. The union was not happy. Count Rumford loved a garden and hated dinner parties. The Madame despised flowers and delighted in banquets. So, after a few years, Count Rumford retired to a small estate in Auteuil, near Paris. Here he lived peacefully with his books, his flowers, and his friends until his death in 1814. His grave in Auteuil is marked by an elaborate monument he played and laid out, is a monument erected during his absence in England in 1796. It is embellished with the allegorical figures of Peace and Plenty, and a medallion of the Count. And in Woburn, Mass., there is a replica of the Munich statue.

Making an aerial survey, so to speak, of Count Rumford's work as a scientist and philanthropist, one is astounded by its extent, Variety, and originality. One marvels, too, that so much of his work was practical and useful, though planned by a scientific investigator and pursued in most cases solely to discover facts. One wonders also, how he found time and strength to perform and record such a vast number of experiments. In this address much of his work has been left untouched, but enough has been considered to demonstrate that Count Rumford was a wonderful man and undeniably deserves the high place given him among the world's most famous scientists and philanthropists.

Among Count Rumford's bequests was considerable money to Harvard College, which now amounts to over $60,000. The general purpose of the gift according to the will is "to teach the utility of the physical and mathematical sciences for the improvement of the useful arts, and for the extension of the industry, prosperity, happiness, and well being of society."

The Rumford Professorship of the Physical and Mathematical Sciences as applied to the Useful Arts was established in 1816. Noted men have filled this chair, one being Eben N. Horsford, a noted industrial chemist, and their work has had a fruitful influence on the practical development of science in the United States.

Count Rumford's work as a scientist and philanthropist is commemorated not only in medals but also in portraits and monuments. Two paintings show him as a young man, another just beyond middle life when he was sent as ambassador to England, and two others in later years—one by Kellerhofen and one by Rembrandt-Peale, the latter painted a short time before Count Rumford's death in Paris. There are two monuments in Munich. In front of the National Museum in the Maximilian Strasse stand four bronze figures, ten feet in height; one of these is Count Rumford. This statue was erected in 1867, at the king's private expense. And in the English garden, which Count Rumford planned and laid out, is a monument erected during his absence in England in 1796. It is embellished with the allegorical figures of Peace and Plenty, and a medallion of the Count. And in Woburn, Mass., there is a replica of the Munich statue.

Our Covers

Thanks to the services of Miss Barbara Jenks, '27, and the students in the Art Department of the School of Education, the Alumni Magazine is able to present more attractive cover designs. This work is done by the students as laboratory assignments. No compensation is given and neither is any expected. The spirit to serve is strong in this new Department, and although located at some distance from the central offices, the students, through their willingness to furnish our cover drawings, are showing their loyalty to Boston University. The Alumni Magazine thanks Miss Jenks and those who are assisting her.

Dubord, '22, Elected Mayor

F. Harold Dubord, Law '22, was recently elected Mayor of Waterville, Me. He has the honor of being one of the very few Democrats who have ever succeeded in winning the mayorality of this Republican city. Mr. Dubord has held several offices in Waterville. In 1917, 1921, and 1922, he was city treasurer and collector of taxes. In 1920, Mr. Dubord was city clerk and city auditor. From 1917 till 1923, he was a member of the Waterville Board of Education and served as chairman of the Board from 1920 till 1922. We congratulate him and wish him a very happy administration.
Second All-University Reunion

June sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth, in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-eight will be big days in the history of Boston University. These days mark the second annual All-University Alumni Reunion. If enthusiasm at this early date is any indication of the attendance records, neither Symphony Hall nor the Arena will be adequate to handle the thousands who will be in Boston to join in the celebration of our commencement program.

June sixteenth is Alumni Day.
June seventeenth is Baccalaureate Sunday.
June eighteenth is Commencement Day.

A huge barbecue lunch served at the William E. Nickerson Recreational Field on Alumni Day begins the festivities. At this luncheon, classes will be seated by departments. Special provision will be made for the five-year classes. Immediately following the luncheon, the "old grads" will enjoy a regular "home coming" field day.

The second All-University Alumni Dinner will be held in the evening of that same day. This year the dinner will be held in one of the Back Bay hotels and will be followed by general dancing.

On Sunday, the Alumni are invited to participate in the Baccalaureate service, which, as usual, will be held at Symphony Hall. President Daniel L. Marsh will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon.

Alumni are also invited to participate in the Commencement Day exercises. Hamilton Holt, formerly editor of the Independent, and now president of Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida, will deliver the Commencement address. President Holt was president of the Third American Peace Congress. He holds the order of the Sacred Treasure from Japan, the Order of George I from Greece, the Cross of the Legion of Honor from France, and the Order of the Crown of Italy, and Sweden's Cross of the North Star.

In addition he has been the Isaac Bromley lecturer at Yale University, and a lecturer on the Weinstach Foundation at the University of California.

The exercises will be held in the Boston Arena.

Many of the classes are planning for class luncheons immediately after the Commencement exercises.

In the evening the annual Pops Concert, at Symphony Hall, will close the fifty-ninth annual Commencement program.

President Marsh, President of the Alumni Association, has named the following committees:

FIELD DAY COMMITTEE
Dr. Franklin A. Ferguson, Medical '02, Chairman.
P. Lucile Oden, Practical Arts '25.
Albert J. Dow, Liberal Arts '11.

Harold G. Carlson, Business Administration '26, 83 Louisdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Margaret I. W. Hermiston, Religious Education '26, 28 Edwin Street, Dorchester, Mass.

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE
Frank W. Cmdland, Graduate '10, Chairman.
John L. Shieman, Law '05.
Charles H. Camill, Business Administration '16.

ALUMNI DINNER COMMITTEE
Ernest W. Lowell, Business Administration '15, Chairman.
William M. Blatt, L. '07.
M. Edith English Mulholland, Practical Arts '23.
Dr. Orville R. Chadwell, Medical '03.

MARION WHEELER, Liberal Arts '20.

ALUMNI DINNER COMMITTEE
Ernest W. Lowell, Business Administration '15, Chairman.
William M. Blatt, L. '07.
M. Edith English Mulholland, Practical Arts '23.

MRS. EDITH ENGLISH MULLISON, Practical Arts '23, 286 Chestnut Hill Avenue, Brighton, Mass.

DENNIS CAPORALE, Medical '03.

MRS. ANNE MACFARLANE MCMANUS, Practical Arts '26, 120 Brainerd Road, Allston, Mass.

BARBECUE COMMITTEE
A. Roy Thompson, Graduate '26, Chairman.
535 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Miss Mary V. Conway, Education '27, 6 Adelaide Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Mr. Edward J. Rose, Liberal Arts '03, 27 Richwood Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

MRS. ANNE MACFARLANE MCMANUS, Practical Arts '26, 120 Brainerd Road, Allston, Mass.

BARBECUE COMMITTEE
A. Roy Thompson, Graduate '26, Chairman.
535 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

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Mr. Edward J. Rose, Liberal Arts '03, 27 Richwood Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

MRS. ANNE MACFARLANE MCMANUS, Practical Arts '26, 120 Brainerd Road, Allston, Mass.
Constitution for Alumni Association Adopted

AFTER months of hard work, the sub-committee on organization presented its report in the form of a constitution. This report, or constitution, was unanimously adopted by the executive committee, and then approved unanimously by the board of directors.

The personnel of the sub-committee which adopted this constitution was Walter I. Chapman, '01; Thomas Z. Lee, '08; and Franklin A. Ferguson, '03. The constitution follows:

BOSTON UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

From the official records of the Trustees of Boston University:

WHEREAS, the form of organization for the Boston University Alumni Association has now been practically completed, and

WHEREAS, the officers of the several Convocation Chapters have unanimously concurred in favor of the organization of the General Alumni Association, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we express to them our sincere appreciation of their work and invite them to maintain their organization as a department of the University, contributory to its further development and progress.

Constitution

ARTICLE I
Name
The name of this Department of the University shall be BOSTON UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II
Objects
The objects of this Association shall be to promote the welfare of the University, encourage and maintain the interest of the Alumni in the University and in each other, and advance the spirit of fellowship and loyalty among its members.

ARTICLE III
Membership
Section 1. There shall be three classes of membership: annual, life, and honorary.

Section 2. Any person who has received a degree from Boston University, or any person who has taken and completed at least twelve semester hours of work in the University, and did not leave for disciplinary reasons, shall be eligible for membership in this Association on payment of the annual dues.

Section 3. Any present or former member of the faculties of Boston University shall be eligible for membership in this Association on payment of the annual dues.

Section 4. A single payment of fifty dollars ($50) made by any member of the Association shall entitle him to life membership, and such member shall thereafter be relieved from any obligation to pay dues.

Section 5. Life members shall have all the privileges of the Association.

Section 6. The President of Boston University, the President of the Board of Trustees of Boston University, and the members of the Board of Trustees of Boston University, shall, during their respective terms of office, be honorary members of this Association.

Section 7. The Board of Directors may, from time to time, elect as honorary members such persons as have rendered the University notable service which, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, should be recognized.

Section 8. Honorary members shall pay no dues, and shall have all the privileges of the Association.

ARTICLE IV
Annual Dues
Section 1. The dues for annual membership shall be three dollars, one dollar of which shall be for yearly subscription to the Boston University Alumni Magazine, payable in the month of September.

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in each year, in advance. A bill for dues shall be sent to each member during said month of September.

Section 2. If any member shall be in arrears more than two years for dues, his name shall be stricken from the list of members.

**ARTICLE V**

**Annual Meeting**

The annual meeting shall be held on the Saturday preceding Commencement Day in June, at a time and place fixed by the Executive Committee.

**ARTICLE VI**

**Officers**

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Alumni Secretary, all of whom, with the exception of the Treasurer and the Alumni Secretary, shall be elected by ballot as hereinafter provided, and serve for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. These officers shall be known as general officers.

Section 2. The Treasurer of the University shall be Treasurer of this Association, and the Alumni Secretary appointed by and acting under the direction of the President of the University shall be the Alumni Secretary and the Executive Officer of this Association.

Section 3. No general officer, except the Treasurer and the Alumni Secretary shall serve as such longer than three consecutive terms.

**ARTICLE VII**

**Board of Directors**

Section 1. There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of the above named officers and three representatives from each of the following Departments of Boston University, to wit: College of Liberal Arts, College of Business Administration, College of Practical Arts and Letters, School of Theology, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Education, School of Religious Education and Social Service, Graduate School, and the Department of Art of the School of Education.

Section 2. The alumni of each Department of the University shall elect in June, 1928, by ballot, three members of such Department of the University as Directors, one to serve three years, one to serve two years, and one to serve one year, and each June thereafter shall elect from such Department one member to serve on the Board of Directors of this Association for three years. No person not a member of this Association shall be permitted to vote for these officers.

Section 3. No member of the Board of Directors shall serve more than two consecutive terms.

Section 4. In case of vacancy in said Board from any cause, the remaining members may fill such vacancy, having regard to the Department or Departments in which such vacancy exists.

Section 5. No Director shall be permitted to cast more than one vote as such nor represent more than one Department of the University.

Section 6. The entire management and control of the affairs of the Association shall be vested in the Board of Directors and in the Executive Committee thereof.

Section 7. The Board of Directors shall hold stated quarterly meetings at the College of Liberal Arts or such other place as may be determined by the Board of Directors, on the second Tuesday of each June, September, December, and March at 7:30 p.m. Ten members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

Section 8. Special meetings of the Board may be called from time to time by the President, and shall be called by him upon the written request of five members of the Board, and the call for such special meeting shall state its purpose and the business to be transacted thereat, and no other business except that which is in said call shall be transacted at any special meeting.

Section 9. The President, on the completion of his term of office, shall be entitled to membership on the Board of Directors for one year thereafter.

**ARTICLE VIII**

**Executive Committee**

The Board of Directors, at its first meeting after its election in June, 1928, and yearly thereafter, shall select from its number five persons who, together with the President, Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Alumni Secretary, shall constitute the Executive Committee of this Association. This committee shall have full power and authority to transact all the business of the Association and make binding conclusions on the same between meetings of the Board and shall report to the Board at each quarterly meeting on the business or concerns of the Association. Seven members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

**ARTICLE IX**

**Election of Officers**

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall elect a Nominating Committee of one representative from each Department of the University, and this Committee shall nominate at least two candidates for each elective office, to be voted upon by members of the Association as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. The executive Alumni Secretary shall send printed ballots giving the names of the nominees to each member of the Association at least one month before the annual meeting, with the request that members exercise their voting franchise and return their ballots to said Executive Alumni Secretary. Each of said ballots sent by said Executive Alumni Secretary shall contain a brief statement of the year of graduation of each candidate, degrees received, residence, occupation, and such other information as may be deemed proper, and a copy of Article IX hereof.

Section 3. It shall also be the duty of the Nominating Committee to count the ballots returned and report thereon to the Association at its annual meeting.

**ARTICLE X**

**Amendments**

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors by a majority vote of all the Directors, provided that notice of same, however, shall have been given the President in writing, and copies of the same shall have been sent by mail postpaid to each member of the Board of Directors at least two weeks before such amendment shall be in order for consideration.

**BY-LAWS**

**ARTICLE I**

**Duties of Officers**

Section 1. The President, or in his absence, any one of the Vice-Presidents, or if all of them be absent, the oldest graduate among the Directors present shall preside at any meeting of the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

The President shall appoint all special or standing committees of the Association except the Nominating Committee, and by virtue of his office shall be a member of such appointive committees.

Section 2. The duties of the Vice-Presidents shall be to fulfill the duties of the President in case of the absence or disability of that officer.

Section 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all financial concerns of the Association.

Section 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all the votes, resolutions, and other proceedings of the Association, the Board of Directors and Executive Committee, and shall act as Secretary of the Nominating Committee.

Section 5. The Executive Alumni Secretary shall have charge of all the affairs of the Association not otherwise entrusted, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by this Association, and, together with the President, shall be an ex-officio member of every appointive or elective committee, but without vote. He shall prepare and maintain a list containing the name and address of every alumnus of Boston University, attend to the distribution of ballots for election, maintain an office or headquarters of the Association at Boston, which shall serve as a general bureau of information concerning all matters pertaining to the University for the benefit of the Alumni, and shall have charge of the publication of the Association’s periodicals.

Section 6. The President, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and
Executive Alumni Secretary severally shall make and submit to the Association at its annual meeting each year reports in writing of their respective activities for the year preceding.

**ARTICLE II**

**Quorum**

Fifty members of the Association shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business.

**ARTICLE III**

**Rules and Orders**

The Board of Directors and Executive Committee may make such rules and orders for their government, one not inconsistent with the other, as they may see fit.

**ARTICLE IV**

**Amendments**

These By-Laws may be changed from time to time by majority vote of the Board of Directors at any stated meeting, provided, however, that notice shall be given each member of said Board of any proposed change at least two weeks in advance of the meeting at which said proposition of change is to be considered.

At the last meeting of the executive committee, the following resolution was presented by Judge Lee, and unanimously adopted, making the Alumni Association a Department of Boston University:

"Boston University Alumni Association acknowledges with grateful appreciation the invitation of The Trustees of Boston University, transmitted to it by the hand of Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, that this Association become and be constituted a Department of Boston University, and now at a regularly called meeting of the Executive Committee held on this twenty-third day of March, 1928, a quorum being present, said invitation is read and unanimously accepted according to the Constitution of this Association, and the Secretary is instructed to inform The Trustees of Boston University accordingly."

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**Boston University Spirit**

Recently, an alumnus who has been taking graduate work at a sister institution across the Charles said, "They may talk about Harvard loyalty but there is something about Boston University that gets you. What it is, I don't know, but I do know that there is a Boston University Spirit."

Spirit as applied to colleges and universities is that intangible something which tugs at the heart and awakens memories of old and urges the whole being into doing something for the "old school."

This "doing something" may be insignificant,—it may be representing Boston University during the High School "Go to College Week." It may be joining the Alumni Association, or it may be helping a fellow-alumnus.

Helping a fellow-alumnus,—and right there lies the secret of the bond which increases and builds true spirit—helping a fellow-alumnus, does not entail any monetary sacrifice. One way to show your interest in your university is by reporting to the Alumni office any positions which you know are to be filled shortly.

If there is an opening in your office, in your concern, in your school, or in your business, let the Alumni office know about it. About one thousand Boston University graduates of the class of '28 will be looking for openings from now on. Then there is the other group who, with experience, are anxious to better themselves. Boston University graduates should employ Boston University graduates, and Boston University men will be doing a true service by notifying the Alumni Secretary of openings. Remember, we have professional schools,—there are the lawyers, the doctors, and the "theologs" who are looking for places, in addition to the young men and women who are going into the commercial world or the teaching profession.

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**Men's C. L. A. Club Meets**

Men graduates of the College of Liberal Arts met for a mid-winter reunion and dinner at the University Club, on March 27. The master of ceremonies was Edward J. Rowe, '03; President Daniel L. Marsh, '08; Kurt Busiek, '14, junior master of the Boston Girls Latin High School; James H. Powers, '15, one of the editors of the Boston Globe; J. Edwin Lacy, '00, pastor of the Epworth M. E. Church in Cambridge, Mass., and Ralph E. Brown, comptroller of the University, were the speakers. An old-time quartet, consisting of Leon E. Baldwin, '97; Russell T. Hatch, '10; Edward J. Rowe, '03, and Rev. Harry MacLean, Ex-'05, sang songs, which the glee club of those days made famous. "Hal," Benfield, '26, also played several selections on the xylophone.

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**Phi Beta Kappa Elects Eighteen**

MOLEHILLS & MOUNTAINS OF THE PAST YEAR

FIFTEEN PROUD FATHERS MADE THIS ANNOUNCEMENT - AND NINE HAVE BEEN JUST AS PUFFED UP OVER DAUGHTERS


YOUR ALUMNI MAGAZINE INCREASED IN SIZE 3 1/2 TIMES AND IN CIRCULATION 242 TIMES

AND THE DIAMOND PROVED ITS POWERS AGAIN - 66 B.U. GRADUATES ADMIT ENGAGEMENTS THIS YEAR.

ADD SEVEN MORE COLLEGES TO BOSTON UNIVERSITY - SEVEN COLLEGE PRESIDENTS WERE ELECTED FROM AMONG B.U. GRADS DURING PAST YEAR.

IF ANY AVIATOR WANTS A REAL STUNT FOR THIS YEAR'S FRONT PAGES - LET HIM TRY VISITING EVERY COUNTRY WHERE THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE NOW GOES.

LET'S SEE WHAT NEXT APRIL WILL GIVE US.

IM
The New Boston University

At a recent assembly of the College of Business Administration, President Daniel L. Marsh outlined his own personal hope of the development of the Charles River Campus. In making this statement, he emphasized the point that it was only a hope and that no architects have been employed and that no plans have been approved as yet by the trustees.

The picture which President Marsh presented, is as follows:

“The Medical Unit, consisting of the private pavilion, the Evans Memorial, the hospital and the University School of Medicine, will occupy the Granby Street end of the campus. At the center of the site, dominating the whole group of buildings, I hope to see erected the main central plant, at least the middle portion and tower of which will be known as the Alexander Graham Bell Memorial, a memorial to the great inventor who was Professor of Speech in Boston University at the time he invented the telephone.

“The architecture of this tower will determine the style of architecture for the entire group of buildings. As to what this style of architecture will be, we have a presumption in favor of the stump of the Church of St. Botolph, in Boston, Lincolnshire, England. The main building, out of which the tower lifts, will house the general administration offices of the University and the Graduate School. One wing of this main central building, large and commanding, will house the College of Liberal Arts. Another wing, likewise large and commanding, will house the College of Business Administration.

“On the rest of the campus,” continued Dr. Marsh, “will be buildings to house all of the other departments of the University, with the possible exception of the School of Law. Concerning the final location of this latter department we maintain an open mind — some of its best friends and alumni insisting that it should be a part of the campus development, and certain others feeling that its present location, equidistant between the State House and the Court House, is decidedly to its advantage. Not only shall we have buildings to house each college and school separately, allowing them to conserve every advantage that comes from individual and separate development, but at the same time we shall have separate buildings for the physical sciences, for the art department, etc., and will have library and gymnasium facilities within reach of all students far better than any student is served at the present time. We shall also provide for dormitories and commons.

In conclusion, President Marsh pointed out that through the permit recently granted to erect buildings to a maximum height of 155 feet on the Boston University property, much more service can now be gotten out of the same ground area without crowding the buildings too closely together.

* * *

One Year Old

One year ago in April, the first issue of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE made its appearance. This first issue was a sixteen-page magazine, nine and three-quarters inches by six and one-half inches. On April 8, the day the magazine went to press, there were eighty-one subscribers. This first issue of the second year will go to over nineteen hundred subscribers.

In April of 1927, the first issue carried a roster of nine Boston University clubs. This issue commemorating our first birthday, lists twenty-one active Boston University clubs.

In October, the ALUMNI MAGAZINE underwent a change in style and dress. The size changed to nine by twelve inches, while the number of pages remained the same, sixteen in number.

The next step forward was in December, when eight additional pages were added, making a total of twenty-four pages.

Delving through the first year’s copies of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE shows that seven graduates of Boston University were honored with election to the presidencies of sister colleges or universities. In addition, nine of our fellow alumni were appointed to the bench, making a total of one hundred and twenty-two Boston University men who are serving their respective communities as judges.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the past year was the first All-University Alumni Dinner, bringing together fourteen hundred of our graduates. Incidentally, over a hundred were turned away.

* * *

On Investigation Committee

Speaker John C. Hull, of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, out of nine appointments on the committee to investigate Attorney-General Arthur K. Reading, appointed the following Boston University men: George F. James, Law ’03; Thomas C. Crowther, Law ’13; Richard J. McCormick, Law ’09; Francis R. Rafter, Law ’16; John P. Buckley, Law ’15.

* * *

A Correction

Alfred H. Avery, Liberal Arts ’06, and Graduate ’07, and also a trustee of Boston University, in last month’s issue was erroneously reported to have been elected president of the New England Deaconess Association. Mr. Avery was elected vice-president of this organization.
Officers of the Boston University Alumni Association for the year 1927-1928

President, DANIEL L. MARSH, ’08
Vice-President, THOMAS Z. LEE, ’09
Vice-President, WALTER I. CHAPMAN, ’01
Executive Alumni Secretary, ROBERT F. MASON, ’21

Vice-President, ERNEST W. LOWELL, ’18
Recording Secretary, RALPH W. TAYLOR, ’11
Treasurer, E. RAY SPEARE, ’94

Executive Committee

FLORENCE O. BEAN, ’22
FRANKLIN A. FERGUSON, ’02
BARBARA JENKS, ’27
WILLIAM R. LESLIE, ’12
and the Officers of the Association

Board of Directors

College of Liberal Arts
Waitstill H. Sharp, ’23
Marion Wheeler, ’20
Carroll Q. Jones, ’03
Pauline S. Sawyer, ’25
William R. Pelkus, ’25

College of Business Administration
Helen Schubarth, ’20
Pauline S. Sawyer, ’25
Frank Leveroni, ’03

College of Religious Education
Everett R. Johnson, ’26
Margaret K. Breese, ’23
Orville R. Chadwell, ’03

Graduate School
Joel Hathaway, ’20
Franklin P. Hawkes, ’21

College of Practical Arts and Letters
Mary Johnson, ’24
Mary Cox, ’24

School of Theology
George R. Wolverton, ’22
Fred G. Bratton, ’23

School of Law
W. Lloyd Allen, ’10

School of Medicine
Edwin H. Gibson, ’10

School of Education
A. Arthur Capone, ’22

Art Department of the School of Education
Martha Leftovith, ’25

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Whitmore (Barron), r.w. Cat
Lawless (Gibson), C
Currier (Lombard), 1.w.
Viano (Nelson), r.d.

B ROWN
.1.w. (Eastwood), Bearoe
.c. (Partridge), Eastwood
.r.w. (Chase), Channing
.i.d., Gardner

Spring Football Practice

Twelve letter men will form the nucleus of the football squad which begins spring practice at the Nickerson Recreation Field. In addition, it is expected that at least twenty-five new men will also report. Several track and baseball men will not be out, however, until next fall.

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Final Victory for Hockey Team

In the last game of the season, the Boston University Hockey Team wallopied Brown University by the score of 8 to 0. This game, on March 10, brought to a close one of the most successful hockey years in the history of Boston University.

Ben Currier, left wing, took the honors in the scoring, slamming four of the B. U. goals into the Brown net. Prospects for another fine team for next season are good. The Varsity loses Charlie Viano and Captain "Gyp" Lawless by graduation. Otherwise the team remains intact.

The summary:

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
Whitmore (Barron), r.w. I.w. (Eastwood), Bearoe
Lawless (Gibson), c. (Partridge), Eastwood
Currier (Lombard), I.w.
Viano (Nelson), r.d.

BROWN
Lawless
Currier
Whitmore
Currier
Barron
Currier

Penalties—Lawless 2, Gardner 2, Gibson, Nelson.
Referee—W. T. Halleran.

First Period
Scored by
B. U. Lawless
B. U. Currier
B. U. Whitmore
B. U. Currier
B. U. Barron
B. U. Currier

Time
3 m. 55 s.
4 m. 50 s.
7 m. 15 s.
9 m. 30 s.
10 m.
19 m. 45 s.

Second Period
Currier

Time
10 m. 35 s.

Third Period
Whitmore

Time
18 m.

Ties World Record

"Ernie" Morrill, the Boston University Flash, equalled the world’s record for the thirty-five-yard dash at the annual 152d Ambulance Company Track Meet. The time was four seconds flat. In winning this event, "Ernie" defeated such men as Plansky, former decathlon champion, and Hatch, former B. U. sprinter.
New Hampshire Beats Boston University

Boston University Basket Ball Team took the lead at the very start in the game with the University of New Hampshire, but in the last few minutes of play they lost the lead and the game. The Boston University Team ran up ten points before the New Hampshire team scored at all. Cohen, O'Brien and Bartlett scored at will. But this was too good to last, and New Hampshire, in the last two minutes, tied and then led the Boston team.

The summary:

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

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<tr>
<td>Small, c.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baunt, r.g.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slayton, r.g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stokosky, l.g.</td>
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BOSTON UNIVERSITY

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<tr>
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<td>Cohen, r.f.</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nims, r.g.</td>
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Referee—Kelleher.

Technology Beats Basket Ball Teams

The Varsity Basket Ball Team lost again on March 7, to the team from Technology. Boston University scored first and held the lead through the first half only to lose it during the second half of the game.

The summary:

M. I. T.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Bates, r.f.</td>
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<td>Allen, l.f.</td>
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BOSTON UNIVERSITY

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<td>Nims, r.g.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Zandan, r.f.</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohen, r.f.</td>
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</table>

Referee—Souters.

Holy Cross Beats Boston Quintet

In the last game of the season, on March 11, the Boston University Basket Ball Team lost to Holy Cross by the score of 40 to 20. Boston University was clearly outplayed and piled up a very top-heavy score.

The summary:

HOLY CROSS

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Coumber, l.f.</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riley, c.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clancy, c.</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maffeo, r.g.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brady, l.g.</td>
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BOSTON UNIVERSITY

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<td>Bartlett, r.g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nims, r.g.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congdon, c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>O'Brien, l.f.</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Zandan, r.f.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cohen, r.f.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Referee—Souters.

With the Fencers

The Varsity Fencing Team closed its season with a victory of the "Y" Team by the score of 7 to 2.

The summary:

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&quot;Y&quot;</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lavine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolfson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavine</td>
</tr>
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</table>

"Y" Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&quot;Y&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woolfson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolfson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fencers Lose to Bowdoin

On February 28, the Boston University Fencing Team lost a close bout to Bowdoin by the score of 5 to 4.
Sigmund A. Lavine won three of the four matches won by the Boston team.

The summary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boston University</th>
<th>Bowdoin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morgan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allenberg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allenberg</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allenberg</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Girls Debate Team beat the Middlebury Girls' Team on March 22. This brought the list of forensic victories up to forty-nine. The question was: "Resolved: That this House approve the United States policy in Nicaragua." The Boston University Team upheld the affirmative side. The team that represented Boston University consisted of Helen O'Brien, Lena L. Mandell, and Barbara Poor. The vote was two to one.

The Freshman Team won from Technology and the High School of Commerce while they lost to Harvard.

The summary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boston University</th>
<th>Harvard</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DeVitto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latremore</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doughty</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Latremore</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>B. U.</td>
<td>M. I. T.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Doughty</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Suck</td>
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<tr>
<td>DeWitto</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Debaters Win Three

On March 9, the Boston University Freshman debating team met and conquered the Dartmouth Freshman debating team. The question was "Resolved: That the United States cease to protect, by force of arms, the property of American citizens in foreign countries, without a formal declaration of war." The B. U. team upheld the affirmative.

Boston University Debaters traveled to Waterville, Me., on March 16, and defeated the strong college team 3 to 0, before a huge audience. The Boston University team consisting of Carleton W. Spencer, Jackson J. Holtz, and Louis A. Novins, upheld the negative side of "Resolved: That the United States cease to protect, by force of arms capital invested in foreign lands, without a formal declaration of war."

This victory was the forty-eighth forensic victory for the B. U. debaters in three years. During this time the team has suffered only three defeats.

** Freshman Fencers Win

On March 20, the Freshman Fencing Team took the Providence High School Teams into camp for the last win of the season by the score of 8 to 1.

** Debaters Win Three

New Governor of Rhode Island B. U. Grad.

Norman S. Case, who was sworn in as Governor of the state of Rhode Island, is a graduate of Boston University Law School, class of 1912. Governor Case was born in Providence, in 1888, and graduated from Brown University in 1908. After his graduation he attended Harvard Law School, but transferred to Boston University. While still a student at the Law School he was admitted to the bar in both Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

From 1915 to 1918 he served as City Counsellor for the city of Providence. With United States' entry into the world war, Governor Case served in the 23rd Division as a captain, and was acting judge advocate of the division. He also served on the Mexican Border as a first lieutenant.

After the war he returned to Rhode Island to take up his private practice, only to be appointed by President Harding as United States Attorney for Rhode Island. He served in this capacity until elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1926. In this capacity he served, until the death of Governor Pothier made him Governor of the state of Rhode Island.

** Worcester Polytech Forfeits

Boston University won the Intercollegiate Rifle Match with Worcester Polytech on a forfeit. Worcester failed to send in a score in the appointed time.

Page Eighteen
**Sport Results**

### Hockey (Season's Scores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Wins</th>
<th>Losses</th>
<th>Ties</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvard</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yale</td>
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<td>West Point</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston College</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
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**Rifle Team (Season's Scores)**

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<tr>
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<td>U. S. Marine Corps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dartmouth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amherst College</td>
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**Basket Ball (Season's Scores)**

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<tr>
<td>Holy Cross</td>
<td>49</td>
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</table>

**Track Team**

Boston University Relay Team won from Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Boston University Relay Team lost to New York University.

Proot Memorial Games: 40-yard dash, Morrill (B. U.), third.

Millrose A. A. Meet: 40-yard dash, Morrill (B. U.), third.

Track Meet: Boston University 31, Brown University 41.

New England A. A. U. Meet: 40-yard dash, Morrill (B. U.), first; Bickness (B. U.), second; and Pettee (B. U.), third.

**Fencing (Season's Scores)**

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Providence Schools</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. S. of Commerce</td>
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<td>Harvard '31</td>
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**Swimming (Season's Scores)**

<table>
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<td>Williams College</td>
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</table>

**Registration Totals 13,065**

Final figures show that the 1927-28 total registration at Boston University is 13,065. This is a net gain of 893 over last year's figures of 12,172. This makes Boston University the largest educational institution in New England. This figure of 13,065 does not include the extra-mural courses which the University conducts.

The announcement of this new high figure brings to light an astonishing growth which is believed to be unequalled in the annals of American education. Eleven years ago, Boston University had a total enrollment of 2,608 students. Thus, the last eleven years have witnessed a growth of over 500 per cent. In this eleven years, four new academic departments have been added to the University family. These are: College of Business Administration, College of Practical Arts and Letters, School of Education, and the School of Religious Education and Social Service.
THE most talked of young man in Hollywood these days is a native New Englander, a Cape Codder to put it more accurately, and a former student at Boston University to make the story complete. This, much talked of and very personable young man is Charles Farrell, former C. B. A. student and a member of Chi Sigma Chi.

Charles is now the pet of Hollywood’s blondes and brunettes, but he’s keeping his level head well poised. He is as much talked about because of his unusual and naive modesty as he is for his startlingly brilliant, recent film successes.

His most recent and greatest triumph has been achieved in “Seventh Heaven,” in which he plays Chico. The critics seem to have formed a co-operative union for the exclusive praise of Charles since this latest effort. As Chico, it appears Charles outdoes anything he has previously attempted on the screen and “That,” as the stenographer says, “is saying plenty.”

Those who saw “Old Ironsides” or “The Rough Riders,” will remember that in these pictures, particularly “The Rough Riders,” Charles showed himself to be considerably more than a personable youth with a winning smile.

The scene in which he carried his wounded rival to the Hospital Camp, singing “Rock-a-Bye Baby” was a particularly poignant bit of acting which revealed Charles an actor of more than casual perception and responsive sympathy.

But Charles is still himself. He still rides around in a little Ford roadster and has his lodgings in one room at the Hollywood Athletic Club. His week-ends he spends in a little shack at the Beach as far away as possible from the fashionable Beach clubs.

He is unaffected and is actually honest about his ambitions, his enthusiasms, and even his salary. At present he is collecting $175 a week from the Fox Studios. The contract under which he is operating was signed a year and a half ago and was to run five years. Under the agreements in the contract Charles is to get a $25 increase every six months. He started at $125 and has added $50 in the past twelve months.

The rapid rise to fame has not been without its thorny path, however. Charles did mob work for a year, collecting an occasional $5 for being part of the mob in such spectacles as “The Hunchback of Notre Dame,” “Scaramouche,” and “The Thief of Bagdad.”

In his second year he graduated to what is called high-class Extra work. He received from $7.50 to $10 a day and got more frequent assignments. His first big chance came when Fox loaned him out to Famous Players for the part of the lover in “Old Ironsides.”

Charles says he always wanted to be an actor. When he was a kid he used to hang around his father’s moving-picture theatre in Cape Cod, where he did everything. He swept up after the performances and sold tickets before the performances started.

When at B. U., Charles tried out for the B. U. Show, but was so disappointed when he failed to get the lead that he dropped out entirely.

His first professional experience after he left college was as manager for a vaudeville show with which he traveled for the salary of $35 a week. Charles has bridged quite a gap since then, but those who have seen him say he is as unspoiled and as modest as ever.
The oft-quoted statement of Horace Bushnell, "One more revival, only one more is needed, the revival of Christian Stewardship, the consecration of the money power to God. When that revival comes the Kingdom of God will come in a day," may seem very attractive to an age that magnifies money, but it is not literally true. Money is not the all-essential thing. Money doubtless is important and can do incalculable good, but it never was nor can be a substitute for consecrated personality and those spiritual emotions that have inspired and moved men in every age. The spirit of Christ incarnate in personality is the hope of the world. For this the world waits, and not merely for a big collection.

The word "stewardship," however, is a good word, but one whose meaning has often been confined to narrow uses. To most people it connotes only the mechanical giving of one-tenth of one's income to good causes. Moreover there is a suspicion abroad that stewardship has been preached only when the church has needed funds. Too often there has been an attempt to prove a Biblical authority for a mechanical method in order to extract needed funds from all-too-miserly Christians, if one can conceive of miserly Christians. Certainly there is more than money included in the statement of Peter (I Peter 4:10), "Good stewards of the manifold grace of God."

It is therefore here that Dr. Lovejoy makes his greatest contribution to the study of stewardship. He expands and broadens the term and gives it fuller meaning. Not stewardship of money only, but "Stewardship for All of Life," he insists. Perhaps it is high-way robbery for the church to say "Your money or your life." The church has no right to hold a man up at the point of a Bible and take his money and let him go with his life. Too many people think they are discharging their whole obligation to God by putting their money on the collection plate. "The gift without the giver is bare." If the principle involved in much of our giving is correct, Jesus need not have come to earth to suffer and die. He might more conveniently have sent a contribution.

So much is involved then in the stewardship of the whole of life, as Dr. Lovejoy conceives it, that the book may well be used as a text book for an extended study of the subject. St. Paul declares that whether we live or die we are the Lord's. When men, therefore, acknowledge that they belong to God with all that they possess, and live and act in the light of that acknowledgment, the kingdom of heaven will speedily come.

Adolphus Linfield,
Professor in Boston University School of Theology.

The Boston University Alumni Magazine plans to print book reviews and reviews of articles of note written or published by members of the Boston University faculty and graduates. We welcome copies of books for review, with suggestions from the author as to who is to do the reviewing.

"Stewardship for All of Life"
By Luther E. Lovejoy, '94

Nominating Committee Elected
In accordance with the provision of the newly-adopted constitution the executive committee nominated and elected the following nominating committee:

RALPH W. TAYLOR, Liberal Arts '11.
EDGAR B. PITTS, Business Administration '23.
DOROTHY F. MITCHELL, Practical Arts '26.
J. EDWIN LACOUNT, Theology '03.
JOSEPH LOUIS SHEPHERD, Law '05.
CECIL W. CLARK, Medical '15.
ESTHER N. BUTTERFIELD, Education '22.
CHARLES F. GOURDY, Religious Education '27.
EMILY A. DAY, Art Department of the School of Education '26.
CHARLES L. UPRIGHT, Graduate '26.

This committee has been instructed to select two candidates for each elective position. After this has been done, the Alumni Secretary will prepare a ballot describing the qualifications of the candidates. This ballot will be sent to every member of the Alumni Association as soon as ready. This should be filled in and returned to the Alumni office by return mail. The candidates elected will be announced at the June Reunion.

President Emeritus Warren Celebrates Ninety-fifth Birthday
Quietly, and with only friends and intimate members of the family present, William Fairfield Warren, first president of Boston University, celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday, on March 12.

The Alumni Association sent felicitations and birthday greetings to the "father of old B. U." It is our hope and prayer that President Warren may be spared for many more years and that he will live to see our great University located on its Bay State Road Campus.

Page Twenty-one
First Class Mail That Speaks For Itself

Boston, Mass., March 6, 1928.

Dear Mr. Mason:

The word “terrier” connotes something small and insignificant which is trying to make itself heard and recognized.

The word “pioneer,” on the other hand, implies something grand, aspiring, adventurous, and far-reaching. It is a far more dignified word.

Yet the word “pioneer” is as suitable as the word “terrier,” from a sportographic point of view. It contains no more letters than the word “terrier.” Also it implies adventure, an element present in all sport life.

Surely, President Marsh’s suggestion is excellent. “The Pioneers” would more truly represent Boston University than “The Terriers.”

Thank you for the opportunity you have given us to express our views on this point.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) A. Frances Davis,
C. L. A., ’25; Medical ’29.

* * *

1501 Avery Street,
Parkersburg, W. Va.,
April 2, 1928.

Dear Mr. Marsh:

Enclosed you will find my check or $100.00. I am a graduate of Practical Arts ’27. According to the Endowment Plan I took out life insurance, $100 being paid to Boston University in eleven years.

I am now able to pay the whole amount and would rather you had the amount now and drop the insurance. I hope this will not inconvenience your routine in this matter. My best wishes for all you are doing for B. U.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Ethel F. Parker.

* * *

April 6, 1928.

My dear Miss Parker:

I have received your letter of April 2, with your check for one hundred dollars. I have turned the check over to the Treasurer, instructing him to add it to the unrestricted endowment of Boston University.

When you took out the insurance policy which would bring one hundred dollars to the endowment funds of Boston University in ten years, you showed your loyalty to the University. Now that you write to say that you do not wish the University to have to wait ten years to get your hundred dollars and send your check at once, it is a fresh and even more emphatic evidence of your loyalty to Boston University. It is that sort of loyalty that cheers one who carries upon his heart the burdens of the University.

May God bless and prosper you, and may God raise up more friends of the University like you.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) Daniel L. Marsh,
President.

* * *

University of California,
Department of English,
Berkeley, Calif.,
March 24, 1928.

My dear Mr. Mason:

On the twenty-ninth page of the February number of our ALUMNI MAGAZINE you ask your subscribers to indicate their preference between a set of English and a set of “Journalese” captions for your columns of “Personals.” The choice is for me very Hobsonesque, for I have not a particle of interest in either the engagements or the parental achievements of my fellow alumni. Their marriages are the only events in which I can be presumed to have any possible interest, and that is faint in comparison with my curiosity about the positions that they hold, the books that they write, and the work in which, generally, they are engaged. Of such information I find the MAGAZINE very niggardly.

The ALUMNI MAGAZINE seems to me to reflect such distinct discredit upon the University that I cannot prevail upon myself to support it. I think that I will wait to renew my subscription until October in the hope that you discover in the meantime that your constituency is composed of college graduates.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Merritt Y. Hughes,
Liberal Arts ’15,
Graduate ’16.

* * *

April 5, 1928.

Dear Mr. Mason:

Thank you very much for your letter of March thirtieth.

You take my strictures on the ALUMNI MAGAZINE in good part, and, while I do not wish to soften them at all with respect to their real objects, I would like to tell you that I read the book reviews and articles in the January and February issues and, on the whole, liked them very much. May their tribe increase!

In my letter of March twenty-fourth, I discriminated sharply between marriages and deaths on the one hand and engagements and births of children on the other as material for your columns of “Personals.” The former seem to me of sufficient importance for record in an alumni magazine. The latter do not. The engagements and parental adventures of its alumni are of no significance to Boston University as a university, nor even to the small minority among the very recent
graduates who have a curiosity about the erotic history of their classmates. Among real friends only do engagements and the coming of children matter and an alumni magazine is not necessary to spread such information among them.

I hope that I have made my feeling in this matter clear. The personal item department seems to me one of the most valuable parts of any alumni publication, and I should be the last to suggest that our Alumni Magazine should abandon it.

May I add that I was very far from meaning by any suggestion in my former letter that I should like to see the personal columns turned into a kind of “Who’s Who,” or, worse yet, a sounding board for the “achievements” of the ambitious.

Thanks to the generosity of Boston University, I am a graduate of Edinburgh University. At about the time when our Alumni Magazine was founded, a similar publication was established at Edinburgh. The contrast between the conception of news and of the whole point of view of the alumni in the two journals is amazing. It begins with the cover designs and runs through to the last advertisement. Will you forgive the impertinence of my impulse to send you a recent copy of the “University of Edinburgh Journal”? I do not send it as a model for imitation, but I venture to hope that its pages of charmingly written history of the institution from which it emanates and its interest in men and events of importance to the nation or to the cause of the arts and sciences, may confirm your faith that an Alumni Magazine may rise above the level of meaningless gossip.

With cordial good wishes for the future of the Association and of the Magazine of which you are the pilot, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) MERRITT Y. HUGHES.

467 Broadway,
Haverhill, Mass.,
March 3, 1928.

My dear Mr. Mason:

Yesterday, Sunday, March 18, 1928, was quite a day in the history of the Methodist Church of Wakefield, Mass. By invitation of its pastor, Rev. B. Seaboyer, a graduate of Boston University in 1913; the President of Boston University, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, was present, and preached from the pulpit to a well-filled church. We were all very much pleased. The Wakefield Lodge of Masons was present, in regalia, and filled a reserve section of the church. I, as a Boston University graduate of over forty years ago, had the honor of introducing the orator of the evening. I did not permit the distinguished speaker to think that he was the only President of Boston University, but that there were others; that he stood on the shoulders of Warren and Huntington and Marlin, and yet, that he had the greater outlook of them all, in that he led the Pioneer Institution, Boston University, with its more than 13,000 students, a number never before reached in its history, and was worthy of highest praise for such advancement, and I was proud to give him my unqualified endorsement without any mental reservation. It was a great day for the church and it will be long remembered, and it was no insignificant day in the history of Boston’s Great Educator, President Marsh.

In passing, I think of you, Mason, as our Alumni Secretary, and we expect you to give as faithful adherence to our President as you do to the body of the Alumni.

Yours in full accord,
(Signed) D. S. COLES,
Medical ’87.

March 19, 1928.

My dear Mr. Mason:

I have found the Alumni Magazine very interesting and have enjoyed reading it. It is very helpful in enabling members of the Alumni to keep in touch with former classmates and also the activities at B. U.

Please accept my sincere congratulations for the wonderful work you are doing and with kindest personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) STANLEY M. BURNS.

79 Washington Street,
Dover, N. H.,
March 3, 1928.
Home Dedication Day

"Home Dedication Day," inaugurated last year by Professor H. Augustine Smith, will be observed on April 4, in more than fifty cities throughout the United States, as well as in Canada, Peking, Singapore, Calcutta, Manila, Honolulu, and many obscure parts of the world. The purpose of this service, according to Professor Marshall, is "to bring the home back to what it used to be, and to counteract the jazz influences that have made critics say the home is only a place to hang your hat."

"The whole significance of the day is that a movement has been started which will continue through 365 days of the year. Young married couples won't wait a whole year before dedicating their homes to the good old-fashioned ideals, but will join the endless chain of younger folk who are spreading the movement to bring the home back to its old position."

"The influence of good books and good pictures in the home must not be overlooked," the professor declares. "Science and common sense both show that we must do the right thing by children regarding the pictures which they see in the home. The pictures must be of a sort that foster nobility of character, and the same goes for the books that the child finds his parents allow in the house.

"The children are the most important thing in a home, and we are trying to convey the idea that the environment in which they are brought up will mould their characters. If they grow up in a home filled with simple but inspiring objects of beauty, and in an atmosphere of kindness, consideration and virtue, then their mature lives will be inevitably and beneficially affected."

Last year the service was broadcasted over the radio and printed in newspapers and in other publications. This year's service will be conducted in a similar manner, a copy of which can be obtained from Professor H. Augustine Smith, at the School of Religious Education. Last year, over half a million people observed "Home Dedication Day."

All-India Boston University Club Organized

During the recent session of the Central Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Southern Asia, which met in Baroda, India, in January, fifteen alumni of Boston University gathered together at a luncheon and organized a Boston University Club.

The meeting took place in the home of Doctor R. D. Bisbee, Superintendent of the Baroda District, and elected as officers, Bishop Fred B. Fisher, 1909, President; Rev. Earl M. Rugg, 1916, Secretary, and Rev. H. A. Hanson, 1916, Treasurer.

The following alumni were present:

J. Devadasan, Graduate '20, Principal Theological Seminary, Bareilly; M. A. Clare, Theology '15, Syriam Burma, India; Earle M. Rugg, Theology '16, Lahore; J. N. West, Theology '20, Shahjahanpur; L. A. Core, Theology '89, Baroda; D. G. Abbott, Theology '25, Rorpur; Mary S. Badley, Liberal Arts '96, Bombay; Fred B. Fisher, Theology '09, Calcutta; Pearl Precise, Graduate '22, Godhra; R. D. Bisbee, Theology '24, Baroda; Mary E. Shannon, Graduate '24, President Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow; H. A. Hanson, Theology '16, Shahjahanpur; M. D. Grouse, Graduate '21, Khandwa; Edward S. Johnson, Theology '24, Calcutta; and Ralph T. Templin, Theology '25, Graduate '24, Muttra.

The following non-graduates were also present: Miss M. F. Bailey, Ex-'24, Godhra; Miss M. L. Precise, Ex-'22, Baroda; Carl P. Beebe, Ex-'11, Baroda; M. L. Hamman, Ex-'24, Baroda, and Mrs. Lila H. Templin, Ex-'20, Muttra.

Alumni of the Sneath Debating Society, College of Liberal Arts, Will Please Take Notice:

During the present year, numerous business meetings have been held, evening meetings for debating practice have been authorized, and two public debates both well attended, have been given. Four other debates are in progress. The percentage of Sneath members elected in the Varsity Debate Team tryouts was high, and the Society will probably take part, as usual, in the Shannon Trophy Contest, which is to take place in the spring. Plans are now made for the annual banquet, which will be held on the evening of May 15. All of the Alumni are requested to attend, and will make reservations by notifying either the Chairman of the Banquet Committee, or the Alumni Secretary, Sneath Debating Society, College of Liberal Arts, 688 Boylston Street, Boston. EDNA M. McLynn, Alumni Secretary, Sneath Debating Society.
**Theology Spring Party**
The eighty-first Annual Spring Party of the School of Theology was held on March 22, at 72 Mount Vernon Street. This year the students published a year book which contained a historical sketch of the School of Theology.

**Fifth Typewriter Award**
For the fifth time in succession a Practical Arts student has won the typewriter award for the best work done in all the colleges in the United States teaching typewriting.

**S. E. Women's Council Banquet**
Margaret Slattery, writer and lecturer, was the speaker at the School of Religious Education's Women's Council banquet held at the Twentieth Century Club, on March 14.

**Dai Boel Gives Concert**
Dai Boel, famous concert pianist, played on Franz Liszt's own seventy-year-old piano at a recent assembly of Professor John P. Marshall's music classes. The piano is one which has been loaned to this country through the courtesy of the Hungarian government.

**Fritz Leiber at B. U.**
Fritz Leiber, noted Shakespearean actor, gave actual examples of scenes from famous plays at the March 15 Assembly of the student body of the College of Business Administration.

**Dr. Conel Speaks at Ann Arbor**
Dr. J. LeRoy Conel, professor of anatomy at the School of Medicine, attended the annual conference of the American Association of Anatomists. At the conference Dr. Conel spoke on the "Development of the Brain in the Myxinoide Fishes."

**Buck Scholars Appointed**
Albert L. Knox, '30, Raymond O. Rockwood, '29, and Nels F. S. Ferre, '11, were recently named by Dean William M. Warren as Augustus Howe Buck Scholarships.

**Wins Advertising Contest**
One of the ten prizes offered by the Parker Pen Company in its recent ad writing contest was won by Clarence S. Dunham, of the College of Liberal Arts.

**W. A. A. Barn Dance**
The Woman's Athletic Association held its Annual Barn Dance at the College of Liberal Arts gymnasium, on March 16.

**P. A. L. Stunt Night**
Stunt night for the College of Practical Arts and Letters was March 28. Stunts of college life were presented by the co-eds.

**Fraternity Honors President Marsh**
President Daniel L. Marsh was made a member of the national education fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa, on March 6. At the same meeting, Professors Edward J. Eaton, Everett L. Getchell, and James A. Starrak, all of the School of Education, were initiated into membership.

**Wins Art Prize**
Janet Small, of Minneapolis, Minn., was awarded first prize for cretonne drawings at the annual exhibition of art schools held under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In addition to the winning first prize, Miss Small's design was picked out by a well-known manufacturer and a substantial price paid for it.

**Fellowship to Pfeiffer**
Professor R. H. Pfeiffer, of the School of Theology, has been awarded a fellowship under the Eugenheimer Memorial Foundation for the purpose of carrying on archaeological research in Northern Mesopotamia.

**Ben Ames Williams Speaks**
Ben Ames Williams, one of the most popular short-story writers and novelists of today, spoke before the School of Education class in "Current Literature" on March 31. He discussed modern trends in fiction and short-story writing in current literature especially from the teacher's viewpoint.

**Klatch Karnival**
Klatch, time honored festival of the College of Liberal Arts, took the form of an Iceland Carnival which was held at the Hotel Kenmore.

**Luncheon at Philadelphia**
Professor Frank W. Clelland, of the School of Religious Education, met at luncheon, at the Religious Education Association convention at Philadelphia, Pa., about twenty-five Boston University Alumni. This particular group sent their greetings to the Alumni Association and the Administration, reaffirming their former pledge of allegiance and support to the forward movements of their Alma Mater.

**Change in Senior Insurance Program**
A change in the method of promoting the senior insurance program has taken place since the last issue of the Alumni Magazine. Instead of the campaign being under the direction of Henry M. Hall, of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, the new plan puts Victor M. deGérard, Law '27, in direct charge of the work.

Mr. deGérard is connected with John C. Paige and Company, general insurance brokers. The policy to be written remains unchanged. He has already begun a vigorous campaign to enroll every senior. A staff of five men and one woman is working under his personal direction.

One of the results of his work is to be seen in the new method of financing the student who is financially unable to meet the entire obligation. This plan was worked out through the efforts of Mr. deGérard and Charles Rome, Law '26. The plan calls for the acceptance of a note which will be discounted at a bank. The bank which has generously consented to handle this work, which entails much labor and little or no return, is the Boston National Bank. This bank is growing fast and beside the main office, has two branch offices. The president of this bank is another Boston University graduate, Charles Ulin, Law '10.

The University should congratulate itself on having three such loyal and faithful graduates.

**Delegates to Outside College or University Functions**
Evansville College, Evansville, Ind., inauguration of Earle E. Harper, '21, as president of Evansville College, March 22.

Leander T. Freeland, Theology '09.
University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras Twenty-fifth Anniversary, March 10 to 14.

Dean Everett W. Lord, Liberal Arts '00.
Columbia University, New York City, inauguration of William F. Russell as dean of the Teachers' College, April 10 and 11.

Dr. Ralph H. Cheney, Liberal Arts '19.
Necrology

In Memoriam

With the close of the first year's volume of the Alumni Magazine, it is fitting that we should pause for a moment in memory of the one hundred and forty-three loyal sons and daughters of Boston University who have been called by the Almighty Ruler of the World to their reward.

John J. Fox, '76
John J. Fox, Medical, died at his home in Pasadena, Calif., on June 22, 1927.

Robert Kerr, '77
Robert Kerr, Law, formerly an El Paso (Texas) county judge, and leading attorney of Colorado Springs, Colo., died, on March 8, at the Fitzsimmons Hospital, in Denver, Colo. Judge Kerr was a veteran of the Civil War.

Charles L. Bogle, '82
According to a report from the post office of Yellow Springs, Ohio, Charles L. Bogle, Law, is dead.

Cyrous L. D. Younkin, '85
Cyrous L. D. Younkin, Theology, is reported dead by the post office at South Byfield, Mass.

Charles A. Stephens, '87
The post office at Toledo, Ohio, reports the death of Charles A. Stephens, Medical.

Emily W. Tyler, '87
Emily W. Tyler, Liberal Arts, president of that class, died March 15, 1928, after a long and serious illness which she bore with courage and patience.

"Nothing doth counteract a faithful friend, Yea, her excellency is beyond price."

Henry L. Dawes, Ex-'88
Henry L. Dawes, aged sixty-five, died on March 15, in Florence, Italy. Mr. Dawes was the son of the distinguished senator of the same name, and in his childhood, he had the great privilege of accompanying his father to Washington, and being held in President Lincoln's arms and kissed by him. Attorney Dawes studied at Exeter Academy, Yale University, and Boston University School of Law. He practiced law in Pittsfield from 1887 to 1910, when he retired from active legal practice. Mr. Dawes is survived by his wife and sister.

Samuel K. Arbuthnot, '92
Dr. Samuel K. Arbuthnot, of Wheeling, W. Va., passed away March 10, at the Ohio Valley General Hospital, after a short illness. For the past two years, Dr. Arbuthnot has been pastor of the McMechen M. E. Church. He is survived by his wife and two daughters. Dr. Arbuthnot was born in Wheeling, W. Va., on June 21, 1864. He received degrees from Ohio Wesleyan University, Mount Union College, and Boston University. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1893. During the Spanish-American War, he was chaplain in the First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. For many years, Dr. Arbuthnot was a trustee of West Virginia Wesleyan College. He also served as trustee of Ohio Wesleyan University. He was ever a powerful force in worthy civic affairs and movements for social betterment.

Herbert H. Seaver, '93
The post office at Dorchester, Mass., reports the death of Herbert H. Seaver, Medical.

Samuel Reid, '94
The post office at Rising Sun, Indiana, reports the death of Samuel Reid, Theology.

William W. Lucas, '99
The post office at Meriden, Miss., reports the death of William W. Lucas, Theology.

Harriet M. Clarke, '11
Harriet M. Clarke, Ex-Liberal Arts, aged sixty-two, died at her home in Medford, Mass., on February 27, 1928. For thirty years, she was a teacher in the Pope School in Somerville, and was retired last year. She is survived by her brother and two sisters.

Francis Kingsley, Ex-'22
Francis Kingsley, Ex-Business Administration, is reported dead by the post office at Waltham, Mass.

Francis L. Cassidy, '26
Francis L. Cassidy, aged twenty-four, of New York City, Law, died at Cheshire, Mass., on March 27. While at Law School, Mr. Cassidy was associate editor of the Boston University Law Review, and was a member of the prize debate team of the school. Immediately following his graduation, he married Miss Mildred A. Sweeney, of Dover, N. H., who was also a law student at Boston University. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1926, and to the New York Bar in the same year. He is survived by his wife, father, mother, and one sister.

Do You Know of an Opening?

If you know of a business or professional opening, let the Alumni Secretary know about it. He may be able to refer you to a B. U. Man or Woman who will be just the "type" that you want.

Be sure and read the article entitled "Boston University Spirit!"

The William Fairfield Warren Cup

Last year the William Fairfield Warren Cup was presented to the University class having the largest percentage of its members present at the June Reunion. It was won for the first time by the class of 1877, which was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary.

Who is going to win it this year?
With the B. U. "Grads" Everywhere

Engagements

Practical Arts '21, Barbara L. Perry, of West Somerville, Mass., to Philip O. Chalmers, of Newtonville, Mass.

Liberal Arts '21, Graduate '22, and Liberal Arts '15. Ruth F. Tobey, of Needham, Mass., to Wilbert G. Lindquist, of West Medford, Mass.

Ex-Practical Arts '21, Doris Frances Pinoe, of Brookline, to James Woodward Sherman, of Boston, Mass.

Practical Arts '25, Marie Anita McCoy, of Forest Hills, Mass., to Kenneth L. Stelle, of Jamaica Plain, Mass.


Business Administration '25. John E. Metz, of Boston, Mass., to Bessie G. Demeter.

Law '25. Margaret H. Harford, of Brookline, Mass., to Franklin A. Milliken, of Old Orchard, Maine.


Law '27. Hyman Addis, of Boston, Mass., to Sadie Epstein, of Lynn, Mass.

Business Administration '27. Walter R. Johnson, of Brockton, Mass., to Emily M. Richardson, also of Brockton.


Marriages

Liberal Arts '24. Isabelle M. Kirkland was married to Clarence E. Carter, on January 5, 1928, at Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are residing at Hull House, Chicago.

Business Administration '25. James M. Hindle was married last fall. Mr. and Mrs. Hindle are now living on Orchard Street, Watertown, Mass.

Ex-Practical Arts '25. Mildred G. Bovet, of Schenectady, N. Y., and Thomas R. Rhea, of Shreveport, La., were married in Schenectady, on March 10, 1928. After a brief wedding trip to New York City, Mr. and Mrs. Rhea will be at home at 1031 Wendell Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.

Practical Arts '27. Anne S. Silverman, of Quincy Point, Mass., was married to Gustavus Robinson, of Roxbury, Mass., on March 11, 1928. At the conclusion of a wedding trip to Washington, Atlantic City, and New York, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will be at home after April 1, at 100 Crawford Street, Roxbury.

Births

Liberal Arts '19. On March 21, 1928, a son, Thomas Murray, to Mr. and Mrs. Murray F. Skinner (Marguerite D. Miller), of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Liberal Arts '20. Dr. and Mrs. Alden H. Russell (Geneve E. Wilde), of Concord, Mass., announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara Jean.

Personal

1871

Bishop John W. Hamilton, Theology, celebrated his eighty-third birthday on March 18 by preaching the seventy-fifth anniversary sermon at the Waugh M. E. Church at Washington, D. C.

1877

Charles L. Goodell, Liberal Arts, was the guest speaker on March 13, at the weekly School of Theology assembly. Dr. Goodell is executive secretary of the Federal Churches of Christ in America. His subject was "Evangelism and Life Service."

1885

Mrs. Clara L. Mahoney presented the Lawrence Bar Association with a portrait of the late Judge Jeremiah J. Mahoney, Law '85. This portrait is to be hung in a conspicuous position in the court room.

1887

Mrs. Anna Gooding Dodge, Liberal Arts, announces the birth of a granddaughter, Virginia Lovejoy, at Rumford, Me., on March 12, 1928.

1888

Rev. John W. Ward, Theology, has resigned his pastorate at the South Street Methodist Church at Lynn, Mass.

1894

Frank J. Noyes, Liberal Arts, Theology '99, Graduate '01, now known as Paul Noyes, the Evangelist, of Watertown, Mass., addressed the congregation of the Watertown Methodist Church, on March 25.

1896

Christian F. Reesner, Theology, was the speaker at the March 20 School of Theology assembly. His topic was "Church Publicity."

1898

Professor Elihu Grant, Liberal Arts, Graduate '00, '06, Theology '07, of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., is at present in Palestine, engaged in excavating the old Bible site, Beth Shemesh, — a city of the Philistines.

1901

Edith B. Ordway, Liberal Arts, has recently written the "Opera Book," It is hoped that a review of this book may be printed in the magazine soon.

1902

Hon. Frederick W. Mansfield, Law, of Boston, Mass., has been appointed on the Character Committee of the Massachusetts Bar Association.

1904

E. L. Housley, Theology, is director of the Interdenominational Wayside Chapel, in Canton, Ohio.

Arthur Somers Roche, Law, of Darien, Conn., has recently written "Wise Wife," a review of which we hope to print in the Alumni Magazine at an early date.

1905

Hon. Alden G. Pierce, Law, has been re-elected without opposition, town moderator of the town of Methuen, Mass.

1906

Rev. John W. Lorthos, Ex-Theology, has been elected book editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

1908

Arthur A. Tremblay, Law, spoke before the Franco-American Club, of Lawrence, Mass., on March 24.

1909

Frank H. McElroy, Liberal Arts, head of the English Department of the State School of Science, in Waltham, N. D., has refused the deanship of this school, which is one of the many junior colleges in the state of North Dakota.
1910
Gladys E. Locke, Liberal Arts, has recently written "The Red Cavalier," "The House on the Downs," and "Purple Mist." It is hoped that these books will be reviewed at the Alumni office for review at some future date.
Charles Ulysses Law, president of the Boston National Bank, announces the opening of the Dorchester Branch of the organization.

1911
Dr. George Mecklenburg, Graduate, spoke before the Kiwanis Club at Fall River, Mass., on March 27.
Jennie Loftman Barron, Liberal Arts, Law '15, a practicing attorney in Boston, and member of the Boston School Committee, spoke before the Framingham Civic League. Mrs. Barron, in addition to being a lawyer, and member of the school committee is bringing up a family, but still finds time for public speaking.

1912
Dr. W. L. Spurrier, Ex-Theology, was recently honored by Kansas Wesleyan University with the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

1915
Chester Lacombe Rich, Liberal Arts, Graduate '16, has just been appointed dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Dakota Wesleyan University, effective September 1, 1928. Dr. Rich has been professor of economics at Dakota Wesleyan University for the past seven years.

1917
Captain David A. Palmer, Ex-Liberal Arts, is now stationed at Fort Cook, Neb., and is in command of one of the companies of the 65th.

1918
Mira B. Wilson, Theology, has accepted an appointment as principal of Northfield Seminary, at Northfield, Vt.

1919
Rev. Clarence T. Craig, Theology, has been appointed professor of New Testament language and literature in the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology.

1920
Florence Woods, Ex-Law, has opened a law office in the Holyoke National Bank Building, in Holyoke, Mass.

1921
Vincent P. Clarke, Law, was elected to the Winchester (Mass.) Board of Selectmen, at the spring election.

1922
Charles H. Loring, Law, has been appointed clerk of the Woburn District Court by Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts. Mr. Loring is one of the youngest court clerks in the entire state.

1923
Hon. Emile Lemelin, Law, of Manchester, N. H., was the speaker at the Lawrence Franco-American Club, on March 18.

1924
Mary A. Murray, Practical Arts, of Lawrence, Mass., has been appointed associate member of the Stanford Wright Agency, representatives of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance.

1925
"Sam" Harris, Ex-Business Administration, has attained considerable reputation for himself as a basketball coach in Franklin, N. H. Sam's teams have won thirteen out of fourteen games played during the last season.

B. Franklin Auld, Theology, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League.

1926
Margaret P. Kearny, Practical Arts, has opened a mailing office which handles multi-graphing, mimeographing, addressing, and copying, at 31 State Street, Boston, Mass.

1927
Elvira Bush Smith, Education, has been appointed head of the History Department at the Brighton (Mass.) High School.

1928
Edward R. Murphy, Business Administration, has been elected to the Board of Governors of the Boston Chapter of the American Banking Institute.

1929
Charles Rozumack, Law, of Buttonwood, Pa., has recently passed the bar examinations for the state of Pennsylvania.

1930
Rev. Myron T. Bunnett, Ex-Theology, of Hanover, Mass., has accepted a call to the Winthrop Congregational Church of Holbrook, Mass.
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