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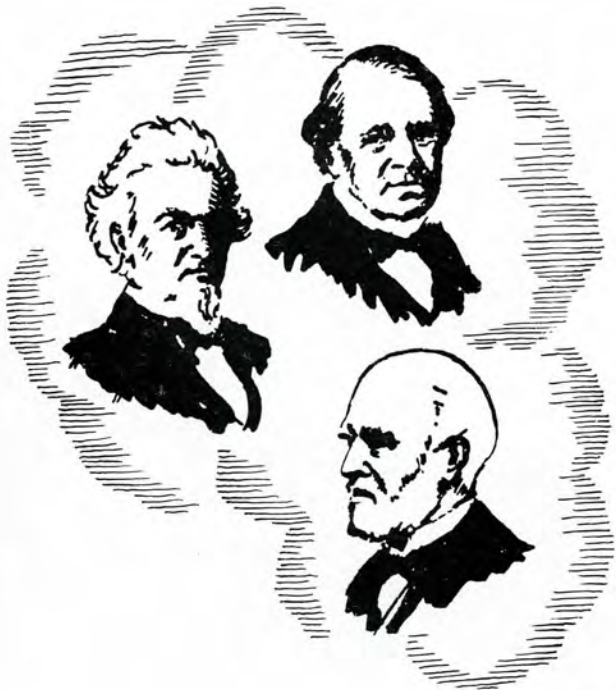
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# BOSTONIA



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# BOSTONIA

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## The Founders of Boston University

(*Founders' Day Address, March 14, 1932*)

By DANIEL L. MARSH

A CONSPICUOUS PIECE of furniture in the private office of the President of Boston University is a high-backed easy chair, upholstered in leather, its stout frame made of rich black walnut. Each June this chair is taken to the Commencement hall and occupied by the President during the graduation exercises.

Originally this chair belonged to Isaac Rich, and held a prominent place in a kind of combination home office and library on the first floor of his house at 37½ Beacon Street, Boston. In those days a swinging arm tablet was attached to the right arm of the chair, supported by an iron brace strong enough to carry the weight of heavy books, which also made the tablet a convenient desk for writing.

Upon the death of Mr. Rich this chair came into the possession of Boston University, and for a period rendered honorable service. With the passing of time the chair grew so shabby that it was relegated to a store-room. Some four or five years ago, when I was in quest of furniture with significant historical associations, this then dilapidated chair was brought to my attention. I had it fetched out of the junk pile where it was lodged, and had it renovated and put into condition for service again.

What is it that lends significance to this chair? Not the fact that it used to belong to Isaac Rich; but the fact that he sat in it one time while he signed his name to an important paper. Two of his close friends also signed that immortal document. They doubtless often occupied this same chair, too. Those three men—Isaac Rich, Lee Clafin, and Jacob Sleeper—did not sit in this chair because it was historical: it is historical because they sat in it.

LET US LOOK at those three men together in Isaac Rich's home on an evening in March, 1869, as they talked together of the project hinging upon the paper they were about to sign. It is a pleasant coin-

cidence that whether we name them alphabetically or chronologically, the order is the same—Clafin, Rich, Sleeper—and that in so listing them, all have equal claim to honor. These three men had much in common. They were of nearly one age. When they signed the paper to which I have alluded, Clafin was 77; Rich, 67, and Sleeper 66. They had all known the corroding fret of poverty and hardship in early life. By dint of industry and honesty and native ability they had all achieved success with honor.

LEE CLAFLIN was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, on November 19, 1791. His father had been a successful merchant, but had lost all in reverses following the Revolutionary War. At five years of age Lee lost his father, and was thus thrown upon his own resources. He was early apprenticed in a Framingham tannery. Coming of age, he entered business for himself, establishing in Milford a tannery. He later added a boot and shoe factory. In 1839 he transferred his business to Hopkinton. The making of boots and shoes at that time was a semi-household industry, carried on in little shops, each man conducting his own shop, and making footwear the while he discoursed on philosophy and the events of the day. Clafin was one of the first and greatest promoters of the boot and shoe industry,—and to him probably more than to any other individual New England owes her supremacy in this industry. He was a pioneer, being the first man in this part of the world to make pegged shoes. He established and became the first president of the Milford Bank; then established and became the first president of the Hopkinton Bank, and still later established and became the first president of the Hide and Leather Bank of Boston. Clafin had an instinct for politics: as a young man, in 1834, he was a member of the House of Representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature, (where the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, was a fellow-member), and as an old man, in 1868, he was a

Senator. His son, William Clafin, was Governor of the Commonwealth at the time of the signing of the paper to which I have referred.

**I**SAAC RICH was born at Wellfleet on Cape Cod on October 21 (or 24), 1801. His ancestral line has been traced back to the earls and countesses of Warwick, and along that line, directly or by marriage, we find many distinguished names, including the daughter of Thomas Roberts, colonial royal Governor of New Hampshire; the sister of Robert Treat Paine (Paine being a signer of the Declaration of Independence); Lemuel Shaw, framer of the first Charter of Boston and for thirty years Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; Obadiah Rich, one of the original incorporators of the Boston Athenaeum.

Isaac Rich's father died when Isaac was nineteen years old. Being the oldest of eleven children, Isaac became the chief support of his widowed mother with her fatherless brood—and he fulfilled his part manfully.

Isaac was accustomed to work, having helped his father in the fish business from childhood. Now at the age of nineteen he started in business for himself, carrying fish about the streets of Boston in a basket, and hawking oysters at night, particularly to the stock yards at Brighton, where cattle dealers from the West became ready buyers of his wares. His rise to success was sure and rapid. Soon he gave up the basket for a wheelbarrow, and then the wheelbarrow for a pushcart. He was so cheerful, so honest, so accommodating and so confidence-inspiring, that people were pleased when they heard the blowing of his fish horn. He was credited with having been the first man ever to blow a fish horn in the streets of Boston, and in later life he had many a good laugh over it. Soon he had a stall, first on the wharf and then in Faneuil Hall, and later he became an extensive wharf proprietor and ship owner, and the conductor of numerous places of business. By the time he reached middle life he was "probably the largest fish dealer in the United States."\* He studied fish and the fish business not only along the Atlantic seaboard but in the inland streams and lakes of America, and even in European waters, making himself America's foremost authority on the fishing industry. When the Federal Government needed to send an expert to Europe, Isaac Rich was the man chosen as standing at the head of all the mercantile houses in his line.

**J**ACOB SLEEPER was born in Newcastle, Maine, November 21, 1802. At fourteen years of age he had lost both parents. The rest of his boyhood was spent under the care of his uncle in Belfast. After attending Lincoln Academy at Newcastle for a brief

while, he went to work, and by the time he was twenty-one years of age he had a store of his own in Belfast. In his early twenties he came to Boston and entered the clothing trade. He later added a real estate business. In wholesale clothing and in real estate he amassed what was for his day an immense fortune.

Although without a native liking for politics, yet Sleeper yielded to public pressure and became a member of the Aldermanic Council of the city of Boston, then a member of the State Legislature, and still later served two terms as a member of the Governor's Council. He was twice appointed by the Commonwealth as Overseer of Harvard University.

**W**HAT AN INTERESTING and congenial group those three old cronies must have been if and when they met in Isaac Rich's library in March, 1869! What reminiscences! What play of wit! What earnest and solicitous conversation as they discussed the paper they were about to sign!

**C**LAFLIN WAS A MAN of large frame, and of unusual physical strength, with so great powers of endurance that five or six hours of sleep in twenty-four sufficed; his rugged countenance made more rugged still by a fringe of whiskers under his chin from ear to ear. With all his strength, he was gentle, modest, wise, genial; eminent in business sagacity, in application, in self-restraint for noble purposes. Historical criticism adjudged him "a man of great probity and benevolence."\* Along with his indefatigable industry, Clafin was unmitigatedly honest. A common nickname was "Honest Lee Clafin." His wisdom and integrity were credited with making Boston the national headquarters of leather manufacturing.

A contemporary writer in a Boston paper said that Clafin "was of the old New England stock, and he exhibited many of its famous peculiarities; he was an early riser, very industrious, frugal, plain of dress, simple of manners, his words were few; he rarely touched on personal experiences."\*\* He smiled much, spoke in low voice, was unaffected, and always had himself in perfect control. Of him it might have been said, as it actually was said of his cousin Aaron Clafin, that he was "an expert at minding his own business."†

**I**SAAC RICH WAS HANDSOME, successful, yet unspoiled by success. An intimate friend‡ spoke of Rich's symmetrical manly form, his beautiful and vivacious countenance, and his exquisitely delicately molded hands. He had a handsome, clear-cut face, with

\*Howard & Crocker, "A History of New England," 1879, p. 202.

\*\*Quoted by Joseph Richard Taylor in an illuminating article in *Bostonia*, February, 1930.

†History of Town of Milford, by Adin Ballou, 1882, p. 648.

‡President William Fairfield Warren.

\*The Rich Men of Massachusetts, 2nd ed., p. 57.-1852.

neatly trimmed "chin whiskers," and a shapely head crowned with a mass of wavy white hair. He was "suave in manner, distinguished in appearance, tactful in action, exhaustless in kindly energies." "A pretty shrewd fellow, formerly known among his brother fishmongers as 'lively Isaac.'"\* One who knew him said that he was "the most imperdentest fellow" on the fish wharf in the early mornings. Another who knew him said that he was "the most modestest of men." We would infer that he was bold and loud on the wharf or in the market, but docile and unaffected in social life. Collector Russell of the Port of Boston, who unquestionably had opportunity to appraise him accurately, spoke of his "cheerful face, elastic step, and hearty counsel," and said that he "was always intelligent, clear-headed, farsighted, active, energetic,—a man of absolute integrity, upright, downright, straightforward. What he said we knew to be exact truth. What he promised we counted on as done."\*\* Rich quickly and easily inspired confidence. His native refinement made him always courteous. He despised sham and pretense. His sense of honor is illustrated by the fact that the first sixty dollars he ever earned he sent to his widowed mother. His sterling honesty is demonstrated by the confidence of commercial circles which he won and retained through the intricacies and competitions of trade. His associates spoke of "his vigorous thought, his vigilant watchfulness, his sagacious insight, his comprehensive judgment, his inspiring energy, and his warm companionship."† A contemporary sketch, written when he was in the prime of life, describes him as "a rare example of honesty and integrity, united with the shrewdest business talent, by which he has amassed a fortune . . . . A man of deserved popularity—the greatest proof of which is in the unreserved attachment to him of all in his employ; one great secret of his success."‡

JACOB SLEEPER WAS not so large or rugged as Claffin, but larger than Rich. His portrait shows him wearing a full beard. There is a noble and benign beauty in that portrait—serenity and cheerfulness mingled with firmness and self-restraint. Former President Warren, his intimate friend of many years, said: "Especially noticeable were his eyes, their glance being at once remarkably penetrating and remarkably sympathetic. Like a kindly searchlight they penetrated your inmost being, illuminating its content for you as fully as for himself." He was wise, cheerful, tactful, winsome, shrewd judge of men, and, with all of his conservative business powers, most hospitable

\*"Our First Men," Boston, 1851.

\*\*Mr. Russell's speech is quoted by *Harper's Weekly*, Feb. 17, 1872.

†Record of the Trustees of Boston University, January 16, 1872.

‡"The Rich Men of Massachusetts," 1852, p. 57.

to new ideas; so modest that "at the least allusion to the importance of his services, he was liable to blush with an almost maidenly confusion." A contemporary appraisal says: "Mr. Sleeper is a gentleman in the strictest sense of the word and shows his gratitude to Providence for his prosperity by a benevolent use of his wealth."\* One of his own mottoes was, "Do as much good as you can, and don't make a fuss about it." His associates said that "Mr. Sleeper was a man of noblest mold. Both the greatness and the balance of his endowments were remarkable. With kingly energies of will, he was as gentle as a child. Though possessed of exceptional wisdom, he was ever in the modest attitude of a learner. Gifted with rare emotional susceptibilities, he was never the slave of passion. An admirable harmony of great powers and resources was the most striking of his personal characteristics."\*\*

What a meeting it must have been when three such remarkable men got together! They would doubtless talk of many things: business conditions, politics, personal matters. But their conversation on any such subjects in March, 1869, would be merely incidental; for those three men were bound together by two paramount ties, and those two common bonds would engage most of their thought. What were they?

THEIR INTEREST IN EDUCATION was one common bond. Lee Claffin was one of the three founders of the Hopkinton Academy; a main support of Wilbraham Academy; for eighteen years a trustee of Wesleyan University; president of the trustees of the Concord Biblical Institute, and the chief factor in securing that Institute's transfer from New Hampshire to Boston two years before the date of this memorable meeting. He gave so generously to the foundation of a school for the education of Negroes in Orangeburg, South Carolina, that the school was named Claffin University (now Claffin College) in honor of him.

Isaac Rich had, up to the time that focuses our attention, already given with his own hand at least \$400,000 to the Academy at Wilbraham, to the University at Middletown, and to the Theological Seminary in Boston. It was said by his friends that his appeals in private conversations for the cause of Christian education "often glowed with the highest eloquence, as he would group his facts, draw his inferences, and press them home with his pertinent illustrations."†

Jacob Sleeper had been from childhood deeply interested in education. He rendered a decisive and vital service to Wesleyan University in a critical hour in its early history, and for thirty-six years contributed

\*"The Rich Men of Massachusetts," 1852, p. 62.

\*\*Record of the Trustees of Boston University, April 8, 1889.

†Record of the Trustees of Boston University, January 16, 1872.

of thought and money and helpful influence to that institution. For thirty-nine years he did the same for Wilbraham Academy. He was one of the founders and a life director of the New England Educational Association, and later gave years of valued service to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For twelve years he was an active and influential overseer of Harvard University. He was a bountiful benefactor of the New England Conservatory of Music, and a generous friend of the first American Medical College for women. His gifts cheered and helped the educational work of missionaries in foreign lands, and he was a principal benefactor of a college in Belfast, Ireland,—a college which is still doing creditable work and which it was my privilege to visit last summer.

At the time of their decisive action in March, 1869, Lee Clafin was president of the board of the Boston Theological Seminary; Isaac Rich was vice-president, and Jacob Sleeper was treasurer. It will thus be seen that their interest in education was one of the common ties that bound them together. Therefore, if we look at the paper they signed, we shall not be surprised to discover that it had to do with education. Here is the immortal document:

*"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:*

"The undersigned respectfully petition your honorable bodies for a charter, incorporating the Trustees of the Boston University Fund, and conferring upon the same the power to receive, hold and eventually to apply such funds as may be entrusted to them by bequest or otherwise for the purpose of establishing a University in or near the city of Boston.

Isaac Rich  
(Signed) Jacob Sleeper  
Lee Clafin"\*

But great as was their interest in education, there was a still stronger common bond that tied these three men together. Ignoring that, we cannot know these men, nor can we feel the force of their driving motives. What was that stronger bond?

**T**HE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church and its program of service to mankind constituted the chiefest common bond of these three worthies. Now, I think it proper to say here—and to say with emphasis—that *I am not discussing the Methodist Church*. I am discussing Clafin, Rich and Sleeper. What I am going to say should be said by anybody presenting a complete and accurate historical statement, regardless of what might be his own attitude toward any particular church or faith. The simple truth of

\*For signatures, see opposite page.

the matter is that these three men would never have founded Boston University had it not been for their obedience to the vision given them by their Church. Harvard was founded by the Puritans; Yale by the Calvinists; Amherst by the Congregationalists; Princeton by the Presbyterians; Brown by the Baptists. If we cannot tell the story of Harvard or Yale, of Amherst or Princeton or Brown without taking account of the influence of the Church, neither can we tell the story of Boston University without making note of the same influence.

Lee Clafin paid for some time all the support of the Methodist preacher in Milford except two hundred dollars per year. He established and built the Methodist Church in Hopkinton, and donated a parsonage to the Methodist Church in Milford. Clafin's friend, Bishop R. S. Foster,\* recalling that the quarterly meetings of that day were seasons of great power and occasions for large gatherings, says that Clafin entertained in his own home those who attended the quarterly meetings at Milford Methodist Church. My octogenarian friend, Dr. Everett O. Fisk, who was the son of a Methodist preacher and who had the good fortune to know Clafin, Rich and Sleeper personally, tells me that his first knowledge of Lee Clafin was when Clafin dined in the Fisk home. "He was indeed welcome to all the homes of the country pastors, to all of whom he was a very precious friend," says Dr. Fisk, \*\* "and I do not think there has ever been a man before or since who has taken so keen an interest in the needy pastors in contributing a little to their support, and my father and mother with six children who grew to maturity on a salary often less than five hundred dollars would rejoice to have him whenever possible a member of their household." Clafin was a typical Methodist, deeply loyal to his Church, yet "neither narrow nor conservative." He was always in the advance guard of all questions of reform. He was an earnest abolitionist, and his house in the days before the Civil War was a well-known station on the "underground railroad" by which fugitive slaves made their way to Canada. A close friend of the Clafin family, speaking of the then newly inaugurated Governor William Clafin, said that Lee Clafin's son had "breathed the best air of radicalism and religion from the beginning. A praying household, a true faith, broad views of the obligation of the State to put its religion into politics, to suppress intemperance by the only rational method of suppressing its cause, to abolish slavery, to recognize man as man, and all men as brothers,—in this electrical atmosphere of truth his spirit grew to its maturity."† Lee Clafin was a "loving man", who governed his family on strict Christian principles, himself conducting family

\*History of the Milford Methodist Episcopal Church, with introduction by R. S. Foster, 1888.

\*\*In a personal letter to D. L. M., October 3, 1931.

†Editorial in *Zion's Herald*, January 7, 1869.

To the Honorable the Senate and  
House of Representatives in General  
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 petition your honorable bodies for  
 a charter, incorporating the Trustees  
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 dowed to them by bequest or other-  
 wise for the purpose of establishing  
 a University in or near the city of  
 Boston.

Isaac Rich  
 Jacob Shepley  
 Lee Blaffin

devotions and the entire family attending public worship. Once when his son William and his niece Betsy expressed a desire to absent themselves from the church service, Lee Claffin gave his consent, but at the same time assigned them one of the Psalms which he required them to memorize while the rest of the family went to church.

Isaac Rich was a member of and interested in the Methodist Episcopal Church from his early boyhood. According to the custom of that day, Methodist preachers traveled farflung circuits. The pastor of the circuit that included Wellfleet on Cape Cod was a Rev. Mr. Bates, grandfather of John L. Bates, one time Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. One night after the Rev. Mr. Bates had preached in the little schoolhouse at Wellfleet he gave a closing invitation for those who would surrender their lives to the Christian way of living to stand. There was a moment's silence, and then a little fisher lad arose and went forward. The old Methodist minister, evidently thinking of another fisher lad of long ago, laid his hands upon the boy's head and said: "God bless you, my boy. May He feed you with the bread of life, that some day you may feed many. May He so fill your heart with heavenly wisdom that some day you may be the means of dispensing wisdom to hundreds."\* Isaac Rich never forgot that hour of decision. When in his young manhood Rich had his fish stall on the Charlestown bridge, Wilbur Fisk was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Charlestown. He noticed the bright-faced and polite fisher lad as he passed by his stall. He spoke to him kindly, formed his acquaintanceship, and, learning of his Methodist inheritances from Wellfleet, invited him to attend the church of which Fisk was pastor in Charlestown. Others, among them many prominent persons, also noted Isaac Rich and talked to him while buying fish at his stall. Daniel Webster used to go there with his market basket on his arm and buy fish. Webster would usually run up a considerable bill before he would think of paying anything, and when Rich would diplomatically remind Webster that he owed him some money, Webster (especially if he was feeling gay) would put his hand into his pocket and, with a gesture as generous as the one he used in Faneuil Hall when he offered to pay the national debt, would draw forth a roll of bills and hand them uncounted to Isaac Rich. Rich, however, always counted the money and always found that the roll did not contain enough to pay the account. Yes, many persons of prominence recognized Isaac Rich and encouraged him; but no one else made so lasting an impression upon him or so influenced him for good as did the Methodist preacher Wilbur Fisk, who later became President and the informing genius of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. The fact that

Isaac Rich named his most majestic ship "Wilbur Fisk" is eloquent. Through Wilbur Fisk's influence Rich became a bountiful benefactor of Wesleyan University.

Isaac Rich's closest friends declared that "it was the broad moral and religious plans upon which he wrought, that rounded out his character and life, and made his name a tower of strength in the church of his choice and of his ardent love. No sooner did he begin to reach success in business than he began to study the work and wants of the church with the same patient thought, sagacity and devotion that he brought to his private affairs. In this appears his preeminence. As his years and wealth increased he manifested a growing sensitiveness to his obligations as a steward of the Lord. Those who knew him best will not soon forget the frequent and emphatic manner in which he was wont to refer in the privacy of confiding friendship, to his responsibility to God for the right use of the talents committed to his trust."\*

Jacob Sleeper gave the first fifty dollars he ever earned by his own exertions to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and down to the day of his death "it was accepted as an axiom among his acquaintances that if any plan was broached to Mr. Sleeper in the name of Methodism, a subscription was assured."\*\* In youth he felt called to the ministry, and it was only by accident that his course in life was radically changed from that of the gospel ministry. He was for a long time a class leader in the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church; superintendent of its Sunday School for fifty-nine years consecutively, and treasurer of its trustees for forty-six years. He was an earnest temperance advocate, and was president of the Massachusetts Temperance Association. He was a trustee of the Massachusetts Bible Society; vice president of the American Bible Society, and president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

Added to Jacob Sleeper's firmness and strength of character was a genial and hospitable spirit. The late Dr. George S. Butters, who was graduated from Boston University College of Liberal Arts in 1878, used to relate how Mr. Sleeper met him one Sunday morning at church when he was a lonely homesick student and took him to his own home for dinner. Such kindness seemed to have been a common practise with Mr. Sleeper. His close associates said that he had a divine hatred of evil and a heavenly enjoyment of the good. "In consequence of this genuine and conscious consecration of himself to the working of God's will each commonest act came to be invested with something of superhuman dignity and worth. His fellowship with the Father of Lights environed his very being with that serene and vital atmosphere in which all sweetest graces of character are

\*Record of the Trustees of Boston University, January 16, 1872.  
\*\**Boston Journal*, April 1, 1889.

\*See "My Wonder Book," by Lewis Benton Bates.

brought to blossom. With such an irrepressible interior life it was more than easy for him to find his daily joy in speaking words of kindness and working deeds of love."\*

Jacob Sleeper's grandson, Mr. Stephen W. Sleeper, told me recently of a Thanksgiving dinner at his grandfather's home on Ashburton Place when Stephen was fifteen years old. After dinner Jacob Sleeper walked with his grandson out of the dining room until they came to the foot of the stairs, where they stopped and talked awhile; and then the patriarch, putting his hand upon the boy's head and turning him about until his wonderful eyes met and held the eyes of Stephen, said with great solemnity: "My boy, I want you to remember always that a man cannot lose his way on a straight path." Stephen W. Sleeper remembers to this day not only the words but the very intonation in which this admonition was uttered. In telling me the story, he concluded: "Those words of wisdom were my grandfather's best legacy to me."

**H**YPERSENSITIVENESS ABOUT THE RELIGIOUS ORIGIN of educational institutions characterizes the present generation. Many persons minimize, or "pussyfoot", or apologize for, if they do not actually lament, the religious inheritances of our great colleges and universities. If institutions, or groups of persons, could suffer from what psychologists call "complexes" in individuals, we would be justified in using psychiatry on many of these institutions and their friends.

A complex as explained by modern psychology is a group of ideas or desires formerly associated with a strong emotional experience, which, though repressed so as to be no longer active in conscious thought, survives in the subconscious mind. It often results in an inner conflict or lack of harmony which produces a warped and twisted personality and an unhappy and inefficient life, and frequently also influences conduct. Such a complex may be the result of some early shock, some anxiety, some fear, some unsatisfied desire or some thwarted ambition. Thus psychologists speak of a fear complex, or a sex complex, or a hostility complex. Psychiatrists tell us that the way to free a victim of his complex is to reach down into the deeper inner recesses of his subconsciousness and drag out into the open, where it can be looked at and talked about and laughed at if need be, the repressed desire or fear or ambition or whatever else it was that caused the complex.

The modern hypersensitiveness about the religious foundations of educational institutions might be described as a complex, if an institution or the public could get a complex. Otherwise, how are we to account for the slighting, depreciating, or at best apologetic attitude

of the public at present toward the religious origin of these institutions?

**T**HE WORLD SHOULD BE forever grateful that the dominant religious motive among the Puritan settlers of Massachusetts led them to found a college, which they named *Harvard* in honor of a preacher who was the principal founder, their purpose being "to advance Learning and perpetuate it to Posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate Ministry to the Churches, when our present Ministers shall lie in the Dust."\* More than half of the graduates of Harvard during the first three decades became preachers. Yale College was founded "to plant and under ye Divine blessing to propagate in this Wilderness the blessed Reformed Protestant Religion in ye purity of its Order and Worship not only to their posterity but also to the barbarous nations."\*\* Yale, even as late as 1822, dismissed Timothy Cutler, its Rector, because of his suspected leaning towards episcopacy, and required that every officer must publicly accept the confession of faith adopted at the Synod (1708). Calvinism became the officially adopted creed, and was strictly taught to the students at Yale. Dartmouth was founded by the Congregationalists for the propagation of the Christian faith, and Amherst was established for the purpose of "educating for the gospel ministry young men in indigent circumstances, but of hopeful piety and promising talents." Brown University was founded by the Baptists, and down to our own day has required a majority of its trustees to be members of the Baptist Church. Northwestern University, Syracuse University, and the University of Southern California—of whose football teams we have heard much recently—were all founded by the Methodists, and to the present day require a majority of their trustees to belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. And so one might go on naming practically every one of the great colleges and universities of this country, excepting only the state institutions, and reveal that religion was the dominant motive in their founding.

**A**NY STUDENT OF HISTORY would expect to find the Methodists taking an important part in the establishing of educational institutions; for Methodism, from the time of its beginning in Oxford University, has always been vitally and intelligently interested in education. In this country today there are more than fifty colleges and universities which were founded by Methodists or developed under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, besides many secondary

\*"New England's First Fruits," published in London in 1643.

\*\*Minutes of the first meeting of the Board of Trustees of Yale College, quoted in "Jonathan Edwards," by Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Jr., p. 140.

\*Record of the Trustees of Boston University, April 8, 1889.

schools, junior colleges, and vocational and professional schools.

If any of Boston University's friends are suffering from the "complex" to which I have alluded, let me help them to get rid of it by dragging out into the open and holding up where all the world can see the fact that the men who founded Boston University were religious men. Let us not only look at this and talk about it, but let us rejoice in it, and tell to all the world that we are proud of it; for 99% of the people who have children to educate prefer to have them go to an institution which has some sort of regard for its moral inheritance, and most of the men and women who have money to give to educational institutions prefer to give it where they believe that it will be rightly used through generations yet to be.

**T**HE NOTEWORTHY THING about Boston University's founding is not that its founders were religious men—that was common; and it is not that they belonged to one Denomination—that also was common. But the noteworthy thing is that although they were religious men and all belonged to one Church, yet they showed themselves broader, more tolerant, more liberal than the founders of almost any other privately endowed institution; for from the very beginning they prescribed that the University should never discriminate on denominational or sectarian lines. They wrote into the Charter that the purpose of the University should be to promote virtue and piety, and learning in the liberal and useful arts and sciences, and ordained that no instructor should ever be required "to profess any particular religious opinions as a test of office", and that no student should ever "be refused admission to, or denied any of the privileges, honors or degrees of, said University on account of the religious opinions which he may entertain." If there is any finer illustration of unboastful tolerance than that, I would like to know where it is to be found.

This freedom from sectarianism and denominational bias is the more noteworthy when we recall the fact that these three business men who founded the University were inspired and guided in their noble undertaking by Methodist ministers. President Warren made special mention of the Reverends David Patten, D.D., J. H. Twombly, D.D., and Gilbert Haven, D.D., and declared that "without the influence of any one of these, the plan would have failed of realization."\*

To David Patten was entrusted the delicate commission of calling upon Isaac Rich to secure his signature to the drafted petition which was to be presented to the State Legislature. Behold the scene. "The interview took place in the library just off the front hall. In

\*William Fairfield Warren's 25th Anniversary Address.

the great leathern easy-chair near the window sat the man of nerve and action. The little revolving writing table attached to the arm of the chair had been swung into position before him and on it lay spread out the petition. In a chair near by, with a countenance as calm as a heavenly sea, sat the anxious, unobtrusive saint who for years had been laboring and praying toward such a consummation as was now trembling in the balance. Mr. Rich was not ready to sign. What passed between the two is written in no human archive, but after discussion, after long holding the dripped pen, after hesitations that made the visitor's heart stand still, Isaac Rich at last wrote his name and the die was irrevocably cast."\*

Gilbert Haven, afterwards Bishop, was at that time Editor of *Zion's Herald*. He is credited with having influenced Isaac Rich to write his will in favor of Boston University. And that was no insignificant service; for Rich's bequest amounted to \$1,507,482, a large sum in modern values, and an immense fortune in those days,—the largest gift ever made to higher education in America up to that date. Haven revealed his own point of view when he declared: "To Christ and His Church let this new University be dedicated. May it retain that seal on its heart and in its life, as long as the sun and the moon endure."\*\*

Another Methodist preacher must be mentioned here, namely, William Fairfield Warren. He it was who wrote the Charter, and who became the informing genius of the University during the first three decades of its existence.†

This review of the religious motives that dominated the founders of Boston University increases our admiration of their characters and our enthusiasm for their unfeigned tolerance. Two paramount things become apparent: First, that the founders honestly desired that genuine learning and virtue and piety should be promoted by the University; and second, they desired that no religious bigotry or sectarian discrimination should ever blight the service of the University. This is something which we can with satisfaction hold up before the gaze of the world.

**L**ET US RETURN in thought to the month of March, 1869. That petition which Isaac Rich, Lee Claflin and Jacob Sleeper signed was determined upon by the Prudential Committee of the Boston Theological Seminary on March 12. The meeting was held in the school building on Pinckney Street.

\*William Fairfield Warren in *Zion's Herald*, July 20, 1898.

\*\*Editorial in *Zion's Herald*, June 3, 1869.

†"Each of the several drafts of the charter deliberated upon was prepared by my own hand, as was also nearly every statute afterwards adopted in the development of the institution." Excerpt from letter of resignation of President Warren, January 1, 1903.

Governor William Claflin was Chairman of the Committee.

Ten days elapsed between the adoption of the resolution to petition for a Charter and the presentation of that petition to the Legislature. An entry in the Journal of the House of Representatives (page 275) for March 22, 1869, says: "Mr. King of Boston—the petition of Isaac Rich, and others, to have the Trustees of the Boston University Fund incorporated—which was referred to the Committee on Education." The petition took its regular course, hearings being held by the committee, and then the bill passing from first reading to second reading, to third reading, and then ordered to be engrossed; and the same thing in the Senate, until finally we find that by May 8, 1869,\* the committee on education reported to the State Senate "on the petition of Isaac Rich and others, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Boston University." It is interesting to note that the word "fund" had been dropped, so that by the eighth of May the petitioners had determined to ask for the incorporation of a university instead of a university fund. Four days later, May 12,\*\* "the Senate bill to incorporate the Trustees of Boston University was read a third time and passed to be engrossed." On May 26, Governor William Claflin approved the bill of incorporation. It must have given Governor Claflin peculiar pleasure to sign his name to the charter that was petitioned for by his own father, and it must have pleased Lee Claflin that his own son as Governor could sign the charter for which he himself was petitioning.

THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS of that period give us a fair idea of the world into which the new University was born, and at the same time provide a good illustration of the accuracy of the sentiment expressed by James Russell Lowell:

"We see dimly in the Present what is small and what is great,

Slow of faith how weak an arm may turn the iron helm of fate."

The prudential committee that met in the Theological Seminary building on Pinckney Street on March 12, 1869, adopted a resolution of far-reaching importance, and yet not a daily newspaper in Boston mentioned it. Doubtless the newspapers did not know that the meeting was held. *The Boston Evening Transcript* of March 12 had an article on "Potash as a Fertilizer"; an article on "Words and Phrases", in which the schools of Massachusetts were condemned for not giving good instruction in English; and it gave space to news and advertising of velocipedes. It had editorials dealing with General Grant's cabinet, with the French husbands' and women's rights, and with a fruit and flower catalogue; but not

one word about the committee's resolve to petition the Legislature for the incorporation of Boston University.

*The Boston Herald* of that period gave a half column of its front page to clairvoyants, advertising that they would make medicine, prescribe for diseases, tell names of living and dead friends, reveal the honesty of employers, recover lost or stolen property, give advice on business, etc. *The Herald* had a whole column and more about velocipedes, velocipede riding, velocipede schools, and velocipede racing. An editorial\* said that "there were two races yesterday at the Velocipede Institute in Williams Hall, the first being for a ten-dollar gold piece and the other for a five-dollar greenback." It had a second editorial in the same issue on "Velocipede Racing in Horticultural Hall." *The Herald's* edition of the next day, March 13, had a long news story about the execution of a murderer in Maine; another news story about President Grant's cabinet, quoting Wendell Phillips as saying that "Massachusetts furnishes all the first-rate brains it contains." Another article in the same issue said that there was an army of office seekers in Washington besieging President Grant and members of Congress. Still another news item reported that "The Rev. Arthur Edwards, assistant editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, said to be a most expert velocipedian, has had rubber tires put upon the wheels of his 'Pickering', and finds it practicable by their use to ride over ice and snow without slipping." And yet there was not a single word about that momentous committee meeting on Pinckney Street.

Of course, you will understand I am not faulting the newspapers. I repeat that they probably did not even know there was such a committee meeting. I am simply calling attention to the dimness of our sight at any time as respects the size and durable quality of "news".

Those who read the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of that period would read about President Grant's cabinet and the "noble army of office seekers" at Washington; the reduction of army expenses in Great Britain; the insurrection in Cuba; the defalcation of the city treasurer of Lowell;—but not one word about the committee meeting on Pinckney Street.

The petition was received by the State Legislature on March 22. *The Transcript* of that evening, reporting the State Legislature, said, "The House met at two o'clock this afternoon and the Chaplain prayed . . . Petitions—of Isaac Rich and others to have the Trustees of the Boston University Fund incorporated."

*The Boston Post* on Tuesday morning, March 23, informed its readers that the day before the Legislature had voted fifty thousand dollars to the Massachusetts Agricultural College; that John Bright had made a speech in the British House of Commons on the withdrawal of the English Established Church from Ire-

\*Journal of the Senate, page 395.

\*\*Journal of the Senate, page 407.

\**The Boston Herald*, March 12, 1869.

land; that the surrender of Gibraltar to Spain had been proposed. In home matters it discussed horsecars, velocipedes, and entertainments, but evidently did not regard the reception by the State Legislature of the petition for a Boston University as meriting any special mention.

The Legislature through all this period devoted an enormous amount of time to the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the papers contained something on that question almost every day. Anybody who believes that the liquor problem, or the prohibition question, is something new should go back and read the papers and the legislative record of that period. After struggling with the problem almost daily for nearly six months, the Legislature passed a new Prohibition Law, which was substantially the same law it had repealed the year before.

I have told you that Governor Claflin signed the bill approving the Charter on May 26, 1869. The weather, according to the local press, had been unseasonably hot. A paragrapher in *The Post*, evidently of the opinion that the farther south one went the hotter it got, spoke of the sultry, sweltering weather as Antarctic! *The Transcript* on May 27 referred three times to the excessive heat that had been prevailing; but recorded with evident delight that at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th a hail storm had come up "which was succeeded an hour later by a shower. During the rain distant thunder was heard." The morning of the 27th was very pleasant. "The difference in temperature between yesterday at noon and this morning was thirty-four degrees", said *The Transcript*.

*The Herald* on May 27, apparently with a sense of relief, reported that "rain, hail and thunder visited our neighborhood about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and consequently a refreshing coolness succeeded the sultry atmosphere which had caused the community to perspire."

If one wished to be facetious, he might yield to the temptation to observe that the clarifying of the atmosphere and the consequent making the community a better place in which to live coincided with the chartering of Boston University! And perhaps what the people thought was distant thunder was approving applause from regions higher than the clouds!

All of the papers on May 26 and 27 were filled with news of an approaching "peace jubilee", and with reports of numerous meetings that were held in Boston the week in which the 26th occurred. *The Boston Post* said, "It is estimated that at the close of the present Anniversary Week in this city, full 1135 speeches will have been made." It is doubtful if the University was even thought of, much less mentioned, in any one of those 1135 speeches, and not a single daily paper of that period even alluded to it. We are not to criticize the papers for this. I am calling attention to their sins of

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omission merely to illustrate the accuracy of James Russell Lowell's dictum:

"We see dimly in the present what is small and what is great,

Slow of faith how weak an arm may turn the iron helm of fate."

There was one notable exception, and that was the religious weekly, *Zion's Herald*, whose editor, commenting on the signing of the Charter on May 26, said: "That day will be a memorable day in the future annals of the University."

It was not long, however, until the public began to take notice of the new University. Thus, within ten years of its founding, the United States Commissioner of Education said in his annual report: "Prominent in the highest degree among the institutions of recent foundation stands Boston University—rich in endowment, imbued with advanced ideas of impartial and universal education, it is unquestionably destined to exercise a determining influence in the new methods of education which the time demands and for which it is expectantly waiting."

**B**EHOLD THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS in the three score years and three since the Charter was granted. The University started by adopting as its first Department the Boston Theological Seminary. It is now composed of four undergraduate Colleges and six graduate Schools. Its present student body numbers some fourteen thousand, representing every state in the United States and thirty-two foreign countries. On its faculties have been and are scholars of deserved distinction. In reading the newspapers of 1869, I saw reports of the stock market, but found no mention of American Telephone and Telegraph. Why? Because the world had to wait for a professor in Boston University by the name of Alexander Graham Bell to invent the telephone. America's greatest philosopher had not yet spoken to the world in 1869. He was to come to his own in Boston University. As the American Socrates, Borden P. Bowne has had a notable group of disciples. My prophecy is that future generations will judge the present successor of Bowne in Boston University as the Plato of the group.

The superstructure of the University has been built on lines commensurate with its broad foundation. Take, for instance, the sensitive question of religious tolerance: On the Board of Trustees and in the Faculty today are members of the Jewish Synagogue, of the Roman Catholic Church, and of practically all the leading Denominations of Protestantism. Our present student body contains more Baptists than the total student enrollment of Colby College; more Congregationalists than the total enrollment of Amherst; more Episcopalians than the total enrollment of Trinity; more Methodists than

the total enrollment of Wesleyan; more Roman Catholics than the total enrollment of Boston College; more Jews than the total enrollment of the Hebrew Teachers College of Boston.

The greatest benefactor the University has had in my administration was a Universalist: my dear friend William E. Nickerson. The second greatest bequest we have had in the same time came from a Roman Catholic: my dear friend Judge Thomas Z. Lee. Not long ago a Jewish graduate of our School of Law told me that he had that day written Boston University into a will for a considerable sum of money.

The glamorous romance of association which is ours did not lure on the young men and young women who enrolled as freshmen in Boston University sixty years ago. There were no alumni to be pointed out as samples of the institution's product. But today the alumni are numbered by the thousands. They have achieved high honor and are rendering conspicuous service on every continent. Boston University Clubs encircle the earth. The University's contribution to the advancement of knowledge and the progress of education can be more accurately estimated when I tell you that the complete list of our graduates from the beginning to the present contains many influential educators, including 6 State Commissioners of Education, 160 college and university presidents, 68 college and university deans, 732 college and university professors and instructors, and in addition thousands of public school and high school teachers, principals and superintendents. The University's contribution to the establishment of justice can be somewhat appraised by noting that among our graduates are 278 judges in the various courts, and hundreds of other officers of the court. The University's part in the creation and molding of public opinion through the press is slightly revealed by the fact that among our graduates are 48 editors and publishers. The University's influence in the field of civic service and statesmanship is hinted at by the fact that among our graduates are 38 mayors of cities, 274 state and Federal representatives and senators, 6 governors of states, and 20 members of the United States diplomatic service. The University's contribution to the cause of religion has been most notable, including hundreds of the leading preachers in various denominations, and many conspicuous leaders in every phase of church life, among whom are 16 bishops. The foregoing statistics, of course, are not complete, but they do include about one-tenth of the graduates whose addresses we have, — a testimony to the product of the University more eloquent than words. In addition to the groups named, the University's graduates have taken places of leadership in commerce and finance, in industry and statistics, in medicine and the fine arts, in service to

society through homemaking and humble fidelity in ways past charting or finding out.

**A**N OBLIGATION OF HONOR not to be shaken off was laid upon Boston University by the circumstances and purposes which resulted in its founding. Such a backward vista of tender radiance as this study has given us, such constellated memories beyond our own experiences, awaken within us both pride in the Past and high resolve for the Future; they strengthen loyalty to worthy aims and stimulate generous sympathies.

Let the Founders forever be the type of Boston University folk. They were true aristocrats, belonging to the aristocracy of character. They were "not slothful in business." They were good citizens, eager to serve the common weal,—courageous pioneers. They were truly religious, "fervent in spirit," without being fanatical; loving their own Church, and loving every other church that exalted their ideals. They were devoted to the advancement of education, recognizing that an educated citizenry was essential to political security. They believed that by giving their money to the University the community would receive the richest return of learning, virtue and piety. Thus Boston University became their hobby.

Verily I say unto you, wheresoever the story of Boston University shall be told throughout the whole world, this also which the Founders have done shall be spoken of for a memorial of them.

### Delegates to Outside College and University Functions

Installation of Dr. Frank L. Babbitt, Jr., as president of the Long Island College of Medicine, January 14, 1932, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Thomas H. McClintock, Med. '98

Inauguration of Dr. Vaughn Dabney as Dean of the Andover Newton Theological School, January 7, 1932, Newton Centre, Mass.

Dean Albert C. Knudson, S.T. '96

Inauguration of John S. Nollen as president of Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, February 11, 1932.

Professor John D. Stoops, Graduate, '99

Inauguration of Walter S. Athearn as president of Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., February 6, 1932.  
Professor J. R. H. Moore, C. L. A., '99, Graduate, '06

\* \* \*

The varsity debating team defeated the William and Mary debating team on March 4, 1932. Boston University upheld the negative side of the subject, "Resolved: That Socialism is Preferable to Capitalism." This was the fifth consecutive victory for Boston University.

## The Founders' Day Convocation

By ROBERT F. MASON, '21

Gay hoods of scarlet, blue, crimson, orange, on gowns of somber black, topped by the square mortar board of the scholar were everywhere present at Tremont Temple on Monday, March 14, at the second anniversary of Founders' Day. Down in the dressing room, dignified members of the faculty struggled into these symbols of their learning and joined trustees and guests gathered near the door as Marshall Irving C. Whittemore with his aides lined up the academic parade, which makes up in color and dignity for its lack of military precision, for no parade ever can be quite as impressive as the academic procession.

Led by the Stars and Stripes, and the Boston University flag, this procession, ever a thrilling sight to the onlookers, slowly strolled into the great auditorium of Tremont Temple while Professor Raymond C. Robinson seated at the organ furnished the splendid and majestic music which is appropriate to such an occasion.

Soon the platform was filled with Trustees, Deans, and guests, while the rest of the learned scholars filed into their reserved seats. All around them were students, alumni and friends, whispering softly, covertly pointing to this favorite or that, openly smiling and phrasing with silent lips the words of greeting which they would like to say audibly but for the awe inspired by the silent impressiveness of the occasion.

As the music of the organ stopped, Judge Alonzo R. Weed, chairman of the trustees, stepped forward, Dean John P. Marshall seated himself at the organ, and the exercises began with Stephen S. Townsend of the College of Music leading the singing of the Boston University Hymn.

Dean Homer Albers of the School of Law stepped forward as the last notes died away, an open Bible in his hand, and read the first verse of the twenty-fourth Psalm and the eleventh verse of the fourth chapter of Revelations. At the close of the scripture reading, Dean Henry H. Meyer of the School of Religious Education moved to the rostrum and offered the Invocation.

This over, the old Temple fairly rocked as Prof. Stephen S. Townsend led the University chorus and the entire audience in the singing of those two old favorites "Clarissima" and "Cheer for Alma Mater."

Then Judge Weed presented Dean William M. Warren, '87, who introduced the descendants and friends of the founders of the University: Adams D. Claffin, grandson of Lee Claffin; Stephen W. Sleeper,



PRES. DANIEL L. MARSH, '08 in the academic robe of Doctor of Philosophy from Bologna University, Italy.

grandson of Jacob Sleeper; Mr. E. O. Fisk and Mr. A. E. Winship, both of whom were personally acquainted with the founders.

Again came the notes of the organ, and Professor Stephen S. Townsend, baton in hand, led the University chorus in the singing of Beethoven's "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Mount of Olives," a magnificent masterpiece sung wonderfully well, and which thrilled the entire assemblage.

The president in his robe designating the degree Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Bologna in Italy, then came forward. The robe richly adorned with ermine was most unusual, yet strangely in harmony in the convocation of a University

which at one time numbered scores of teachers from foreign universities on its staff of instruction.

Following the address, which is published elsewhere in this issue, the entire audience joined in singing "Hail, Boston University." Dean Albert C. Knudson, '96, pronounced the benediction. The organ again quietly played while the stately procession of trustees, guests, deans, and faculty, again in academic step filed from the hall,—and the 1932 observance of Founders' Day became history.

### Hyde '23, Federal Attorney

Herbert K. Hyde, '23, was recently confirmed as United States Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma. He becomes one of the youngest men ever to have been elevated to a major federal office. Mr. Hyde's rise has been rapid. Mr. Hyde is also part Cherokee and Chickasaw Indian.

### Mayor Dubord '22, Re-elected

Mayor F. Harold Dubord, '22, was returned for his fifth consecutive term as Mayor of Waterville, Maine. Mayor Dubord is a Democrat while the city is generally Republican. It is a rare tribute to him personally that for the fifth time he serves as mayor in a city which continually has a Republican administration.

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Boston University has enrolled at the School of Physical Education a student who holds three records and ten championships in swimming. He is Robert Carruthers of Arlington, Mass. Carruthers is a transfer student from the University of Kentucky, where he also starred in baseball and football.

# Forty Eventful Years of Boston University

By PROFESSOR JOSEPH RICHARD TAYLOR

On a memorable morning in February, 1891, I found awaiting me at my desk in Northwestern University a telegram sent the evening before by President William Fairfield Warren of Boston University. "You were this night elected assistant professor of Greek and Latin in Boston University."

In 1891, Northwestern University was a vigorous and growing midwestern University with what was at that time considered a very large endowment, and with excellent prospects (since amply fulfilled) of substantial additions in the immediate future. The social atmosphere of Evanston was delightful; the professors were frequent and welcome guests at the Evanston homes of the Chicago business men whose residences lined the shores of Lake Michigan in that charming suburb. Nothing but the call of my native East, and above all the scholastic reputation of Boston and its young but already celebrated University, could have taken me from what had promised to be a life career at Northwestern.

Of Boston University, I knew much by previous personal visits to Boston and by conversation with its representatives at home and abroad. My pastor in Brooklyn, New York, was Dr. Henry Warren, later Bishop Warren, a brother of William Fairfield Warren, the President of Boston University. He had told me much about the high ideals and the bright future of the young University in Boston. In Leipzig, while a student at the University, I had met Dr. Daniel Dorchester of the Department of English in Boston University; he was then on sabbatic leave. He told me of the exacting standards and the rigid entrance requirements of Boston University.

My first acquaintance with President Warren had been formed eighteen years before under interesting circumstances. It was on a sultry August night in 1878. After my graduating from Wesleyan Academy in the previous June, I had remained in Wilbraham to complete my preparation for the oral examination to which all applicants for admission to Wesleyan University were then subjected. On this particular night, I attended a religious service at the village church in Wilbraham. The attendance was largely composed of farmers who had spent an exhausting day in the harvest fields. The leader quietly took his place, read a selection from the scriptures and began to comment on the passage. Before he had spoken a dozen words, my interest was aroused; he was picturing the River Rhine, the vineyards which line the sloping banks, the severe pruning to which the vines are subjected that they may bear a more abundant vintage. The comments were so pertinent to the scriptural passage, the references to the storied Rhine so

felicitous, the tenor of the whole address so scholarly and so richly spiritual, that in wonder I asked my neighbor, "Who is this remarkable man?" The answer was, "President William F. Warren of Boston University."

On the following morning I called on President Warren who was spending the summer in Wilbraham. The conversation was largely upon the young University of which he was the distinguished head. His whole being, head, heart, soul, was clearly in his work; as he explained his plans, his ideals, his hopes, I got the vision of an academe where scholars dwelt, a chosen group who had entered to learn the deeper things of life from men who were devoting themselves to the search for Truth. All this was a revelation to the youth of twenty, who had come to Wilbraham fresh from a wholesale commercial house in New York City where he would in all probability have continued for life the business career in which he had already spent six years, had it not been for the far-seeing Brooklyn pastor, who, without giving any advance information of his intention, called upon the young man's grandfather and urged him to send the boy to college.

These reminiscences will in part, at least, explain my mingled feelings when in February, 1891, I found on my desk the telegram from President William F. Warren announcing my election to the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University.

And so it came about that on another memorable day, in September, 1891, I inquired my way to the College of Liberal Arts on Somerset Street. No campus, no quadrangles, no stately architecture, merely a substantial businesslike brick building on an interesting street on the summit of Beacon Hill! The students and the faculty had not yet returned for the approaching academic year. There were but three men on duty in the building, Cyrus Babb, the custodian, (what a lasting memory is that name to C. L. A. students of that day!), Mr. Richard Husted (the Treasurer of the University), and Dean William Edwards Huntington. As I recall these opening days, the differences between conditions then and now are almost startling. In 1891, the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts had no secretary. Dr. Huntington personally wrote all his official correspondence in long hand; he entered in the official register the grades of all the students. In the Treasurer's office there were but two helpers,—the secretary, Miss Susan Sparks, and an assistant to the Treasurer, Mr. Waldron Rand. It was the beginning of a new era in the Dean's office when several years later it was found necessary to give Dr. Huntington a secretary,—Miss Helen M. Dame. Her record in the college was so notable that

when she was transferred to the office of Dean Birney of the School of Theology, universal regret was felt and expressed by the graduates of the College of Liberal Arts. Miss Dame continues at the School of Theology the marked efficiency which she first manifested in the office of the College of Liberal Arts under Dr. William E. Huntington.

The clerical staff was in those days very limited because the enrollment was correspondingly small. The freshman classes of the College of Liberal Arts averaged not over seventy-five (the class which entered in 1891 numbered seventy-one). The annual increase in the total enrollment of the University was, as we shall later show, not much over fifty a year. Today, we tabulate the University attendance by thousands, while in those days no higher units than hundreds were employed.

The College of Liberal Arts classes were small because the exacting entrance requirements could be met only by a select few from the best of the New England high schools. Admission was obtained only by examination; at one time during the years preceding 1891, a knowledge of four languages,—Greek, Latin, French, and German,—was required of every applicant. By 1891, a choice between French and German had been offered, but with a provision that the other modern language should be taken up during the college course; Greek and Latin, however, were still required of all candidates for the A. B. degree, and no certificates for admission were accepted with the single exception of those from the Boston Latin School. The entrance examination system was not abolished until, a number of years later, Boston University joined the New England Colleges and Universities in forming an association which established uniform entrance requirements and a carefully regulated system of entrance certificates to be awarded only to the best students of a selected list of high schools.

Although this historical sketch must of necessity be confined largely to the College of Liberal Arts, the professional schools of the University as they were in 1891, deserve something more than a mere passing notice. In those days, Boston University consisted in part of the traditional quartet of departments characteristic of the German Universities, a College of Liberal Arts and three professional schools, (Theology, Law, Medicine). Each of these three schools was then, as it is today, a leader in advanced professional training. At the head of each was a dean of recognized scholarship. At the School of Theology was Marcus D. Buell. This department was distinguished by the large percentage of college graduates among its students and by its brilliant professors,—Sheldon, Townsend, Mitchell, Curtis, and others. Dean Edmund H. Bennett of the School of Law with men of the caliber of Bigelow, Benton, Phelps, Russell, Wellman, Wyman, and Albers,—were continu-

ing the brilliant record which this school had established at its very inception. At the School of Medicine, Dean I. Tisdale Talbot by his personal charm and brilliant professional reputation, aided by a faculty of distinguished specialists, had made this school one of the most noted departments of the University.

Departing in two respects only from the typical German University of the period, Boston University, in common with a very few of the larger American institutions of that time, had established a graduate school, (known as the School of All Sciences) as the crown and summit of the entire organization. At the head of this school was the brilliant Borden Parker Bowne, a man whose reputation brought to the University men from all parts of the educational world. Yet even the famous Borden Parker Bowne had no secretary in 1891. The visitor of those days found Dean Bowne like Dean Huntington, writing his own letters in long hand, personally entering the grades of his professors. Yet, in spite of all executive duties, he was finding time to write the philosophical and metaphysical books which were making his name famous and were adding scholastic reputation to the University.

Two other departments of that era, though they no longer appear in the year book of the University, deserve mention here. In June, 1891, the Trustees of Boston University agreed that at the close of the academic year they would transfer to the Trustees of the New England Conservatory of Music the work which since 1872 had been carried on in the Boston University College of Music. By virtue of this agreement, the last official inclusion of the School of Music as an integral part of Boston University was in the year book for the scholastic year, 1809-91. The registration for this final year was seven students, subdivided as follows: Second year Class, 2; First year Class, 5.

Another department which in 1891 appeared in the year book but is no longer connected with the University, was the College of Agriculture. In the academic year, 1891-92, the enrollment was one hundred and sixty-three.

The faculty of the College of Liberal Arts was then in numbers but a fraction of the present large body. At the head was the well beloved Dean, Dr. William E. Huntington, whose recent passing brought poignant sorrow to hundreds of his former students. A marvel of quiet efficiency, acquired in part at least when he was a young officer in the Federal Army during the Civil War, he maintained strict academic discipline, yet blended firmness of will with so tender a heart that his students loved him as a father.

Though few in number, the College of Liberal Arts faculty included masterful personalities; among them was Professor Augustus H. Buck, scholarly, quaint, generous, a gentleman of the old school, one of nature's

noblemen. There was Thomas B. Lindsay, the clear headed executive, the successful teacher. Professor Judson B. Coit, the astronomer and mathematician, whose precision of speech and insistence on accuracy of statement, were the result of the training which he had received in astronomical observatories before he was called to Boston University. There, too, was Dr. Daniel Dorchester, the polished, dignified representative of the English Department. It was a felt loss to the college when the wealthy and influential Christ Church of Pittsburgh called him to its pulpit. Fay Spencer Baldwin, instructor in English in 1891, was also studying in the Graduate School of Boston University for an advanced degree.

Of that little group of distinguished faculty colleagues of the writer of this article, only two are now in the active academic work of the college,—Professor James Geddes and Dr. Marshall L. Perrin. These two distinguished teachers, still spared to the college, still working with unimpaired mental vigor, are to the younger generation of the College of Liberal Arts splendid and inspiring survivors of the faculty of two score years ago whose names are still potent in the annals of the college.

In 1891, the three original founders of Boston University, Isaac Rich, Lee Clafin, and Jacob Sleeper, had passed from earth, but two others who hold an honored place in the list of associate founders, Alden Speare and Edward H. Dunn, were active and efficient members of the corporation. Mr. Speare was the vice-president of the board and Mr. Dunn a member of the governing body. Ex-Governor William Clafin, son of Lee Clafin, was president of the corporation.

The building which the College of Liberal Arts was occupying in 1891 had originally been a church. The college had removed a few years before 1891 from its original site on Beacon Street to this remodelled structure which was well suited to the needs of that day, and by comparison with the former quarters seemed really impressive. This Somerset Street building, still remembered by a generation of graduates, has had a picturesque career; originally a house of worship, it served later as a home for the College of Liberal Arts; passing next into the possession of the Order of Elks, it is continuing its useful career as the home of the Burroughs Foundation for Boston Newsboys.

The many graduates who still think of the Somerset Street building as their old college home would be stirred should they pay a visit to the well remembered spot. They will find it difficult in the remodelled building to trace the exact site of the old class rooms, but the upper chapel with the arched roof which it had inherited from the original ecclesiastical edifice is still in use as an assembly room, and there, if in no other part of the building, the College of Liberal Arts graduate can still fancy himself back in the days when Class Day exercises,

Commencement festivities, and the Klatsch brought back scores and hundreds of the alumni to talk over old times and recall the outstanding events of their own undergraduate days.

Studious though the atmosphere was in that far away period, there was still a spirit of genuine *camaraderie* among the teachers and the taught. As there was a preponderance of required studies and a limited choice of electives, every professor knew practically every student personally. How abiding were the friendships of those days is shown by the beautiful custom of still inviting to class reunions the surviving professors of the original faculty. A typical class of the old days is that of 1887, the class of Dean William M. Warren, which graduated before the year which marks the starting point of this sketch, but may be cited here as a model of loyalty to Alma Mater. This class has kept its organization intact; it has for many years issued a printed yearly report; it held, only a few weeks ago, a reunion at the home of Dr. William E. Chenery, a member of that class; the percentage of attendance at this gathering after more than forty years of absence from college halls was remarkably large.

The great social event of the year was the Klatsch, a name felicitously selected by Professor Perrin who had but recently returned from the University of Goettingen, Germany, where he was familiar with social gatherings bearing that quaint name. In the palmy days of the Boston University Klatsch, twelve hundred, fifteen hundred, as many in fact as could press into the Chapel of the College of Liberal Arts building on Somerset Street, made up the assemblage. When once a guest had succeeded in entering the room, he became inextricably wedged in the throng; he was indeed a fortunate man who in the course of the evening could move more than ten or fifteen feet from his starting point. A novel feature of this unique affair was the sending of innumerable individual invitations to the professors by the members of their classes. Mr. Cyrus Babb, the superintendent of the building, was for a week or two a busy man as he delivered at the various offices his burden of invitation cards. Until a professor had received at least one hundred invitations, he did not consider himself fully recognized as a member of the academic Four Hundred.

The library of that day, small in size and with comparatively few accessions, was housed in a single room open but a few hours each week with no full time librarian and managed by one of the professors during the moments of leisure he could snatch from his class work. No department of the College of Liberal Arts has grown more remarkably than the library with its present staff of trained librarians, its constant addition of works of reference and the newest books in the va-

(Continued on Page 31)

## The Sino-Japanese Situation

By JAMES H. POWERS, '15

The American nation and people face today one of those critical hours of decision in foreign policy which, by the course finally adopted, mark a turning point not only in national thought but equally in national history. Nor does the United States confront this problem alone. The explosion in Asia is essentially more profound in its implications and more deeply implicit with dangers than any event that has challenged the attention of the Western World since the rise of modern society under Western leadership.

It is unfortunately true that, for this situation, the countries which long ago undertook to assume that leadership have only themselves to blame. They, in their hungry search for imperial profits, created all the precedents which Japan is now following. They, by embarking upon an era of imperialistic exploitation of the Orient which began with India in the 17th century and developed in the great continent of Africa, in Asia Minor, and in the Orient during the 19th Century, are responsible for the problem which they are now dismayed to find reposing upon their own doorsteps. Decades of injustice and ruthless pursuit of self advantage at the expense of nations less advanced in the technique of industrialism and science, have seen the sowing of the seed of an inevitable harvest of blind emulation, resentments, distrusts, fears, and finally of revolutionary outbursts.

Until the World War, the might and wealth resulting from this process kept the East in fee to the West, and maintained in parts of the earth where the process of imperialism thrived, the idea of the overwhelming strength and practical success of the imperialistic program. But the World War forever shattered that idea. It demonstrated to Asia that the supposed wisdom of the Western policy leaders was a myth, that their enmities would not pause at the risk of wrecking civilization itself, that there was division among the masters, that Western superiority in fact, had been exaggerated.

It is as impressive as it is significant to notice the roster of changes produced in Near and Far Asia by that discovery since Europe entered into the era of war and post-war strife. China, with a population of 400,000,000 has swept into revolution, having as one of her primary purposes the ending of outside exploitation. India, with a population of 320,000,000 has thrown down the gauntlet to the greatest Imperial power on earth, Great Britain, invoking the novel weapons of civil disobedience and the boycott to effect her purposes. Afghanistan has repulsed Western authority from her borders. Russia has divided herself by revolution and a new

social-economic philosophy, from the whole western pattern of affairs, carrying her 152,000,000 people headlong upon an ambitious adventure. Turkey has thrown off the authority of European powers and wiped out their special rights and privileges in her domains. Egyptian nationalism has driven the Nile country far along the highway toward self-government, against the desires of her English overlord. France finds herself engaged in chronic struggles with her Indo Chinese Satrapy where agitation for liberty is fermenting. And now at last the most vigorous nation in the Orient, Japan, has issued a direct challenge to the entire treaty structure of good faith upon which international intercourse and the hopes of peace are based. In other words, out of a total estimated world population of 1,800,000,000 people, the fact stares us in the face that 1,100,000,000 of them, for one reason or another, are aligning themselves in active opposition to the claims of the West to overlordship direction and control. And this challenge issues at a time when the nations of the West are, because of their own unwisdom, snared in colossal debts, industrial disaster, financial uncertainty, social unrest, and political feud.

Nearly ten years ago, a friend wrote me from Switzerland a letter, in which he declared that he could see but two doors of hope open to the world, if the entire structure of our civilization were to be saved from ruin. One of those doors led to the development of an enlightened policy in world affairs and the development of a steady will to peace in the United States. The other gateway to progress, as he saw it, lay through a resolute and tenacious effort on the part of the West to reach an understanding with the East. Not by force. Not by a more intelligent commercial policy alone. But by a study of Asia's mind, her rich and varied culture, her social tradition, her racial tendencies, her spiritual wealth. So firmly convinced was the world famous author of Jean Christophe of the truth of his view, that he has devoted much of the intervening decade to the furthering of those two affirmative ideas in Europe, setting aside many of his great creative projects to do so.

The developments in Asia since last September reveal two striking facts. One of them is that, in Japan, little or no progress has been made among the dominant governing forces toward an understanding of the great lesson taught by the World War, the lesson that Imperialism's day is done and that any attempt to revive and embellish it can have only one result: disaster. The other emergency fact, attested only during the past week at the meeting of the Assembly of the League of

Nations, is that the smaller nations of Europe recognize this lesson, at least in part, and that they are possessed of sufficient power to compel the reluctant directors of policy among the greater European states, to recognize and act upon what has been learned. To act—timidly indeed, slowly, unwillingly, to act with manifest irritation and annoyance—but nevertheless to act.

So the League Assembly has laid down a doctrine rejecting the hitherto unchallenged right of the powerful to assault and dismember the less powerful. It has laid down a doctrine asserting the continuing validity of treaties, regardless of the action taken by any power to infringe them. It has laid down the thesis that conquests are out of order and will not be recognized—which means that the nation making them remains forever insecure in possession of her seizure, that she can raise no foreign loans to develop them, and achieve no permanence for her acts. In effect, the Assembly of the League of Nations has placed the ban of outlawry upon Japan, offering her as an alternative the opportunity to observe her pledges, to withdraw from her puppet state in Manchuria, and to fetch her armies home from Chinese territory adjacent to Shanghai. By asserting the competence of the League Assembly to see this quarrel through to reasonable settlement, the Assembly of the League has countered Japan's *fait accompli* with another larger and far more embracing accomplished fact of its own.

I have no doubt that the Japanese military will storm at this. A careful study of the diplomatic utterances of Tokyo since September reveals only too clearly the fact, known to all students of comparative government, that in Japan the military are entirely outside control of the civil forces of government. Ever since the first steps were taken by the Japanese military in Manchuria, without the previous assent of the Cabinet at Tokyo, Japan's army and navy have proceeded as they have pleased, indifferent to promises, pledges or the treaties to which their government has been signatory. Indeed, the solemn pledges given in September were violated in October, and those given in October were tossed into the wastebasket in November, and those gravely professed in December were discarded in January. Lip service to treaties, in respect of Manchuria, continues even today, when as all the literate world is aware, the three provinces together with part of Jehol have been bound into a Japanese controlled, Japanese regulated, Japanese maintained hegemony. A territory larger than France and Germany combined, has become a Japanese satrapy by act of the Japanese militarists—and no amount of diplomatic pretense can alter that hard and fast historic fact.

Much of the same is true of the Shanghai affair. More than a week has elapsed since the major military struggle there slackened and the truce was undertaken. But transports continue to arrive from Japan, and the

Japanese armed forces in Chinese territory exceed 65,000 in the vicinity of Shanghai alone.

What then is the wise attitude to adopt toward this major event which has caused Russia to begin furious preparations for self-defense, which has stung China to new revolutionary fury, which raises the prospect of an attempt on the part of the Japanese military to enlarge their territorial domination on the Asiatic continent, to partition China again, to place in jeopardy relations between Japan and every outside nation holding commercial rights in China.

During the past three or four months, we in this country have witnessed the promulgation of some highly dangerous ideas on this subject, to which, unfortunately, I think, the prestige of one of the most prominent educators in our nation has been given. I refer to the agitation for a boycott on Japan by our Government.

My friends, this is a matter in which with less haste we shall achieve more speed, in which caution and common sense are better guides than theory and emotional excitement. Many and admirable men believe that the boycott, invoked by all the nations of the Western world against Japan, would swiftly compel her to recede from the position into which her militarists have dragged her. I respect their earnestness, but I deplore their patent ignorance of plain facts.

The first of these facts, known to every close student of European policy, is this: that Great Britain's present Tory government will refuse to join in any such plan as that called for by the boycott, and that they will employ the full weight of British influence in Europe to prevent other nations from joining it. The next patent fact is that France, which is likewise ruled today by a reactionary regime, will be equally reluctant to enter any such plan. I for one do not desire to see my own country left out on a limb in this matter—and I call to your attention that the United States has already been placed in that position, in connection with this very dispute, by every major government in Europe in the matter of Mr. Stimson's note of January 7. In that note he invited all the great nations to join with him in denying recognition to Japan's Manchurian conquest. Not one of them accepted the invitation. And even today Great Britain is far more emphatic about Shanghai than she is about Manchuria. A spokesman for her government has recently described the American policy in regard to Manchurian recognition as an "ostrich policy". Furthermore, even in the strong resolutions passed by the Assembly last week at Geneva, the Manchurian phase of this dispute has been left quite unsettled. Yet the Manchurian issue lies at the very heart of this entire problem.

Not only is it open to grave question whether we would protect treaties by having recourse to the boycott because of the unwillingness of certain European powers

to join it. It is also open to question whether the thing would work at all in the way expected. In view of the high hand with which the Japanese militarists have carried things thus far, it may be doubted that they would risk their own downfall without precipitating a general war on the theory that this might unite opinion in Japan behind them and prolong their tenure. I have taken some trouble to examine the economic phases of this problem and I confess to the gravest doubt that the outcome would be other than another world wide adventure in slaughter.

The boycott is an instrument of peculiar nature. It can be and is being used by nations of highly concentrated population against those who seek to exploit them at home. That is why it is effective in China against Japan, and in India against England. But as an instrument of international coercion by military force, it remains untried, and its utility may be seriously questioned. Pre-war Germany, from whom Japan modeled her Government years ago, managed to last a long time when beset before superior military strength and resources.

In a time when a world depression has thrown machinery out of gear everywhere, it is only plain common sense to be careful lest government policy intensify our dilemmas. All commerce is not predatory.

So I suggest that the better course would be to observe the wise strategy represented by our own Government's official policy. What you or I do, with respect to Japanese goods, is one thing. What our Government does as an official act of policy is another. Our State Department has decided that the better course is patience and purposeful insistence upon keeping the record clear as to treaties. Its policy is to deny any basis of legality to Japan's imperial adventures and thus to destroy Japan's ability to obtain the funds necessary to develop them. Its policy is to reiterate as often as need be, the insistent statement that the fracturing of treaty obligations places the guilty nation in a role of culpability which must have direct consequences in the domain of finance and economics.

That policy is affirmative. The boycott is negative. That policy leaves Japan a door through which she can if she pleases come back into the family of nations. That policy is an incitement to Japanese liberalism to join forces against Japan's misleaders, to oust them, and to reconstruct their government closer to the ideas of democracy. And that policy takes cognizance of the fundamental forces which, in the end, are quite as certain to destroy reactionary autocracy in Japan as they did in the case of Imperial Germany.

Let us keep the record clear and the writing of the treaty status emblazoned before us. And then let us await events. Already they are stirring. The costs

of the present military adventure in Japan have exceeded the worst fear of that adventure's Japanese proponents. The balance of Japan's trade is disintegrating under the blows of the Chinese boycott. Her gold resources are draining away to a pittance. Her currency faces inflation. Her unemployment is mounting. Her social plight is becoming worse. Her industries are faced with threat of ruin. She has kindled against herself the enmity of her two mightiest neighbors in Asia, Russia and China. By her shifts and manoeuvres she has destroyed the prestige of her diplomacy, and by the unexpected resistance offered at Shanghai she has lost military prestige all over Asia.

Let us not be part in this country to any move which will offer those responsible for Japan's present unhappy plight an excuse to summon the passions of fomented nationalism to their aid. Let us be patient, and have no undue fears for China's integrity. It may be challenged today; tomorrow it will vindicate itself. The history of revolutionary countries points with impressive uniformity to that. America has given Europe the cue thus far in dealing with this problem. That cue amounts simply to this: in the modern world, with its close interrelationships, affirmative policy is served eventually by every force of sound finance, wise economics and pertinent social aspiration. With such forces on the side of peace and sanity, can we not afford to be patient and let events, rather than theory, resolve this danger, and advance West and East alike in mutual wisdom.

Editor's Note: This is one of the two addresses delivered at the Founders' Day Dinner on March 14, 1932, in Boston.

### A Correction

In last month's supplement to *Bostonia* the total money available for buildings given by the Alumni Association was listed as \$85,563.83. This should have been \$82,866.79, and is divided as follows:

Cash paid in .....	\$61,443.90
Income from investments .....	4,797.14
Total cash .....	\$66,241.04
Unpaid pledges .....	16,625.75
Total .....	\$82,866.79

\* \* \*

The varsity track team lost to Worcester Tech, 59 to 18, in a dual track meet on February 26, 1932. "Ted" Adams won the only first for Boston University.

\* \* \*

The Harvard Fencers defeated the Boston University fencing team 11 to 2 on February 17, 1932. Boston University winners were Smith and Frackleton.

## William M. Butler—Etching of An Alumnus

By GEORGE R. FARNUM, '07

"The great fact seems to be that when a man dedicates his whole soul to his work, when he fully determines to meet the responsibilities that he incurs, in his time of need some power outside himself directs his course and gives him the strength to prevail. To such men come revelation. They do better than they know. Therein lies the hope of the world."

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

In 1884 the Law School of the University sent out into the world, with a degree of Bachelor of Law, a gentleman who was destined in the course of the years to follow to become perhaps its most distinguished alumnus — William M. Butler. To attempt to furnish, as we lawyers say, any "Bill of Particulars" as to all the details of his extremely diversified activities and manifold achievements would be a very dramatic catalogue in its implications, but, after all, would probably be a task of supererogation, and not quite the object I have in mind in writing this little monograph. Suffice it to say that he has played, and is still playing, preeminently important roles in a repertory, including that of business man, lawyer, statesman and civic leader.

In 1931, in recognition of the honor his career had brought to his Alma Mater, the University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Law. On the fourteenth of this month, in proof of that loyalty to the University that he has always shown in all his relations in life, and in spite of the enormous responsibilities which devolve upon him and the extraordinary exactions upon his time and energies, he accepted the office of the first President of the newly organized Boston Club of the Boston University Alumni Association.

Over and over again I have asked myself, "What is the real secret of the power of this quiet, modest and simple gentleman?" The answer has been suggested not unnaturally in the cumulative force of many striking qualities. As has been said of another, the impressive thing, I think, about his career has been his consistency and patience, his courage and silence.

If consistency, as Emerson suggested, is the bugaboo of small minds, the text has need of some construction. A life without the impetus of sustained driving force toward a conscious objective will usually lack in solid attainments. By parallel and often convergent paths of professional, business and political activities. Mr. Butler has sought with consistency the ideal of service to his



WILLIAM M. BUTLER, '84

community. He has realized that enduring results are seldom otherwise obtained than by long, patient and toilsome application to the tasks at hand. He knows what the long hauls are up the heavy grades for he has climbed from the bottom. But he has been undaunted at the labor demanded and undismayed at the cost exacted. He has never dissipated his spiritual forces in idle words nor squandered his energies by an excess of nervous agitation. He knows, as a witty Frenchman once remarked, that a crisis of nerves is not an opinion. And always he has preserved

a measure of the reticences and maintained an inner sanctum for the cultivation of meditation and the building of an inner life enriched with the things of the spirit. He knows that power is ever generated in the silence and concentration precedes and predetermines the event. With it all is that sincerity, honesty, steadfastness of purpose and uprightness of character indigenous of New England and exemplifying the best of her fine traditions.

But, after all, this is but to catalogue many virtues and does not quite reach and explain with complete satisfaction the deep mainspring of his character. Before I hazard a surmise as to this, certain other decisive traits must be adverted to. Through his long and diversified life he has had exceptional opportunities to study his fellow men at short range and in intimate contacts. He is altogether too observing, too intelligent and too profound a student of human nature to miss the salient facts. How much he must have seen of the arid egotism, the shallow conceits and false pretences of life generally. What an opportunity he has had to know the mean opportunisms and moral cowardice of much that passes current in the politics of our day. He has experienced something — and doubtless a vast deal — of the ingratitude of his fellow citizens. He has unselfishly served many men through the years and must know the bitter implications of the text "Were not ten made whole? Where are the other nine?" And yet, and here is the major point I wish to make, he is unembittered by life, bears no corrosive resentments, is neither cynic in thought nor pessimist at heart, is genuinely tolerant in his judgment of others, and has preserved to an unusual degree a real sweetness and kindness of character.

That any man of these qualities should fail to integrate himself influentially in the life of his time is

unthinkable, but the real secret of his success, upon which I started out to speculate, I believe is found in that quality which underlies and synthesizes all these characteristics — in other words, their unifying principle. That is his faith. He glimpses, I think, the profound and mystic truth of the unity of life and deduces the corollary as suggested to me once by Justice Holmes, that we are all inseparable parts of an unimaginable whole. It must be his conviction — it surely is his creed — that life is not a capricious and unmeaning automatism but the conception of a divine intelligence and that, if he cannot solve to his own satisfaction all its seeming inequalities and apparent injustices, its purpose must be nevertheless rational and its end a divine ideal, and that to pass an adverse and pessimistic judgment upon the cosmic scheme is fundamentally blasphemy. It is perhaps the unpardonable sin. His faith resolves all perplexities and sustains him through all difficulties. He is steadfast because he sees through appearances and touches the spiritual essence of things. Perhaps I can conclude no more fittingly than to say of him, as was said of the late Lord Haldane, "His philosophy is his statesmanship, and his statesmanship is his philosophy. He has brought to the study of human life a profound mind and a trained vision. His search after truth has destroyed in him all pettiness of personal ambition. He desires, because he regards it as the highest kind of life, to further the work of creative evolution, to be always on the side of spiritual forces, and never to be deceived by a transitory materialism. Democracy has need of these qualities."

Yet I tarry with my pen to add one more thought. Probably no man in our community has done more to help others than he. The extent of his kindnesses will probably never be known, because it is a characteristic of his desire to help that he wishes no other reward than the satisfaction of feeling that he is contributing something to help others along that road, the roughness and difficulties of which he knows so well from his own travels. No man more than he has observed the letter and the spirit of the admonition that Emerson wrote in his journal to be an opener of doors for those who will come after him.

### Senator Butler, '84 Heads Boston Club

Over three hundred enthusiastic graduates of Boston University and their friends met at the Hotel Brunswick on Founders' Day, March 14, 1932, to commemorate the founding of the Boston University and to organize the forty-fifth Boston University Club. At this meeting, Honorable William M. Butler, '85, former Senator from Massachusetts and former chairman of the National Republican Convention, was unanimously elected president of the new club. Vice Presidents elected were Honorable Emma Fall Schofield, '06, associate justice of

the Malden (Mass.) District Court; Honorable Wilford D. Gray, '06, associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, '81, author; and Dean Leroy M. S. Miner, '07, dean of the Harvard Dental School and prominent dental surgeon. Mrs. Aurelia Schober Plath, '28, was elected recording secretary; Robert F. Mason, '21, corresponding secretary, and William G. Henry, '26, treasurer of the Minot Cooperative Bank, was elected treasurer.

At this organization meeting Honorable Merton L. Brown, '10, vice-president of the Alumni Association, presided until after the officers were elected.

He called upon Dean Albert C. Knudson, '96, who offered the invocation. After dinner, Mr. Brown stated the reasons for selecting Founders' Day as the suitable day for the establishment of the Boston University Club of Boston. He appointed a nominating committee consisting of Dr. William R. Leslie, '12, chairman; George A. Dunn, '89; James M. Mosely, '23; Doris L. Currier, '26; Catherine M. O'Toole, '30; Charles A. Rome, Esq., '26; Dr. Arthur H. Ring, '97; Nellie Eva Powers, '23; Mrs. Louise L. Farr, ex-'24; and Caroline J. Trommer, '27; which reported later in the evening.

Mr. Brown then introduced President Daniel L. Marsh, '08, as the toastmaster of the evening. President Marsh brought the greetings of the trustees and read telegrams of greeting from the Boston University Club of Rhode Island, the Boston University Club of Lowell, Mass., the Boston University Club of Manchester, N. H., the Gamma Chapter of Delta Sigma Pi, the Evening Division Catholic Club of C. B. A., the Boston University Club of Rochester, N. Y., and the Boston University Club of Buffalo, N. Y.

President Marsh then introduced Judge Emma Fall Schofield, '06, of the Malden (Mass.) District Court, who reminisced about some of the characters who helped place the educational foundation of Boston University on so firm a basis. James H. Powers, '15, editorial writer and author of "Years of Tumult," spoke upon the Sino-Japanese situation.\*

During the evening, music was furnished by a trio from the College of Music and by a quartet from the varsity glee club. The instrumental music was under the direction of Robert Cohen, '32, while vocal music was arranged by Warren Freeman, '32. Mr. Freeman also led the singing of *Clarissima* and the *Boston University Hymn*.

The Committee in charge of the dinner was composed of Howard Q. Bunker, '25; Mrs. Eva Phillips Boyd, '03; Juanita C. Hargraves, '26; Catherine M. O'Toole, '24; Rev. J. Edwin Lacount, '00; Bernard

\*Mr. Powers' address will be found on page 18 in this issue. Judge Schofield's will be published shortly.

(Continued on Page 33)

# THE WHY OF ALUMNI ORGANIZATION

## ALUMNI GIVING

By DORIS A. EATON, '31

Once upon a time, there was an alumni secretary who believed not in Alumni Funds. When he was elevated to the estate of executive secretary of an alumni association in a great city university, he said to himself and others, "The idea of an alumni fund is all wrong. This university never has had an alumni fund, and as far as I am concerned it never will have one. Alumni have an idea that all a university wants of them is money and they resent it. I shall not ask them for funds. I shall amuse them, entertain them, flatter them, and generally cultivate them, and after all these things have been done, results in the way of a golden stream will pour voluntarily into the college treasury from grateful and interested alumni." Thus he reasoned,—thus he acted.

The alumni were organized, entertained, dined and danced. There was never any mention of the dear old school's pathetic and obvious need for money. Everyone was happy, everyone was satisfied. Everyone gave the alumni secretary "a great big hand." In fact it was too good to last.

Came a day when the President and Trustees decided they would like to gather up their scattered departments and remove them from their cramped, inadequate quarters into some buildings worthy of the university's academic standing. The President and Trustees and Powers-That-Were forthwith gathered together in solemn conclave and decided it would be both fitting and proper to ask each alumnus to pledge a nominal sum of less than a hundred dollars which was to be payable in a year (and the aggregate sum would constitute a gift to the university on its sixtieth birthday) and would be used for building purposes.

The bad news was broken to the alumni secretary, and being a good soldier he immediately got organized and started out to raise what money he could. And did the majority of the grateful alumni rally to the support of the cause voluntarily and without pressure? They did not. The news was tactfully broken to them, but it nearly broke their hearts. There was much weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth from a variety of sources. The alumni secretary was told repeatedly that his demands were unthinkable, they were scandalous, and the whole thing should be "banned in Boston." The university was a greedy vampire seeking the very lifeblood of those unfortunate enough to be its graduates, taking bread from the mouths of orphans and pennies from blind men. Now that they had had time to think it all over, many were not at all sure their college educa-

tion had benefited them very much. Probably they could have accomplished just as much or even more without it,—anyway they had paid for what they had got, and they wanted it distinctly understood that that was all they ever intended to do.

It was all very sad and many of the most deeply embittered could even remember that once before in their lifetimes, this grasping university had asked them for money toward an endowment fund. Some were all for sending back their diplomas.

The Alumni Secretary worked himself to a shadow and succeeded in getting a 5% response from an alumni body of about 20,000.

And the moral of this tale is, Alumni Associations, by all means establish an alumni fund,—the sooner the better. An annual alumni fund will gradually educate the alumni into the habit of giving toward the support of their university a little each year. The fund may be small at first, but the time will come when the alumni will begin to take the annual request as a matter of course, and will send in what he can afford because it is the thing to do and it has become a habit.

It is, then, the spiritual aspect of alumni giving which the Alumni Secretary must strive to cultivate among the graduates. The alumni must be educated so that their gifts will come as the product of love and loyalty to their university. It will then be the reflection of pride in doing their civic duty. It will flow from admiration of the sacrifices of the splendid men who are devoting their lives to teaching at a mere pittance; it will know the pleasure of giving aid to furnish educational advantages to those who otherwise would be unable to obtain them. When an alumnus has once been educated to this spiritual side of giving, the collection agency idea is submerged forever, and his giving, whether it be large or small, becomes a privilege and a joy.

How, then, can the alumni of a university be educated to see gifts to their Alma Mater in this light? It is purely and simply a matter of educational publicity, through periodicals, club meetings, circulars, letters, anything and everything that will carry over the great idea. Present the idea of alumni giving in terms of service, love, and loyalty to duty and privilege.

If this spiritual stimulus is added to the properly organized campaign, the gifts of her alumni must be to the university not alone an invaluable means of support, but a wonderful source of inspiration.

(Continued on Page 32)

## Editorial Comment

### One Undergraduate College

At the present time, Boston University is made up of four undergraduate colleges, three senior colleges requiring a certain amount of undergraduate preparation before admittance and three graduate schools. The three graduate Schools are Theology, Medicine, and the Graduate School. The three schools requiring either two or three years of undergraduate work are Law, Education, and Religious Education. The four undergraduate colleges are Liberal Arts, Business Administration, Practical Arts and Letters, and Music.

Each of the undergraduate colleges maintain separate departments, teaching English, German, French, History and Educational Methods courses. In the four English departments for example there are duplicate courses in English composition, English literature, and Speech Training in three of the four English departments there are duplicate courses given in Writing of Fiction, Poetry and Prose, History of both English and American Literature, Shakespeare, Methods of Teaching English, the English Bible, and Drama. And so one might go on with illustration after illustration.

With all this duplication there is expense, and in these days of consolidation, with even the government considering consolidations of departments, why not Boston University? Why not bring about a consolidation of duplicate effort with its corresponding additional expense? Why not one undergraduate college at Boston University?

One undergraduate college which would embrace the first two or three years of undergraduate work. Then the students would branch into their respective fields. Such a college would "feed" into both the School of Education and the School of Religious Education. At present, there is no place at Boston University for the first two years of required college work for admission into these departments.

Such a college would be the greatest unifying agency in the University. It would build "school spirit" such as this University never witnessed. Such a College would make Boston University the home of the largest undergraduate college in the East. It would strengthen the University.

Then, too, while consolidating the undergraduates and effecting economies which would be far reaching in their importance, such a plan would continue the individuality of the undergraduate colleges and professional schools. After the two years of undergraduate work in the undergraduate college the student would turn to the specialized fields of humanities or science, to commerce,

to practical arts, to education, to religious education, to law or what-have-you. The foundation which would have been laid would be without peer.

Of course, such a plan as this, with its resulting economies and its corresponding increase in the educational efficiency of the University is hardly practical with our present scattered locations. But while the talk about the new buildings on the "Bay State Road Campus" is going on why not consider the advisabilities of one undergraduate college which in itself would do more to strengthen Boston University than almost anything else.

### A Thousand Dollar Club

During the summer an alumnus dropped into the Alumni Office and asked the executive secretary the following question, "Why not start a thousand dollar club?"

And why not? In fact, why not start three such clubs, a thousand dollar club, a five thousand dollar club, and a ten thousand dollar club. Membership in anyone of these three clubs would be worthwhile, because the project is worthwhile. Every alumnus who could join would have membership in an exclusive organization.

Membership in each club could be obtained in only one way, that is by pledging either one thousand, five thousand, or ten thousand dollars. Just as soon as the pledge is made for any of these amounts, the alumnus becomes a member and his or her name recorded on the membership role.

The pledge itself would be made to read so that all the pledgee would have to do is to make a payment of something annually. No stipulated amount need be agreed upon for any year as long as the total amount equals the amount pledged.

Membership in either the thousand dollar club, the five thousand dollar club or the ten thousand dollar club would be worth while because the annual membership payments would go into the Alumni Fund. Money raised through the fund will be used for building purposes only, until all departments are adequately housed. After that, it is understood that such money will be used to equip the various buildings.

Another suggestion which has been made in connection with the organization of these clubs is that money pledged and given to the Sixtieth Anniversary Building Fund and to the 1931 Alumni Fund be credited against the club membership pledge. In this way, many a graduate would have already made a start toward membership in some one of these clubs.

Why not start a thousand dollar club, a five thousand dollar club and a ten thousand dollar club, with, of course, suitable recognition of the members in each.

### Mrs. Hugh Clifford Gallagher

By PRESIDENT DANIEL L. MARSH, '08

Mrs. Edith W. Gallagher, widow of the late Hugh Clifford Gallagher, passed to her Eternal Home on March 5, 1932. Mrs. Gallagher was a loyal and devoted member of the Board of Trustees of Boston University. Her husband had been for many years also a Trustee and a member of the Executive Committee. He preceded her to the Better Country by ten months.

Since the passing of Mrs. Gallagher, I had a letter from her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Chase, in which she said: "Mother had the greatest possible interest and happiness in her work for Boston University, and that interest was one of the reasons why these last months since father died have been easier for her in many ways than we expected them to be. Her many Boston University friends were a real source of comfort and strength to her."

The Trustees of Boston University at their meeting on Founders' Day unanimously adopted the following resolution which had been prepared by Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, to-wit:

"In the passing of Mrs. Edith W. Gallagher on March 5, 1932, Boston University lost a wise counselor and a sincere friend.

"Mrs. Gallagher's interest in Boston University may properly be dated from the election of her late husband, H. Clifford Gallagher, as a Trustee of Boston University, twenty-four years ago. Following Mr. Gallagher's promotion to Honorary Trusteeship, Mrs. Gallagher, in 1926, was elected a Trustee of Boston University. While having a profound appreciation of the academic ideals of the University, and the necessity for maintaining these, only those intimately associated with her fully realized the intelligent and spiritual significance of her service.

"In the Boston University Women's Council, Mrs. Gallagher was a charter member and held the office of Vice-President. Her fidelity and devotion to the activities of the Council were unflinching and her wise counsel and hearty co-operation could always be relied upon.

"In the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women, a Society founded in 1876 at the home of Mrs. William Clafin, a Trustee of Boston University, and always closely affiliated with that institution, Mrs. Gallagher was for seventeen years a member of the Board of Directors and at the time of her death was Chairman of the Membership Committee.

"Mrs. Gallagher will be greatly missed, not more for her economic contribution than for her beautiful spirit and her quick response to all human interests and appeals.

"The Trustees of Boston University are glad to place on their records an appreciation of the life, character and service of Mrs. Edith W. Gallagher and to extend sincere sympathy to the daughter, son-in-law, and four grandchildren."

Mrs. Gallagher remembered Boston University in her will. She will be remembered by all of us.

### David Israel Frankel, '16

By DEAN ALEXANDER S. BEGG

It is inevitable that our faculty must suffer, from time to time, the loss of men who are endeared to us by service and association. Such a loss is felt most keenly when a young man with the promise of many years of outstanding achievement is suddenly taken from us. The death from heart disease on January 23, 1932, of Dr. David Israel Frankel at the height of his usefulness to the community has brought a deep sense of loss to his friends and associates who have come under the influence of his kindly and friendly spirit.

Dr. Frankel was born in Russia, March 10, 1884, and came to this country at an early age. Notwithstanding financial limitations, he graduated from Boston University School of Medicine in 1916, and began a life of faithful and efficient service at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals and Boston University School of Medicine. The Medical School is deeply grateful for his services, which covered several years as a volunteer Assistant in Anatomy, since 1925 as a Clinical Instructor in Surgery, and in addition, during the past year as Instructor in Tropical Diseases.

Our sorrow is more reaching than mere regrets. All who knew David Frankel respected and loved him. His high professional ideals, his absolute honesty, and his willingness to give his unstinted efforts in any worthy cause endeared him to his associates. His humility, his consideration of others, and above all his genuine friendliness, won the loyalty of all.

Self-educated in the face of overwhelming odds, he became not only a highly trained scientific physician but a profound student of religion and philosophy. He had the wisdom to live in the present, ever increasing the fullness of his life by following the urge of an inquiring mind. An interesting and inspiring teacher, his loss will be deeply felt in the two departments of the Medical School in which he served. The man, physician and teacher, has passed from us, but his life, with its keynote of kindness and service, will continue to be an inspiration to us all.

To his brother, Dr. Herbert Frankel, deprived of his companionship and counsel, we offer our heartfelt sympathy. Time may blunt the sharpness of his anguish, but can never replace the loss. May the memories of former days console him and inspire him to a life of ever increasing service.

\* \* \* \*

The University of New Hampshire Rifle team defeated the Varsity Rifle team in a shoulder to shoulder match 1282 to 1239.

# Athletics

## New Physical Education Appointments

President Daniel L. Marsh, '08, and Dean Rogers, acting upon the recommendations of the new faculty council, recently announced the following appointments in the department of physical education for the year beginning July 1, 1932. The baseball and lacrosse coach for 1932 were also appointed:

The appointments follow:

Eleanor Dobbins, Sargent, '29; Education, '29; Instructor in Physical Education, Supervisor of Physical Activities for Women.

C. D. Giauque, A. B. Oberlin, A. M. Columbia University, Associate Professor of Physical Education, Director of Physical Activities for Men.

John M. Harmon, A. B. Missouri Wesleyan, M. A. Ph. D. Indiana University, Assistant Professor of Physical Education, Supervisor of Gymnastics and Head Coach of Basketball, Baseball Track, and Field Athletics.

George V. Brown, Supervisor of Intercollegiate Relations.

Myles Lane, A. B. Dartmouth, Instructor in Physical Education and Head Football coach.

Roger Washburn, C. B. A., '24, Assistant Professor of Vocational Education and assistant football coach.

Wayland F. Vaughan, A. B. Ph. D. Yale, Assistant Professor of Philosophy and head hockey coach.

Joseph Gilmore, university trainer, 1932 Baseball coach.

Winslow Karlson, Custodian of Athletic Equipment.

Joseph Sullivan, 1932 Lacrosse coach.

John McManmon, A. B. Notre Dame, has been appointed assistant coach of football.

Herbert Gumpright is freshmen baseball coach for 1932.

Miss Dobbins is well suited to her new responsibilities. Besides her training in the Sargent School and the Boston University School of Education she holds a certificate in physiotherapy from the Harvard Medical School. Her experience in the physical education field has kept her in close touch with the interests and problems of college women.

Professor Giauque is at present Director of Health Education at Ohio University where he has been since 1923. He is also chairman of the Physical Education Section of the Ohio Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Professor Harmon's chief duties for the coming year will be to cooperate with the present gymnasium staff in making its work more effective for the improvement of

students' physical fitness, to coach basketball and baseball, and to direct the coaching of the track teams.

Mr. Gilmore has had extensive experience as a trainer. He has been assistant trainer for the Boston Bruins, trainer for the Varsity football and hockey teams.

Mr. Karlson, present basketball coach, will be in charge of all athletic paraphernalia. Both he and Mr. Gilmore may assist other instructors in coaching the various university teams.

Myles Lane was All-America half back in 1925 and is at present playing professional hockey with the Bruin Cubs.

## Yale 6, Boston University 1

Yale defeated the Boston University hockey team on February 10, 1932. It was an easy victory for Yale. Clem scored in the third period thus preventing a shut out.

The summary:

YALE	BOSTON UNIVERSITY
Bostwick, (Parker, Marekwald) rw. . . . lw. (Herman) French	Fletcher, (Iglehart) c. . . . . c. (Rice) Bender
Todd, (Mills, Curtiss) lw. . . . . rw. (Wilson) Clem	Muhlfeld, (Cookman) rd. . . . . rd. Weafer
Winger, (Noyes) ld. . . . . ld. (Ulman) Walker	Beard, (Barnes) g. . . . . g. Wight

First period: Yale, Fletcher, 2.05. Second period: Yale, Bostwick (Todd) 4.55; Yale, Iglehart, 10.06. Third period: Yale, Fletcher (Bostwick) 9.20; B. U., Clem (Bender) 13.50; Yale, Bookman (Iglehart) 14.20; Yale, Marekwald (Iglehart) 14.50. Penalties: Clem, Herman, Iglehart, Weafer. Referees: Marhand and Dealey. Time: Three 15 m. periods.

## Technology 4, Boston University 3

In the second overtime period, Tech sunk the odd goal to defeat Boston University at the Arena on February 19, 1932. In the first period, Tech scored, while in the second period, Boston University poked two into the net. The third period gave two to Tech and one to Boston University.

The summary:

M. I. T.	BOSTON UNIVERSITY
Cochrane, (Johnson, Silverman) lf. . . rw. (Clem, Smith) Herman	Regan, (Harris, Williams) c. . . . . c. (Slade, Rice) Bender
Fahey, (Thompson, Marion) rw., lw. . . . .	French
Hayes (Lucey) ld. . . . . lw. (MacDonald, Wilson) French	Harris, (Reynolds) rd. . . . . rd. (Ulman) Walker
Whiston, g. . . . . g. (Peterson) Wight	

Scored by	First Period	Time
M. I. T.	Regan (unassisted)	12.10
B. U.	French (unassisted)	5.55
B. U.	Rice (solo)	9.25

Third Period		
M. I. T.	Regan (solo)	1.30
B. U.	French (Bender)	5.00
M. I. T.	Harris (Silverman)	7.00

Second Overtime		
M. I. T.	Cochrane (Fahey)	12.07

Referees: Cleary and Hughes. Time: Three 15 m. periods.

### Boston University 3, Brown 2

Boston University rang down the curtain on the 1932 hockey season by defeating Brown in Providence, R. I., on March 1, by the score of 3 to 2. The first goal was scored in the first three minutes of the overtime period.

The summary:

BOSTON UNIVERSITY		BROWN	
Clem (Smith) rw.	lw. (Hunt) Harley		
French (Rice) c.	c. (Hall, Legg) Paige		
Bender (Wilson) lw.	rw. (Hunt) Chace		
Walker, rd.	ld. (Clement) Hargrave		
Weafer, ld.	rd. (Hunt) Tracey		
Wight, g.	g. (Fuller) Hutton		

First Period		
Score	by	Time
Brown	Paige (Chace)	3.30
Brown	Hunt (Tracey)	13.30

Third Period		
B. U.	Clem	16.55
B. U.	French	19.15

Overtime		
B. U.	French	3.00

Penalties: Weafer 3, Johnson, Walker, Bender 2, Legg 2, Chace, Hargrave 2, Clement, Rice, Hunt 2. Referees: Halloran and Morrissey. Time: Three 20 m. periods.

### Boston University 8, New Hampshire 1

Boston University's hockey team smashed its way to a decisive victory over New Hampshire University on February 24, 1932, at the Boston Arena. Clem led the onslaught with three goals.

The summary:

BOSTON UNIVERSITY		NEW HAMPSHIRE	
French (Wilson, Slade) lw.	rw. (Nowack) Abbe		
Bender (Rice, Herman) c.	c. (Partridge) McSweeney		
Clem (Small, McDonald) rw.	lw. (Penley) Swetzer		
Weafer (Murphy) ld.	rd. White		
Walker (Ulman) rd.	ld. Hanley		
Wight (Peterson) g.	g. Wark		

First Period		
Score	by	Time
B. U.	Clem	12.00
B. U.	Walker	14.38
B. U.	French (Clem)	19.00

Second Period		
B. U.	Clem	7.00
B. U.	Weafer (Wilson)	11.58
B. U.	Bender (French)	13.00
N. H.	Penley	15.00

Third Period		
B. U.	Clem (Bender)	5.42
B. U.	Ulman	18.50

Penalties: Hanley 4, Abbe, White, Nowack, Rice, French, Bender. Referees: Ayer and Morrissey. Time: Three 20 m. periods.

### Norwich 32, Boston University 23

Norwich University remained in the undefeated class by beating Boston University, 32 to 23, on February 5, 1932.

The summary:

NORWICH			BOSTON UNIVERSITY				
gls.	fls.	pts.	gls.	fls.	pts.		
Washburn, rf.	1	0	2	Semino, lg.	1	1	3
Fanos, rf.	1	0	2	Lowder, lg., rf.	2	3	4
Chase, rf.	0	0	0	Mazzarelli, rg.	1	1	3
Leddy, lf.	4	2	10	Matzkin, c.	0	1	1
Viether, c.	4	1	9	Kelleher, lf.	1	1	3
Forbes, rg.	2	1	5	Harris, lf.	0	0	0
Stevens, rg.	0	0	0	Donovan, rf.	1	0	2
Sipsey, lg.	1	2	4	McConnell, rf.	1	2	4
Mitzger, lg.	0	0	0				
Totals	13	6	32	Totals	7	9	23

### Vermont 34, Boston University 19

Vermont defeated Boston University at Burlington on February 6, 1932. Boston University led at the half-way mark in the first period but at the end of the half was trailing 19 to 8.

The summary:

VERMONT			BOSTON UNIVERSITY				
gls.	fls.	pts.	gls.	fls.	pts.		
Tupper, rf.	6	0	12	Semino, lg.	0	4	4
Valerios, rf.	0	2	2	Mazzarelli, rg.	4	2	10
Saba, rf.	0	0	0	Matzkin, rg.	0	0	0
Durfey, lf.	0	0	0	Donovan, c.	0	0	0
Pires, lf.	0	0	0	Harris, c.	0	0	0
Wilson, lf.	0	0	0	Lowder, lf.	1	0	2
Morgan, c.	2	3	7	McConnell, rf.	1	1	3
Farwell, c.	0	0	0	Kelleher, rf.	0	0	0
Carsley, c.	0	0	0				
Beckley, c.	1	0	2				
Winant, rg.	0	0	0				
Talbert, rg.	0	0	0				
Taft, rf.	5	1	11				
Collins, lg.	0	0	0				
Rust, lg.	0	0	0				
Totals	14	6	34	Totals	6	7	19

\* \* \*

The varsity fencers defeated Bowdoin, 10 to 3, in a meet on March 5, 1932 at Brunswick, Maine. In the foils, Boston University captured 8 points to 1, while in the epic matches each team won two points.

**Crimson Independents 49, Boston University 27**

The Crimson Independents, mostly graduate students from Harvard, defeated the varsity at the Gym, 49 to 27.

The summary:

CRIMSON INDEPENDENTS			BOSTON UNIVERSITY				
gls.	fls.	pts.	gls.	fls.	pts.		
Mahady, rf.	2	0	4	McConnell, lg.	3	1	7
Lind, rf.	2	2	6	Semino, rf.	2	4	8
Lifton, lf.	1	0	2	Harris, c.	1	1	3
Tickham, c.	2	2	6	Forte, c.	0	0	0
Wendell, rg.	3	0	6	Maynard, lf.	0	0	0
Hill, lg.	11	3	25	Kelleher, lf.	0	2	2
Farrell, lg.	0	0	0	Lowder, rf.	3	1	7
				Mazzarelli, rf.	0	0	0
Totals	21	7	49	Totals	9	9	27

**Boston University 36, Vermont 32**

Boston University defeated the University of Vermont 36 to 32 at the gym on February 20, 1932. Boston University trailed 12 to 13 at the beginning of the second half, but pulled through with a four point lead.

The summary:

BOSTON UNIVERSITY			VERMONT				
gls.	fls.	pts.	gls.	fls.	pts.		
Donovan, rf.	0	0	0	Post, lg.	0	0	0
Lowder, rf.	5	1	11	Wanant, lg.	3	1	7

Kelleher, rf.	1	0	2	Berkley, rg.	1	2	4
Hart, lf.	1	0	2	Collins, c.	0	0	0
Matzkin, c.	3	0	6	Morgan, c.	1	3	5
McConnell, c.	0	2	2	Durfey, lf.	4	2	10
Forte, rg.	0	0	0	Saba, lf.	0	0	0
Semino, rf.	1	5	7	Tupper, rf.	3	0	6
Anderson, lg.	0	1	1	Peres, rf.	0	0	0
Epstein, lg.	1	1	3				
Harris, lg.	1	0	2				
Totals	13	10	36	Totals	12	8	32

Referee: Henry McGuiness.

**Tufts 25, Boston University 23**

Tufts came from behind and defeated Boston University in the last few minutes of play. At the end of the half Boston University was leading 14 to 9.

The summary:

TUFTS			BOSTON UNIVERSITY				
gls.	fls.	pts.	gls.	fls.	pts.		
A. Cochrane, rf.	0	0	0	Semino, lg.	1	2	4
Andreweicz, f.	2	0	4	Harris, lg.	0	0	0
Fine, lf.	0	1	1	Mazzarelli, rg.	0	2	2
Beattie, lf.	2	0	4	Maynard, rg.	0	0	0
Robinson, c.	3	0	6	Harte, c.	2	1	5
Hynanson, rg.	0	0	0	Epstein, lf.	5	0	10
Yagian, rg.	2	3	7	McConnell, lf.	0	0	0
D. Cochrane, lg.	0	0	0	Kelleher, lf.	0	0	0

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Blayman, lg. . . . .	1	0	2	Lowder, rf. . . . .	0	0	0
				Matzkin, rf. . . . .	1	0	2
Totals . . . . .	10	5	25	Totals . . . . .	9	5	23

### Harvard 36, Boston University 21

Harvard defeated Boston University at the Harvard Gym on February 13, 1932 by the score of 36 to 21. Captain Bill Lowder bagged 13 points for B. U.

The summary:

HARVARD			BOSTON UNIVERSITY				
	gls.	fls.	pts.		gls.	fls.	pts.
Baskerville, rf. . . . .	0	2	2	Semino, lg. . . . .	0	1	1
Reisner, rf. . . . .	0	0	0	Maynard, lg. . . . .	0	0	0
Levan, rf. . . . .	2	0	4	Lowder, rg. . . . .	5	3	13
Schroeder, lf. . . . .	1	0	2	Harte, c. . . . .	0	1	1
Matursevich, lf. . . . .	5	3	13	Matzkin, c. . . . .	0	0	0
Applebaum, lf. . . . .	0	0	0	Mazzarelli, lf. . . . .	0	2	2
Rauh, c. . . . .	1	1	3	McConnell, rf. . . . .	0	0	0
Upton, c. . . . .	0	0	0	Epstein, rf. . . . .	1	2	4
Hageman, rg. . . . .	3	4	10				
Dorman, rg., lg. . . . .	0	0	0				
Huppuch, lg. . . . .	1	0	2				
Totals . . . . .	13	10	36	Totals . . . . .	6	9	21

### Boston University 36, Amherst 34

The swimming team defeated the Lord Jeffs on February 6, 1932 at Amherst, Mass., 36 to 34. The match was close from start to finish and when the relay race was won by inches Boston University captured the meet.

Guyette took first place in the 220-yard dash and the 220-yard back stroke. Saunders and Markley won first and second in the 50-yard dash. The 200-yard relay was won by Guyette, Markley, Hartford, and Saunders. Time, 1.46.2.

### Boston Boys' Club 39, Boston University 32

In a closely contested meet the varsity swimming team was defeated by the Boston Boys' Club on February 29. Carruthers of B. U. won the 150-yard back stroke, with Houston, third. Claffer was third in the 200-yard breast stroke. Markley and Clem won sec-

ond and third respectively in the dive. Steele and Saunders duplicated in the 50-yard swim, while Steele captured first in the 100-yard swim. Guyette placed second in the 220 and 440-yard swim.

### Swimming Team Wins Again

The varsity swimming team defeated Connecticut State College, 41 to 30, in a meet at the Y. M. C. A. pool on February 26, 1932. Guyette and Sanders were again double winners. Guyette winning the 220 and 440-yard free style. Saunders captured the 50 and 100-yard free style. Barclay and Clem captured first and second in the diving. Houston took a second in the 150-yard backstroke. Claffer, third in the 200-yard breast stroke.

### Swimmers Defeat Tech

Boston University swimmers defeated M. I. T., 41 to 30, in their annual meet at the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool. Saunders and Guyette led the Scarlet and White by winning two events each. Saunders won the 50 and 100-yard free style while Guyette won the 220 and 400 free styles.

### Bass '32, Baseball Captain

Alden C. Bass, '32, of Chicago, Ill., was recently elected captain of the 1932 baseball team. Bass has been a member of the Varsity team for the last two years hitting well over .300. Bass reported to the team as a catcher, but was converted into an outfielder because of his terrific hitting ability.

\* \* \*

Boston University lost its first indoor dual track meet of the year to Massachusetts State College on February 6, 1932, 49 to 23. The only first place won by Boston University was taken in the 35-yard dash by Pollack.

\* \* \*

The varsity wrestling team was defeated by Norwich University, 28 to 6, on February 27, 1932. Hunting, 125 pounds, and Stone, unlimited, won their matches.

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**"Years of Tumult; The World Since 1918,"** By James H. Powers, (C.L.A., '15,) W. W. Norton & Co., N. Y., 1932, 345 p.

I always get a vicarious "kick" when I review a book by a colleague; when I write about a work by a trustee I am glad to acknowledge that the teaching staff of a university has no monopoly on learning; but when I pass judgment on the printed pages of a graduate, especially of a graduate of my own department, I feel as strutting as a hen which has just laid an egg. Although I have never been so rash as to write even so little as a page in French for publication, I have tempted fate by hazard-ing a proverb in that tongue. "Qui dit professeur dit éplucheur," runs my rhyme, and for the benefit of those whose French has rusted with the years, I might translate this home-made adage—"teachers have a tendency to become carping critics." And since the exception always proves the rule, my proverb holds good. I cannot find a single flaw in "Years of Tumult (The World Since 1918)" by James H. Powers, C.L.A. '15.\* I cannot even shine in his reflected glory, for his book is not restricted to a study of French tumult or Spanish tumult or even Spanish-American tumult, it is a study of the universal tumult in which the world has found itself since the signing of the Versailles treaty.

All the world's his stage and the actors are the United States of America, the disunited states of Europe, Japan, China, and India. An excellent index will convince you that not one actor is missing. The new states of Europe are passed in review, the European chips of the old Russian block as well as Asiatic Russia appear in the pageant. Communism, capitalism, fascism as well as the newest of all "isms," the League of Nations, are brought forward into Power's limelight and scrutinized and analyzed. Never a cue is missed. Like that great poetic pageant Hardy's *Dynasts*, this pageant in prose is unfolded before your eyes in some twenty acts or chapters which bear such epigrammatic titles as "England, a study in decay and integration," "Germany, the history of a penance," "The Balkans, Europe's witch cauldron," "India, a revolution in homespun." These titles whet your appetite and invite you to stay up all night and finish the book at one sitting. But I beseech you, gentle reader, be you colleague, trustee, graduate,

Page Thirty

or undergraduate, stay your haste, follow the Baconian maxim on the reading of good books: chew and digest this one by reading one chapter each night, and then ponder over the sins of omission and commission of your contemporaries in high places.

These suggestive titles are indicative of the vast scope of the author's canvas. He has watched the tumultuous events of the past thirteen years day by day from his conning tower in the office of the Boston Globe. He has weighed, sifted and compared despatches from the four corners of the earth. Contradictory statements had to be intelligently judged; hoaxes, lies, propaganda had to be winnowed out. Then the heterogeneous strands had to be woven into a compact homogeneous whole, a narrative with a beginning and an ending. Time was when the boundaries of the world were the Pillars of Hercules in the west and Arabia in the east; peoples dwelling beyond these gates were barbarians or savages, they did not count. Today the competent world historian must chronicle the abandonment of the gold standard by Rhodesia and Gandhi's march to Jalalpur. Mr. Powers, will, I hope, convince every intelligent American reader that a policy of isolation is no longer possible for these United States. All the nations of the earth must sink or swim together, for whether you like it or not, the world today is an economic unit.

If I were to single out the two outstanding virtues of this masterpiece of historical condensation, I should say that they were scrupulous impartiality and mastery of English. In Greek times the word historian originally

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meant inquirer; later it developed the meaning of narrator. Mr. Powers then fulfills the requirements of the true historian; he inquires scientifically and narrates artistically. The epoch which he describes has been veritably "*Years of Tumult*" but he always holds himself above the tumult. I know him to be an uncompromising idealist; but he never intrudes his own idealism. He does not color the events he describes. He sees no visions, nor does he view with alarm. His dispassionate words speak for themselves. Personally a strong adherent of the League of Nations, he makes no impassioned plea for the entrance of the United States, but he makes very clear by implication the troubles that are in store for us and for the world in general if we do not join that body. He shows clearly that morally speaking we are already members of the League.

And what a marvel of contemporaneity the book is! It first appeared in print on February 28, yet it chronicles the attack of Shanghai by the Japanese which took place on January 28. I doff my hat to the publishers as well as to the author for having achieved this miracle of book-making.

Let me quote two passages from the book. In the preface Mr. Powers says, "If the Treaty (of Versailles) appears as the villain in the piece, this is due solely to the weight of evidence proffered by the course of events. During approximately thirteen years given to day by day study and analysis of world affairs, this struggle between political negatives and human affirmatives has seemed to the writer at once one of the most fascinating as well as one of the most epochal and instructive of human episodes." In his epilogue he sums up the period of the *Years of Tumult*. "Seventeen years had elapsed since the nations began the World War. A new generation, unborn when the last diapason of the guns died away on the Western front, had grown through infancy to childhood and on from childhood into youth, since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. Long in their graves, Woodrow Wilson and Georges Clemenceau were becoming figures of legend; David Lloyd George, battered by time and broken in defeat, tottered along the background of political Europe like an incredible wraith; Raymond Poincaré walked his garden in Lorraine, or toiled in his study, peopling the solitude of age with volumes of reminiscence—massive, cold, argumentative, stubborn, defiant. And still the legacy of the Treaty moved on in its courses over the world."

These two excerpts will give you an idea of the dynamic style of the author which is sustained from the beginning to the end of the book. In spite of its contemporaneity the last chapters show no signs of haste. Mr. Powers' style is warm without being passionate. He makes his appeal to the intellect, never to the emotions. And what is most remarkable in a historical work

of this type, he is never dull, never pedestrian. If you would pass in review the world's events since the Great War, you must read this book. If you are a parent, put it into the hands of your children. If you are a teacher put it into the hands of your pupils. For unless our children have a clear unprejudiced understanding of these "*Years of Tumult*" they will not be able to avoid the mistakes made by those who have guided the destinies of our generation.

PROFESSOR SAMUEL M. WAXMAN

## Forty Eventful Years of Boston University (Continued from Page 17)

rious departments of knowledge. The graduates of the class of 1891 will be astonished and perhaps a little envious, if they compare the present really fine equipment of the College of Liberal Arts Library with the few hundred books which were available in their undergraduate days of three or four decades ago.

In those days, the annual growth in the University enrollment was small as compared with the great yearly increase of a later period. The figures for the decade of which 1891-92 were the middle years were as follows:

1887-88 — 775	1892-93 — 1075
1888-89 — 875	1893-94 — 1112
1889-90 — 928	1894-95 — 1252
1890-91 — 1020	1895-96 — 1270
1891-92 — 1069	1896-97 — 1327

In ten years there was a net increase of 552 in the total registration, an average of a trifle over 55 per annum for the decennium.

The registration figures for the academic year, 1891-92, were divided as follows:

College of Liberal Arts.....	329
College of Agriculture.....	163
School of Theology.....	160
School of Law.....	210
School of Medicine.....	132
Graduate School.....	117
	—
	1111

After deducting forty-two names of students enrolled in more than one department, the net total was 1069.

The forty years since 1891 have wrought great changes in Boston University. The 1069 students have increased fourteen fold; the number of departments has doubled; the 329 students in the College of Liberal Arts have increased to a total of 1887 if we include the enrollment in the teachers' courses and students from other departments of the University.

Since the resignation of President Warren, three presi-

dents have been inaugurated, William E. Huntington, Lemuel H. Morlin, and Daniel L. Marsh.

The College of Liberal Arts has moved from 12 Somerset Street to its strategic position on Boylston Street. The College of Liberal Arts faculty of 1891 has grown to a total of seventy-six as recorded in the last official circular of the college. Though in equipment and enrollment the College of Liberal Arts of 1932 is much larger than that of 1891, the scholastic and ethical traditions of that period are still dominant. The requirements for entrance were never more rigorously observed. The curriculum though greatly enlarged, maintains its high scholastic standards. The students of 1932 are in intellectual caliber and genuine earnestness worthy successors of their sturdy predecessors of 1891.

\* \* \*

The varsity debating team defeated the William and Mary debating team on March 4, 1932. Boston University upheld the negative side of the subject, "Resolved: That Socialism is Preferable to Capitalism." This was the fifth consecutive victory for Boston University.

### The Why of Alumni Organization

(Continued from Page 23)

It is impossible to establish society on so solid a foun-

ation that unaided it will continue on through the ages pure and vigorous. Each generation faces the problem of renewing and recapitalizing its moral strength. The alumni of our universities must be educated to think of themselves as bridge builders, building a bridge into the future for the service of mankind which must save society through education.

"An old man going a lone highway  
Came at the evening cold and gray  
To chasm vast and deep and wide.  
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,  
The sudden stream had no fears for him;  
But he turned when safe on the other side,  
And built a bridge to span the tide.  
'Old man,' said a fellow pilgrim near,  
'You are wasting your time with building here.  
You never again will pass this way.  
Your journey will end with the closing day.  
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide,  
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?'  
The builder lifted his old, gray head.  
'Good friend, in the way that I've come,' he said.  
'There followeth after me today  
A youth whose feet must pass this way.  
This stream that has been as naught to me  
To the fair-haired youth might a pitfall be.  
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim,  
Good friend, I am building the bridge for him.'"\*

ANON.

\* Annual Report, 1929-30.

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### Law School Dinner

The annual dinner of the Law School Alumni Association was held on March 8, 1932, at the Hotel Somerset. The guest of honor was Chief Justice William R. Pattangall of the Supreme Court of Maine.

Other speakers were Lowell A. Mayberry, president of the Law School Association; Justice Frank S. Deland, of the Boston Municipal Court, toastmaster; President Daniel L. Marsh, '08; Dean Homer Albers, '85; and Justice Jeremiah E. O'Connell, '06, of the Superior Court of Rhode Island.

### Boston Club

(Continued from Page 22)

Ginsburg, Esq., '19; Dr. Cecil W. Clark, Med., '15;

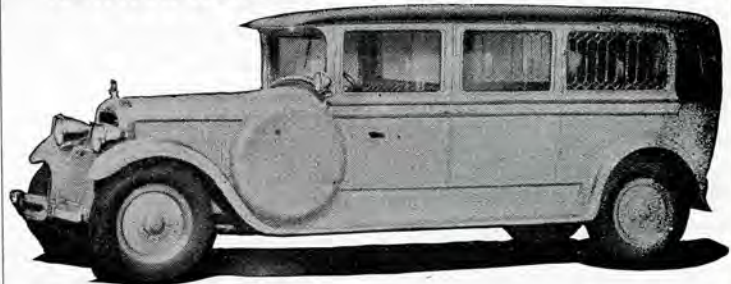
Eleanor C. Dobbins, Ed., '29, and Willard H. Shaffert, '29. Those who became charter members of the Boston University Club of Boston follow:

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 Grace Bull, Sargent'32  
 Howard W. Lowell, C.L.A.'31  
 Mrs. Ruth Tobey Lindquist, C.L.A.'21  
 Prof. Wilbert Lindquist, C.L.A.'15  
 Dr. A. L. Shadman, Med.'05  
 Elsie M. Jacobson, ex-S.R.E.'34  
 Prof. Warren T. Powell, Faculty S.R.E.  
 Mrs. Warren T. Powell, Faculty S.R.E.  
 Rev. John Mason, C.L.A.'96  
 Prof. Albert Morris, C.L.A.'25  
 Prof. J. Philip Mason, C.L.A.'22  
 Amy L. Mason, S.R.E.'27

Ernest B. Haigh, ex-C.B.A.'34  
 Eleanor R. Mosely, Ed.'29  
 Howard Q. Bunker, C.B.A.'25  
 Harry Alpert, C.B.A.'31  
 Minnie L. Farnsworth, ex-C.B.A.'30  
 Prof. Norton A. Kent, Faculty C.L.A.  
 Gertrude McCarron, Mus.'31  
 Thomas A. Quinn, Mus.'31  
 Esther E. Larson, Ed.'30  
 A. M. Summers, ex-C.B.A.'23  
 Mrs. Lavinia E. S. Powers, ex-Ed.'26  
 Prof. Raymond A. Robinson, Faculty  
 College of Music  
 Benjamin N. Wachman, C.B.A.'28  
 Dr. Frank A. Gardner, Med.'83  
 Edwin C. Jenney, Law'90

## Among Ourselves

Professor Leo Drew O'Neil, head of the Economics Department at C. B. A., read a paper on The Significance of the Gold Standard at the recent convention of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association held in New York.

\* \* \*

Lieutenants Alfred E. McKenney and Edwin C. Lickman, both of the Military Science Department of the College of Business Administration, have been appointed to Fort Devens posts this summer.

\* \* \*

Walter Mechler, formerly head of the Shorthand and Typewriting Department at P. A. L., read a paper on "A Lesson on Diphthongs" in stenography section at the Eastern Commercial Teachers College Association Convention. Mr. Mechler is now at the Evander Childs High School, New York City.

\* \* \*

Dr. Allan Winter Rowe, professor at the Boston University School of Medicine, and director of the Evans Memorial Hospital was recently elected president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

\* \* \*

Dean Homer Albers, '85, of the School of Law, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Italian Legion Auxiliary, held in the home of Lieutenant Governor Youngman on March 3, 1932.

\* \* \*

George L. Hoffacker, instructor in Methods in Commercial Education at the College of Business Administration at C. B. A., was the chairman of the recent Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association Convention held in New York.

\* \* \*

The emergency loan fund which was started this year has reached the total set

of \$100.00. This fund was raised under the direction of Professor Warren T. Powell, Director of Student Activities and Religious Counseling.

\* \* \*

Professor John W. Sullivan of the English Department at the College of Business Administration, was the commentator of the Business English section of the recent convention of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, held in New York.

\* \* \*

Dean Everett W. Lord, '00, of the College of Business Administration, was the speaker at the Waltham (Mass.) Kiwanis Club. His subject was "Latin American Relations."

\* \* \*

Miss Margaret Starr McLain, member of the faculty of the College of Music, was the guest of honor at the luncheon and reception at the Copley Plaza Hotel on February 3, 1932. The affair was under the auspices of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs. At this luncheon, Miss McLain played four of her compositions which were sung by Mr. Arden Redmon.

Lt. Col. William A. Ganoe, head of the R. O. T. C. Unit at Boston University will again act as executive officer of the R. O. T. C. Camp at Camp Devens, this summer.

\* \* \*

At the February assembly of the College of Business Administration a portrait of the late Salvador O. Cornejo, former head of the Spanish Department, was presented to C. B. A. by the Spanish Club.

\* \* \*

Professor Robert Havens of the College of Music appeared as piano soloist with the Boston (Mass.) Civic Symphony Orchestra at Jordan Hall, Sunday, February 14, 1932.

\* \* \*

Professor James V. Toner, '21, of the C. B. A. faculty, was one of the speakers at the two-day Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems held at New Bedford, Mass., recently.

\* \* \*

Dr. Wesley T. Lee, '98, was the guest of honor at the Phi Chi, national medical fraternity, dinner at the Hotel Vendome, February 25, 1932. The dinner was given in honor of Dr. Lee who retires this June after thirty-two years of service at the School of Medicine.

\* \* \*

Professor John J. Murray, '24, has resigned from the Faculty Athletic Council. His place will be taken by Dean Everett W. Lord, '00, of C. B. A. Professor Murray served on the old council and for several years served as secretary.

\* \* \*

Dr. Joseph J. Skirball, of the School of Medicine Faculty, was recently elected president of the Boston (Mass.) Dispensary.

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## Necrology

MRS. ADELAIDE MESERVE HAYES, '77

Mrs. Adelaide Meserve Hayes, *College of Liberal Arts*, died at her home in Dover, N. H., on February 19, 1932. She was born in Farmington, N. H., in 1854. In 1873, Mrs. Hayes entered Boston University receiving her Ph.B. degree with the first class to graduate from the College of Liberal Arts.

She is survived by her daughter.

JUSTICE RICHARD W. IRWIN, '85

Justice Richard W. Irwin, *School of Law*, died at his home in Northampton, Mass., on March 9, 1932. He had been ill for nearly three years.

Judge Irwin was born on February 18, 1857 in Northampton. He attended the public schools in that city, graduating from Boston University with an LL.B. degree *cum laude*, and was admitted to the bar in 1886. From 1888 to 1889, he was a member of the Northampton, Mass., common council, serving as president of that body in 1889. In 1890, he was appointed city councillor, a position which he held for four years. Judge Irwin then served one term in the Massachusetts Legislature, and from 1896 to 1898 in

the State Senate. In 1903, Judge Irwin served as a member of the Governor's Council. From 1905 until 1911 he was district attorney for the Northwestern Massachusetts district. He resigned this position to accept appointment as justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts to which he was appointed on October 7 of that same year. This position he held until he asked to be relieved of further duties in 1929 after eighteen years of service.

Judge Irwin was from 1887 to 1892, captain of Co. I, 2nd regiment, N. V. M. He was a charter member and first exalted ruler of the Northampton (Mass.) Lodge of Elks. He was also a Mason and Odd Fellow.

On November 16, 1892, he married Miss Florence E. Bangs of Springfield, Mass., who survives him.

At the funeral services, held at his home, the Boston University Alumni Association was represented by Judge John W. Mason, '85, a classmate of Judge Irwin's.

TIMOTHY J. DONOGHUE, '90

Timothy J. Donoghue, *School of Law*, died suddenly on February 26, 1932, at

his home in Tampa, Florida. He was a native of Haverhill, Mass., graduating from the public schools of that city. He received his degree from Boston University. For some time he practiced law in Essex County, then went to Mexico City to teach English and to study Spanish.

In 1909, Mr. Donoghue lost his sight but continued his studies in both English and French. He wrote two text books in Spanish language study and was the head of the Tampa Spanish-English School, which he founded.

Mr. Donoghue was active in the Knights of Columbus. He is survived by his wife.

HENRY WATERMAN, '94

Henry Waterman, *School of Law*, of New Bedford, Mass., died suddenly on February 28, 1932, of a cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Waterman was a native of New Bedford, Mass. He attended East Greenwich, R. I., academy, later receiving his LL.B. degree from Boston University. He never practiced law but spent his entire life in newspaper work.

He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

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ber of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery and many other Boston clubs. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret Black Ragan and three daughters, aged ten, four, and two and one-half years respectively.

**JOHN P. HOOBAN, '24**

John P. Hooban, *College of Business Administration*, died suddenly on February 20, 1932. Mr. Hooban was born in Milton, Mass., and early moved to Brookline, Mass., where he attended the public schools. He later attended Boston University receiving his B. B. A. degree in 1924 and his M. B. A. in 1926.

He also received his LL. B. degree from Suffolk Law School in 1931. At the time of his death, he was connected with the legal department of Lever Brothers at Cambridge, Mass.

**BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON, EX-'26**

Benjamin N. Johnson, *School of Law*, died at his home in Lynn, Mass., on February 19, 1932. He had been ill for some time. Mr. Johnson was an active lawyer, and general president of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Johnson fitted for college at Chauncy Hall School and Phillips Exeter Academy. He graduated from Harvard

College in 1878. After receiving his A. B. degree he entered Boston University School of Law.

He is survived by three children.

**ELEANOR M. DRISCOLL, '30**

Eleanor M. Driscoll, *College of Business Administration*, for over thirty years a teacher in the Salem (Mass.) public schools, died at her home in Salem, on February 29, 1932. Miss Driscoll was born in Salem, Mass., on June 12, 1878. She attended the schools in that city and the Salem Normal School. She also studied at Boston University.

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### Engagements

*P.A.L.*'22. Anna Jagodnick to Maurice Cohen, both of Worcester, Mass.

*C.B.A.*'23. James I. Orr of Wayland, Mass., to Isabel B. Webster of Milton, Mass.

*C.B.A.*'26. Grant B. Mills of Brookline, Mass., to Audrey V. Newton of Waban, Mass.

*P.A.L.*'27. Florence Liff of Brookline, Mass., to George Brick of Dorchester, Mass.

*Law*'29. Sebastian N. Tanguoso of Chelsea, Mass., to Helen A. Fava of Lynn, Mass.

*C.L.A.*'30. Donald L. Oliver of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, to Allene L. Phelps of Duxbury, Mass.

*Ex-S.R.E.*'30. Elizabeth M. Newton of Chartley, Mass., to Raymond D. Jones of Indianapolis, Ind.

*S.T.*'31. Rev. Edward G. Ernst of New Salem, Mass., to Helen N. Doane of Athol, Mass.

*Law*'31. Barbara F. Libman of Hartford, Conn., to Emanuel B. Schwartz of Everett, Mass.

### Marriages

*Law*'22. John W. Morgan of Lynn, Mass., and Louise Woolley of Peabody, Mass., were married on February 29, 1932.

*Ex-Ed.*'23. Dr. Harold Ginsberg of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Elizabeth Michel-

TEST NO. 2

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man of New York, N. Y., were married on February 5, 1932.

*Ex-Law*'24. Robert L. Cohen of Chelsea, Mass., and Frances Young of Lynn, Mass., were married on February 23, 1932.

*C.L.A.*'26, *S.T.*'29, *Grad.*'30. Rev. Frederick R. Isaaksen of Tacoma, Wash., and Helen M. Eselbey of Philadelphia, Pa., were married on February 23, 1932.

*Ex-P.A.L.*'26. Dorothy M. Cookson of Needham, Mass., and Robert S. Andrews of Providence, R. I., were married on February 13, 1932.

*P.A.L.*'27. Ruth V. Clarke and Austin C. Robinson, both of Somerville, Mass., were married on February 20, 1932.

*Law*'28. Jacob Block of Winthrop, Mass., and Rae Esner of Malden, Mass., were married on February 23, 1932.

*C.B.A.*'29. Thomas J. Clough of New York, N. Y., and Honora Reardon of Concord, N. H., were married recently.

*Law*'29. L. Williston Farley of Framingham, Mass., and Elizabeth Feeley of Natick, Mass., were married on February 7, 1932. They will reside on Union Ave., Framingham, Mass.

*C.L.A.*'30, *Law*'30. Helen C. Loughrey of Holyoke, Mass., and James De la Fuente of Madrid, Spain, were married on February 7, 1932.

*Ex-C.B.A.*'30. Bernard Zclinsky and Janet Lazarus, both of Brockton, Mass., were married on March 17, 1932.

*C.B.A.*'30. Bessie Grace of Worcester, Mass., and Milton H. Goldberg of New York, N. Y., were married on April 14, 1931, according to a recent announcement.

*P.A.L.*'30. Etta Masters of Brookline, Mass., and John J. Foster of Roxbury, Mass., were married on March 4, 1932.

*Ex-C.B.A.*'31. David W. Caroline of Brockton, Mass., and Anne Wacks of Norwood, Mass., were married on February 21, 1932. Mr. and Mrs. Caroline will reside at 384 Ash St., Brockton, Mass.

## Births

*S.T.*'21, *Grad.*'22. To Rev. and Mrs. Percy M. Hickox, a son, Leigh Hollington, born in Worcester, Mass.

*C.B.A.*'23. To Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bergeron of Milton, Mass., a daughter, Mary Jane, born January 30, 1932.

*Ed.*'25. To Mr. and Mrs. Swenson (née Ingeborg Norling), a son, born August 15, 1931.

*Med.*'26. To Dr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Wells of Arlington, Mass., a son, Ralph H. Jr., born January 21, 1932.

## Personals

### 1879

JUDGE GEORGE M. STEARNS, *Law*, and Mrs. Stearns celebrated their fiftieth wed-

ding anniversary on February 14, 1932. It was also the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the bar and his twenty-fifth as a special justice.

### 1896

HENRI T. LEDOUX, *Law*, was elected delegate-at-large from the State of New Hampshire to the Democratic National convention pledged to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

### 1897

BISHOP FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL, *S.T.*, *Grad.*'99, *Hon.*'29, and General Smedley D. Butler recently engaged in a debate in New York on "Can Peace be Assured by Reduction of Armaments?"

SENATOR DAVID I. WALSH, *Law*, was the guest speaker at a St. Patrick's Night banquet, March 17, 1932, given by the Hazelton (Pa.) Council of the Knights of Columbus.

### 1902

DR. LEWIS O. HARTMAN, *S.T.*, editor of Zion's Herald, was the speaker at a recent meeting of the Religious Journalism Club of S. R. E.

### 1903

COL. ROBERT E. GOODWIN, *Law*, was re-elected chairman of the Concord, Mass., Board of Selectmen.

### 1905

A. CARLETON STAPLES, *C.L.A.*, read a paper on "The Use of Power Resources" in the Economic Geography sections of the recent meeting of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association Convention recently held in New York.

### 1910

TO MRS. MILDRED CUTHBERTSON ARMSTRONG, *C.L.A.*, is extended the sincere sympathy of her many Boston University friends on the recent death of her husband, Ralph S. Armstrong, who passed away February 22, 1932. Mrs. Armstrong is now living with her father at 352 Fenno Street, Revere, Mass.

### 1913

GEORGE L. WILSON, *Law*, of Ayer, Mass., was recently appointed by Governor Ely as justice of the first district court of Northern Middlesex (Mass.) County. Judge Wilson has served as selectman for the town of Ayer, Mass., and has been vice-commander of the local American Legion.

### 1916

DR. GEORGE L. MICHOLLS, *S.T.*, who recently suffered a breakdown, has resigned the pastorate of the Narden Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit, Mich.



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JUDGE FELIX FORTE, *Law*, was the principal speaker at the February meeting of the Watertown (Mass.) Women's Republican Club. Judge Forte's subject was "The Spirit of George Washington."

**1917**

ERNEST C. ADAMS, *C.L.A.*, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination to the Maine Legislature from Westbrook, Maine.

REV. HENRY I. BAILEY, *S.T.*, and Mrs. Bailey of Chelsea, Mass., celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary on February 17, 1932.

**1918**

ETHEL M. JOHNSON, *C.L.A.*, former Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, was the guest of honor at the Twentieth Century Club on February 15, 1932.

PROFESSOR CHARLES E. BOWMAN, *C.B.A.*, was chairman of the Bookkeeping Section at the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association Convention recently held in New York.

**1920**

WALTER E. LEIDNER, *C.B.A.*, had the direction of the Business English Section of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association Convention, recently held in New York.

**1921**

FRED A. ASHLEY, *C.B.A.*, head of the commercial department of the Everett (Mass.) High School, was recently elected Superintendent of Schools in the same city.

KATHERINE M. WHALEN, *C.B.A.*, was the recipient of her Ed.M. degree from Harvard on March 3, 1932.

**1922**

LLOYD H. JACOBS, *C.B.A.*, received his Ed.M. degree from Harvard on March 3, 1932.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR W. JOHNSON, *C.B.A.*, is the New Hampshire Chairman

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PROFESSOR NOEL P. LAIRD, *C.B.A.*, was the commentator of the Economics section at the recent convention of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Convention in New York.

**1923**

RICHARD A. HAGGERTY, *C.L.A.*, is teaching two evening courses in music at the Oxford School, Boston, Mass.

PETER L. AGNEW, *C.B.A.*, was chairman of the Educational Tours Committee of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association Convention recently held in New York.

DR. JAMES E. VANCE, *Medical*, was recently elected to the Natick (Mass.) Board of Health.

VALENTINE F. DUNN, *Ed.*, *Grad.'26*, has been appointed Master of the Oliver Hazard Perry School of South Boston, Mass.

**1924**

PAUL M. BOYNTON, *C.B.A.*, is the Connecticut Chairman of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association.

MARY E. SHANNON, *Grad.*, principal of the Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India, has been obliged to return to United States on account of her health.

**1925**

REV. RICHARD K. MORTON, *C.L.A.*, *S.T.'30*, has accepted the pastorate of the Rockland (Mass.) Congregational Church.

HELENA V. O'BRIEN, *Law*, read a paper on "Elements Necessary to Form a Valid Contract" at the Commercial Law section of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association Convention which met recently.

**1926**

CHARLES W. BOWMAN, *ex-C.B.A.*, has announced his candidacy for the office of town clerk of Andover, Mass.

**1927**

HARRY HURWICH, *ex-C.B.A.*, is at present connected with the Dedham (Mass.) Transcript.

REV. CARLOS C. DAVIS, *ex-S.R.E.*, is pastor of the Mineral Ridge (Ohio) Methodist Episcopal Church.

**1928**

DR. CHARLES L. BRENNAN, *C.L.A.*, *Med.'30*, has received notice that he has passed his national medical examinations, permitting him to practice medicine anywhere in the United States and its territories.

**1929**

HENRY G. RUSSELL, *C.B.A.*, read a paper on the Business Cycle at the Economics section of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association Convention recently held in New York.

KATHERINE W. ROSS, *Ed.*, *Grad.'30*, read a paper on Teaching the Collection Letter at the Business English section of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association Convention recently held in New York.

**1930**

E. B. BURMAHLN, *Ed.*, is the Virginia chairman of the Eastern Teachers' Association.

MABEL E. DOLLIFF, *S.R.E.*, is Director of Religious Education at West Roxbury (Mass.) Congregational Church.

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