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Where should the scholar live? In solitude, or in society? in the green stillness of the country, where he can hear the heart of Nature beat, or in the dark, gray town, where he can hear and feel the throbbing heart of man? I will make answer for him, and say, in the dark, gray town. LONGFELLOW
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ARTHUR PRENTICE RUGG, LL.D.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts
THE IDEALS OF OUR NATION.

Arthur Prentice Rugg, LL.D.,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

[An oration delivered at the Commencement Exercises of Boston University, in Tremont Temple, on Wednesday, June 7.]

COMMENCEMENT is an event of never failing interest. Age cannot wither nor custom stale its deep emotions. Year after year kindred and friends gather with generous enthusiasm to bid Godspeed to those who are graduating from institutions of learning. Strangers share its kindling warmth. Every elevating sentiment supports with stimulating sympathy the fresh, the joyous, and the earnest aspirations of youth. This is a day of hopeful anticipation and noble ambition. Wide fields of untried experience allure to fine endeavor. The future invites to high achievement. The occasion breathes of the ideal. Whatever may be the particular activity of each of those who here and now are to receive the diploma of our University, there is one call which is universal. All go forth to toil under the protecting ægis of the national government. Every man and every woman is born to be a citizen. That duty cannot be shifted. That responsibility cannot be escaped. The statement of this truth is at least as old as Aristotle. Therefore the ideals of the
nation present a common appeal. No one can hope to state national ideals with accuracy, with certainty, or with finality. Doubtless, like everything which grows and improves, they have no absolute and unyielding fashion. But in a country where ultimate authority is the will of the people, discussion, interchange, and criticism of view are the means by which a standard can be established and a consensus of opinion be reached. A free contribution of the best thought, highest resolve, most exalted hope, by each, will evolve national ideals of compelling force. My word will not be new. I can only recall to your memory a few well-known facts of history, and ask your attention to the promise of the years of which you will be a part and which are to make history.

The members of the Classes of 1916 in the United States enter upon their life-work amid conditions unparalleled since the beginning of recorded time. The very air is vibrant with uncertainty and with expectancy. In the babel of sounds as to the right position of our country, the unreflecting might doubt whether it has any ideals, and think that the public mind is hopelessly distracted as to the purpose of our nation's existence. Some are bold enough to assert that we have no ideals, and that we are actuated by mere motives, varying chiefly in the degree of the self-interest from which they spring. It is said in some quarters that we have no national literature or art or culture; and that is made the basis of an appeal to immigrants from countries of a more fixed civilization, with cultural traditions more easily comprehended, not to abandon the old for the new. There is much debate as to various sorts and degrees of citizenship. But out of this seeming confusion there is heard a stern call for genuine and unqualified loyalty to America. Here is no room for a divided duty. It behooves us to think seriously and wisely as to the kind of America it is to which such loyalty is demanded, and to determine how inspiringly real are her dominating ideals.

Let us first take our bearings. What is a nation, and what manner of nation are we? A nation is a body of individuals united together for the promotion of their mutual safety and advantage by the joint efforts of their combined strength, becoming thus a moral being, possessed of rights and subject to obligations. Manifestly ours is not a nation of ethnical unity. The initial settlements of the continent foreshadowed the commingling of races which with increasing variety has continued to mark our population. The Spanish, French, and Dutch, as well as the English, Scotch, and Irish, were among the Colonists of the States which have made the Union. It has been the general policy of our nation from
the first to welcome the oppressed of every race and clime to cast aside that which is behind and, looking only to that which lies before, to join with us in the upbuilding of a free nation. Of very necessity this has involved the surrender of old national conceptions and prejudices and the adoption of new national hopes and aspirations. Respecting the question of slavery, Lincoln said: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. . . . This government cannot endure half slave and half free." That was no temporary or half truth. It will endure for all time. It is adapted to all occasions. It is as applicable to every other line of cleavage as it was to that of slavery. This Union can tolerate no bisected allegiance. A republic demands the absolute, unalloyed, and unquestioned loyalty of every citizen. A republic, whose voice is that of all its people, can have no permanency and unfolding enlargement save by united and indissoluble support of its own nationality from all its citizens. Its patriotism must be blended of the fervent devotion and glowing fealty of its every member.

The forefathers founded on this continent a constitutional republic. That is the form of government which is committed to our charge. It is ours to understand and to execute. Familiar as may be its principles, it still is as true as it was when the words were written by John Adams, now more than a century and a third ago, that "a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty and to maintain a free government." A republic is a government by the people expressed through the form of representation. It recognizes the practical impossibility of a pure democracy, where the people directly settle every question. A constitution is an instrument framed by the mighty hand of the people, stating fundamental principles of government, to be obeyed by officers, by individuals, and by the people themselves. A constitutional republic is a nation founded on the rule of a people whose hasty and unmatured impulse is restrained by self-imposed limitations, but whose intelligent and deliberately fixed conviction finds expression in binding law. Such a government imports equality of rights amongst all citizens. It invokes fraternity of spirit. It means the largest degree of individual liberty compatible with the greatest good to the largest number. It is no accident, but an inevitable concomitant of these principles that "promotion of the general welfare" finds its place with the formation of a more perfect union, the establishment of justice, pro-
vision for domestic tranquillity, and the common defense and the preservation of liberty, among the purposes for which this nation was founded.

Such a governmental machine cannot run itself. It is not automatic. It must be administered by a free people. A people is not free simply when king or emperor is dethroned and forms of self-government are established. A people becomes free only when within themselves ignorance has been conquered by intelligence, prejudice by a spirit of fairness, selfishness by good-will, simple ethical sentimentality by sound moral judgment. The fate of the nation in its last analysis depends upon the character of the individuals who compose its citizenship. No power can rise higher than its source. So true are these principles that the statement is made by some writers that our national ideal is a free and enlightened democracy.

National ideals, however, are not embodied in the hard and fast words of rigid constitutions. They are more spiritual. They represent the hope, the yearning, the aspiration, of a people rather than the details of ways and means. Certain forms of greatness which have appeared to be the cardinal aim of some of the nations of earth easily may be eliminated from our scheme of national accomplishment. Material prosperity founded on commercial superiority, industrial power, and manufacturing skill is not our national ideal. Historically the nations whose chief efforts have been in this direction have contributed the least to the progress of civilization. The legacies of Tyre and Carthage are hardly perceptible in the heritage from the past. The immense economic value of these activities need not be minimized. But they are a means and not the end.

Lust for military and naval supremacy has never dominated our national life. In times of peril our citizens have fought with courage in defense of the flag. But in the main our ways have been those of peace and not of war. Whatever may be said about degrees of preparedness, defense and not conquest is the basis of the most extreme demand. There is no call even in these days for a militaristic program as the dominating note of national policy. The position of commanding influence which the United States holds in this present crisis of the world rests upon the power born of peaceful progress in civilization and not of instant capacity to wage destructive warfare. Territorial aggrandizement is far from being our national ambition. The apostrophe of Senator Hoar to the American people as "a free and brave people who do not bow the neck or bend the knee to any other, and who desire no other to
bow the neck or bend the knee to them,” shines in clearer truth with every year.

The dominant note of education in modern days appears to be preparation for useful service. This is the avowed purpose of theological schools and seminaries. To follow in the footsteps of the Christ is dedication to the service of man. It always has been obvious in the medical schools. The physician, who calls no hour his own, but holds himself as a minute-man for the relief of suffering mankind, exemplifies in form manifest to the dullest eye the conception of service to humanity. The object of the law school is to train men to aid in the administration of justice. The doing of justice between man and man and between the state and the citizen is one of the ends for which governments are established. Its accomplishment is a profound blessing. Justice has been termed the most important interest of man on earth. Scarcely any word is more frequently used than justice, either in the abstract or in combination with some aspects of economics and sociology. To secure justice according to law is an underlying sentiment of mankind to which the lawyer must respond. Scientific and technical education is directed to unveiling the secrets of nature and to rendering her resources more available to the service of man. The chemist, the physicist, the engineer, strive to make the life of man healthier, happier, and more efficient. The teacher comes into closest touch with humanizing service in undertaking to train the mind and the morals of children and youth toward the living of upright and useful lives. The pursuit of business and the cultivation of the fine arts have no less truly a foundation upon the essential elements of useful service to mankind. The regnant purpose of the individual student in our University, whatever may be his specialty, then, is service to humanity. This sentiment prevailing in institutions of learning is a reflex of the notions which at bottom will be found to actuate in large measure the leaders of thought outside of colleges and universities and their graduates. Opinions may differ widely and strongly as to what course of conduct and what measures really are in the interest of mankind. But that the ultimate design generally professed is the same, is manifest from a study of the arguments put forward in support of conflicting policies. These considerations seem to make it inevitable that the ideal of a nation thus founded, with these educational conceptions and individual ambitions, is service to humanity. That service to humanity is the national ideal of America is demonstrated by the events in her history which most kindle enthusiasm and stir just pride.
A sure standard of the deep currents of a nation’s thought is the character of the men selected for national homage. Tried by this test, those who have served humanity best are those enshrined in universal reverence. The name of Washington stands first. That is due not simply or mainly to the fact that he led to victory the armies of a people striving for freedom. Nor is it because he was the first head of the nation founded in large part by his military genius. Napoleon did both these things only to treat them as the stepping-stones by which to rise to despotic rule and to hope of dynastic succession. Washington renounced the military leadership which his prowess had won, and returned to the feeble Continental Congress the commission to command, which he might have retained in defiance of its wish, and perhaps with its acquiescence. But with scrupulous regard for the principle of democracy, he chose the path of service to mankind instead of that of personal power; and he returned to the representatives of the people the emblem and the substance of their authority. Again he recognized the true principle of a free democracy in laying down the trust of the chief magistracy, retiring to private life, and leaving the people to elect his successor. His greatness lies not merely in feats of accomplishment, but in the example of service to mankind by trust in the spirit of democracy in the face of opportunity to seize personal aggrandizement. Lincoln alone stands with Washington in national reverence. His life is a story of service for mankind. The spring from which flowed the marvelous achievement of preserving the Union was his conviction of the moral wrong of slavery. He sealed his devotion to mankind with the last supreme sacrifice. Among national heroes of all nations he towers without a superior in service to humanity. The monuments which we raise attest the same national ideal. Here and there are raised statues to individual military leaders; but there is scarcely a hamlet where tender and grateful love of country has not reared a shaft to the memory of the common soldier, whose only gift was sacrifice for the advancement of mankind, without the hope of personal glory. The national warfares of which we do not blush to be reminded are not instances which have resulted in expansion of territory by force. It is rather that which established a nation dedicated to freedom, or which wiped out the hideous institution of human slavery and gave the country in truth as well as in name to the service of freedom, and which made certain an indivisible union of indestructible states. Our form of government has been a model for the sister nations in this hemisphere. The Federal Constitution in its essential features is
found in the national framework of all the republics to the south of us. This is no mean contribution to the welfare of peoples struggling toward liberty. Mere bigness of shops and mills fails to stir the imagination. But the discovery of the anæsthetic use of ether, and the invention of the sewing machine, the reaper, the telephone, with their multitudinous kindred of devices designed to lighten the labors, multiply the comforts, and enlarge the sphere of usefulness and happiness of men, challenge enthusiasm for a nation where inventive skill always has been keenly active for the service of humanity. The inventors of the United States have given her a character among nations for industrial and mechanical benefactions.

Scarcely anything is more genuinely American than universal compulsory education. Nothing reveals more clearly the notion that the first duty of the State is to secure for itself a body of intelligent citizenship free to think and able to discuss and competent to evolve national policies of constructive value. The number of colleges, universities, and public libraries founded by private liberality and by public tax attest the same national spirit guided to the education of citizenship. The manifold philanthropic foundations directed to the alleviation of suffering, to the mitigation of misfortune, and to the cure of disease are eloquent testimony not only to the humanitarian impulses, but to the sound sense of American citizens.

It may be said that this is an age too practical to admit a national ideal so wide, so inclusive, so unselfish, as service to humanity. But it may be answered in the words of Lowell, that “The real will never find an irremovable basis until it rests on the ideal.” Puritanism has made imperishable contributions to the advancement of civilization. Scarcely any school of thought has been more sagacious in dealing with governmental and economic policies. One of the most acute descriptions of Puritanism is, “Idealism applied to the solution of contemporary problems.” The maintenance of a national ideal rests upon national strength. Every effort which contributes to the industrial, economic, intellectual, and ethical power of the nation is an effort toward the perfection of national idealism. We hardly need be reminded how far behind the standard of idealism we are. An almost disheartening catalogue of our shortcomings readily springs to mind. To mourn mistakes that are past is to invite the attack of new evils. The value of an ideal is that it is beyond our immediate capacity. It is a perfection toward which we may strive. Idealism is never far from the intensely real. A German pro-
fessor tells us that the brilliant but intensely selfish essays of Nietzsche, which early in the war were carried by intelligent German soldiers, have been supplanted in these later days by the New Testament. Such a national ideal demands elements of national greatness which challenge the strenuous endeavor of a diversified and high-minded population. Its vision comprehends a wide future. It requires intelligent citizenship, elevated in conceptions of liberty, wise in judgments of men and measures, unflagging in zeal to country, devoted to the practice and the spread of morality. It calls for an industrious people, willing to work and willing to sacrifice for the good of their fellows and for the strengthening of the nation. Its summons is for the banishment of private pelf from the public service, for single-hearted devotion to the common weal from all public servants, and for a government administered solely in the interest of the people. It quickens the sense of civic and social responsibility. It rebukes exploitation of public resources and the bending of public measures to private advantage. It admonishes the cooperation of science and statecraft in the abolition of the causes of disease, of crime, and of the multitude of byways and alleys through which attacks are made upon our common humanity. It asks for an intelligent and patriotic press, which shall seek for the enlightenment of the people through the establishment of the truth. It seeks at once a broader, more practical, and more cultural educational system. It encourages the efficiency of agencies directed to the upbuilding of mankind in morality, intelligence, social welfare. It incites to greater activity in the suppression of vice, the curbing of evil, and the restraint of powers of wrong. It chides selfishness and applauds sacrifice. It beckons the great industrial forces of the nation to bring their powerful aid to the betterment of the conditions of mankind. It reminds us that however important may be the product of the workshop and the triumphs of business and commerce, they are means and not the goal. The essential fruit of a democracy is in the elevated and enlightened quality of its citizenship. Its stern mandate is for a race of men born in health, reared in virtue, trained to strength, educated to wisdom, with tender family and human sympathies, instant in its response to the call of duty, actuated with a purpose to maintain liberty, to preserve a government devoted to securing the largest practicable measure of usefulness to its people and to shedding an inspiring light to other nations of earth. It recalls us to the thought that as to such a nation,
"Humanity, with all its fears,  
With all the hopes of future years,  
Is hanging breathless on thy fate."

This is a national ideal which cannot be fulfilled in our day, in one generation, or in many centuries. It lures us as a people on and forever on. We and our children's children may strive after it without beginning to exhaust its meaning. Still it will burn before us as a bright and shining light. It is a clarion, clear and true in note, awakening noble emotions and stirring a deep and enduring passion to place and maintain this nation in the vanguard of civilization. The idealism of such a nation, with such a mission, invites you, graduates of 1916, to its standard.

THE LIFE WHICH IS LIFE INDEED.

[Baccalaureate Address of William Fairfield Warren, S.T.D., LL.D., President Emeritus, delivered before the graduating classes of all departments of the University, in the Old South Church, Boston, Sunday, June 4, 1916.]

The text selected for our present meditation may be found in the First Epistle of Paul to Timothy, in the sixth chapter and nineteenth verse. It reads as follows: "That they may lay hold on the life which is life indeed."

Gathered in this hallowed place, for an hour of uplook and outlook which our soon-to-part candidates for promotion are not likely ever to forget, let us for a few moments give our serious attention (1) to the life which is life indeed; and (2) to the way or ways in which men lay hold thereon.

In the original Greek of this text the Apostle qualifies the word life by adding another term so pregnant in meaning, and so Platonic in connotation, that no translator has known how to reproduce its precise force in a modern tongue. The Vulgate Bible renders it by the word veram, true,—"true life." The King James Version says eternal, —"eternal life." The English revisers in 1881 changed this, making it read: "the life which is life indeed." Our American revisers gave protracted thought to the problem, and finally adopted the rendering of their British predecessors as incapable of improvement. Hence, in our so-called Standard American Revision, we read, as I have already given it: "That they may lay hold on the life which is life indeed."
When, in response to our President's call, I first took pen in hand to begin this discourse, I was seated by a chamber window in a house on a hilltop. For two days that hilltop had been swept by a heavy gale, and the fury of the wind was still unabated. Scarce twenty feet from me was a clump of lofty willows. Fully three fathoms below they were rooted in the earth, while their lashing tops extended at least an equal distance above me. Thus I was sharing the mid-air with them. I could realize how, to maintain their anchorage in the earth, every fiber of every root and rootlet was under a strain that threatened immediate destruction. Every trunk, scarred and misshapen from former encounters, was rocking and twisting; every branch tossing and shedding its leaves in the buffetings of the tempest. In all the grove there was not one atom visible that could suggest the idea of repose, or even of spontaneous motion. As I watched this turmoil I said to myself, Here is life, but it cannot be life's normal expression, its ideal — cannot be the life that is life indeed.

Turning away from that scene of wild disorder, I found my thoughts reverting by contrast to another — a scene familiar to me fifty years before. Memory suddenly transported me back through those years. I was again living in a quiet New England village, the pastor of a little flock. In that flock was a man forty odd years of age. Earlier in life he had been an active and useful citizen. At the time I knew him he could not move hand or foot. A slow paralysis had wholly mastered him, so that he was as absolutely helpless as if chloroformed. Though conscious he could not speak, or even signal a want. In this condition he had to be fed and lifted and tended, month after month, until at last death mercifully came to his relief. As I recalled that sufferer, I murmured to myself: Here, too, was life, but surely not the life which is life indeed. If the willows show me life at the extreme of destructive strenuousness, the poor paralytic shows it in the quiescence of approaching extinction. Somewhere between those extremes there must be a range of experience in which interior and exterior powers are in happy equilibrium, and we reach the ideal life. Where, or under what conditions, is this happy equilibrium to be found?

For an answer to this vital and most timely question I hope you will go, first of all, to yonder man librating so gracefully up and down upon the diving-board. He has his answer in readiness. He says, "The oncoming ocean billow is strong, but so am I. I welcome it. I fling myself into its arms. Measuring my power against its, I gain a new power.
The wave adopts me. In the plentitude of its strength it imparts to me a strength I had not before. Its summons is not to restraint, or to servitude; but to life, to expression, to freedom.” Thereupon, crying with Bailey’s Festus: “There is a rapture in the headlong leap, the wedge-like cleaving of the closing deep;” he makes his airy plunge into the bosom of the billows, and quickly shows us that he has made their force his own.

I like this answer of the man upon the diving-board. Certainly it is good so far as it goes. And I judge that it goes far enough to cover the whole realm of our bodily activities. Whenever, instead of finding ourselves compelled to resist and reluctantly to yield to exterior forces, we can discover in them friendly helpers, which invite us to welcome them, to play with them, to ride upon them, to subordinate them to our purpose, we have taken an immense step toward ideal conditions. And when we discover that the material world is so made that its forces are everywhere and always waiting to give to the wise user new forms and degrees of mastery, we seem well-nigh possessed of the secret — in this sphere — of the life that is life indeed.

We must not forget, however, that there is a range of life above that of the body and of the forces that act upon our bodies. Behold the great orator swaying the convictions and the passions of ten thousand breathless listeners. He only stands there upon a lifeless platform and starts lifeless vibrations in the lifeless air; but, lo! the current of the world’s history is being given a new direction, and the fate of unborn millions profoundly affected. Here we have passed up into a higher realm, the realm of mind. And here our fundamental question recurs as to the attainment of the ideal life in this new realm, the realm of mind. Do these conditions correspond with those found in the realm of interacting bodies? In other words, in order to attain the highest result must our spontaneous mental powers so match themselves with and against exterior minds as to win from them new power of self-expression?

The student of the history of human thought as a whole cannot easily escape the conclusion that they must. Nothing is so quickening to mind as contact with mind. Even the contact which at first seems to threaten defeat to our inner forces may in the end evoke within us an energy which comes off victorious. The thought-life of Socrates and Plato was superior to that of their fellow-debaters largely because they ventured to match it with the differing and often opposing thought of others, and so made the very contention a source of new strength and insight to
themselves. Fortunately, their gain was not at the expense of their equally eager disciples, but on the contrary greatly to the enrichment of these also. And thus has it been in all the ages since their day. In every land the contact of mind with living mind, led on by the more gifted and venturesome, has been the one dynamic of intellectual progress. Moreover, as in the schools so also in life at large, the attained enrichment of those bold minds who have led has often been equaled if not surpassed by the enrichment of those who were willing to be led.

Just as I had written down this last uttered sentence, I was interrupted, and an illustrated post-card from India was handed me. You may have seen a copy. On it I saw a company which—seemingly—no man could number; all in military cloaks, all bowed well-nigh to the earth in prayer. It was a truly impressive scene; the more impressive when I learned from the inscription that these were Mohammedan soldiers at their voluntary stated prayers for the triumph of the imperiled British Empire, an empire professedly and conspicuously non-Mohammedan. The card was a potent reminder that high above the realm of interacting bodies, and high above the realm of interacting human minds, there is a realm in which, in all lands and in all ages, the life of prayer and praise has been in evidence. It bade me remember that every normal human being possesses powers unexhausted and even unexpressed in mere intellection; powers revealing themselves in the purely spiritual aspirations and loyalties of our race; powers vitally and momentarily relating us to the Author and Sustainer of our very being. And with this reminder came also, of course, the inescapable question as to the ideal life in this the highest realm we know.

The Apostle's conception of this supreme life is simple, yet one that surpasses all possibilities of verbal expression. It is simple because it covers nothing more than the one ideal adjustment of a finite personality to the infinite. It surpasses all verbal expression, however, because the forms and fruitions of such an adjustment are infinite. They overreach all space. They outfly all time. They ground and sustain an interpersonal fellowship whose wealth of life passeth all understanding. They constitute an experience which our text vainly struggles to express in the term "the life which IS life indeed."

Passing, then, from the conceivableness and the reality of the ideal life in the highest range of human experience, let us now come to a consideration of the second topic announced for our meditation; to wit, the way or ways in which a man may lay hold on this life.
Here again words fail us. They cannot describe the reality. In lack of words, let us try a deed. Let us come back to the man upon the diving-board. This time we take him before he has ever had experience with the wave. He is a timid youth, and with trembling knees he tarries and tarries irresolute upon the patient spring-board. He knows the water beneath to be nothing but a compound of gases, invisible in themselves, and he has never yet entrusted himself to anything short of a solid support. If he leaps from the sustaining board he will surely sink, and sink to depths where no breath of life can be drawn. Shall he, can he, venture the plunge? Only when he can and does venture it does he ever gain the diver's skill and the diver's rapture in the amphibian flight. The moment he does thus venture that first daring leap head foremost into the shining but invisible gases, they rush to welcome him, they toss him up, they bid him play with them, ride their white crests, absorb their strength, and take their crown. This is the way, and the only way, in which men lay hold of that which to the expert swimmer is — in its realm — life indeed.

Now is not this a true picture of the way in which we must lay hold of the ideal life, the life in God, if ever we are to share it? Must there not be like faith in that which is at first new and untried? Have we not, all of us, at the outset, this dread and distrust of the invisible and infinite that beckons us? Do we not cling to our little shore of solid past experiences and recoil before the beckoning of the deep? Ah, yes! Yet whenever any of us, in response to the divine beckoning, have leaped clear of our old solidities, and in the one venture of unquestioning faith thrown ourselves into the arms of the unseen Beckoner, what a new, what a resilient, life has resulted? The yearning Father has caught His trustful child, and the rescued child now first discovers how safe and blessed it is to be in conscious union and communion with Him in whom he lives and moves and has his being.

In speaking thus I do not deny that by the aid of long and careful coaching, and by the use of inflated wings and life preservers, a child may in time learn to feel in some degree at home in quiet well-protected waters, and can acquire an ability to swim in such waters. Seldom, however, will such a person ever win that mastery of the billows which brings thrill and exhilaration and strength to bolder spirits. Is it not the same also in our relation to the great deeps of the spiritual universe? Experience shows that here also our conscious delight, and our augment of personal power and achievement, are almost certain to be measured.
by the completeness of our personal venture, the absoluteness and pur¬
posed finality of our self-entrustment to the Arms Divine.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Graduating Class:

If what I have been saying is true, the message of this hour is, beyond
all measurement, impression. It assures us that in every ascending
range of human experience there is a life that is life indeed. It further
assures us that in each range the problem of the laying hold on such life
is the same. Everywhere, in our highest nature as in our lowest, we are
environed by forces by which we shall be overmastered unless we learn
the vital secret of enlisting them in our service and ourselves in theirs.
We have as insistent need of God as our bodies have of gravitation, or
our minds have of human society's give-and-take. In isolation we are
powerless. The migrant Earth on which we are so swiftly traveling, we
know not whither, is not directed by our hand. We cannot in the least
degree lessen or augment the mundane tension and onrush of this high-
powered universe of which we are a part. Resistance is senseless and
hopeless. Our only escape from subjugation and servitude is in the at¬
tainment of such a personal adjustment of our own powers to the in¬
trusive and incessant activities about us and above us as shall make these
tributary to life, the life victorious. Moreover, in each realm of experi¬
ence the saving secret is the same. Paradoxical as it may sound, the
thing that saves is a Bergsonian dash or fling of our whole being into a
reality known to be other than our own; a self-surrender so absolute and
irrevocable that it becomes at one and the same instant the highest con¬
ceivable self-assertion. This ineffable act, this yielding which yields to
us the adjusted life, has a shorter name, one more familiar. In every
religion men of insight call it Faith. Accordingly, my solemn entreaty
this solemn hour is that by faith, you, each and every one, lay hold on the
life which is life indeed. Have faith in the natural world. The men who
have won most from Nature have been the students and inventors and
poets who have seen most in Nature and ventured most upon her.
Have faith in the human world, your fellow men. Whoever thinks meanly
of human nature and refuses to make distinct ventures of faith in the
men about him does not deserve the returns which shall enrich and glorify
his own nature, nor will he ever attain them. But above and beyond
all other trustings, have faith in that Intelligence which is all-compre-
hending, that Will which is all-sustaining, that Love which is incess¬
sant and all-infolding; for no man has ever tried courageous ventures of
faith in these and failed to find response. If ever you have tried such ventures, you know this from blessed experience; if as yet you have never made the test, let this day mark the dawn of the richest experience you can ever know in this world or any other, the dawn of the life which is life indeed.

Here end my words of friendly entreaty. Yet as I pause I seem to catch the sound of another voice. It is in the heavenly places. It is the voice of him who gave us our text. And this is what I hear him saying, and saying to you: "For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father, from whom every family in heaven and on earth is named, that he would grant you, according to the riches of his glory, that ye may be strengthened with power through his Spirit in the inward man; that Christ may dwell in your hearts through faith; to the end that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be strong to apprehend with all the saints what is the breadth and length and height and depth, and to know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge, that ye may be filled with all the fulness of God."

To such words of unutterable yearning the listening angels cannot fail to add their amen and amen.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PREPAREDNESS.

Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, '90.

[Abstract of an address delivered before the Convocation of Boston University, on Wednesday, June 7, in Jacob Sleeper Hall.]

FOR what are we preparing? If all our national strength is to be turned in one direction, it is certainly the task of the universities to correlate its intellectual training to the end in view.

Preparedness for offensive warfare is disclaimed by all. America as a whole may rightly be said to be opposed to an offensive preparedness. The only two nations against whose attack we are supposed to arm ourselves are presumably Germany and Japan. The imagination that can seriously present Germany attacking America, when she needs all her strength for war with her present enemies, and at its close will need all her energies for reconstruction and industrial organization, would seem to be panic-stricken and overwrought. With Japan we may have
trouble, but who of us can see the elements of this situation without the sober reflection that it is far more likely to be America that will give offense to Japan than Japan to America.

The pacifists are right in this: preparedness for defense has the same dangerous psychological results as would a preparedness for offensive warfare; namely, the arousing of the suspicions and hostility of other nations.

Neither from preparedness, so-called, nor from anti-preparedness do we secure a sense of direction. How, then, can we construe the problem to give it a real meaning? How otherwise than by combining with other nations to keep the world's peace, by a preparedness for cooperation. By such a combination with other nations to keep the peace of the world, we can develop a program, and the present controversies are soon to be stripped of real content.

It is certain that if we combine with other nations to keep the world's peace, we must do our part. We can neither disarm, following the individualistic idealism of the Quaker, but yet we would be called on to maintain such moderate armament as would indicate that we are bona fide partners in a cooperative plan.

The program of the League to Enforce Peace looks toward such a combination of powers, so that even where force has to be resorted to, after a failure to adjudicate differences, the nations in combination would maintain only such military and naval strength as would be necessary to overcome all other nations outside the combination.

To develop a national policy and national standards involves as a practical measure granting Federal aid to the States which cannot afford to raise their own standards without some aid. There is ample precedent for Federal aid.

My plea to-day is that the universities of America should stand sponsor to the idea of a national educational efficiency as a basis of all true preparedness, and that where the States fail to come up to the standard set, the Federal Government should give financial aid to realize the program.

Are the universities to allow this vital preparedness movement, with its growing nationalism, to get into the hands of naive defenders of their country who childishly suppose it is possible to develop a nation for world leadership by a military program alone?

Here in Boston University I appeal to you to undertake as your inspiring task the arousing of Boston to demand Federal aid for education,
that our nation may be truly prepared to enter its mission as a promoter in the greatest task that has ever been set before a nation,— the taking of vital steps toward world federation.

Would it not be a great cause of pride if Boston University would take the lead in uniting the universities of the country in this twofold task of supporting the program for military preparedness, in so far as this is necessary for world cooperation, and at the same time building up the effort to secure a national educational policy, without which all that we attempt must remain abortive and futile?

It is with the hope of some such definite action that I came here to speak to-day.

THE ANNUAL EPSILON REUNION.

George William Bell, Ph.D.,
President Epsilon Chapter, College Alumni Association.

HAVING been asked to write a report of the Epsilon meeting, I shall confine myself chiefly to the actual business done. However, I may say that at no Epsilon meeting which I have attended has there been in evidence a finer spirit, and the testimony which has come to me leads me to feel that as it was the largest of reunions it was also the best — so far. To me the outstanding things were the Anniversary Class Groups, led by ’01, with twenty-one present; the Cup Contest, with the signing of the Class Register, a book specially designed for our use, in which over two hundred names were written; the use of the admission ceremony for the first time, admitting the graduating class into Epsilon; and the presence of the entire class at the evening banquet and exercises. The splendid singing of the Glee Club and the graduates added much to make it a great occasion.

The banquet itself — with nearly three hundred seated at the tables — was a very enjoyable and a very lively affair. Those who might have come and did not will always have one great regret,— that they missed the June, 1916, banquet and meeting.

Following the admission of the graduates to the alumni body came the address of the evening, by Mr. André Tridon, on “An Inside View of Mexico.” Mr. Tridon’s manner was so attractive, and his illustrative material so ample and well in hand, and his humor and sarcastic wit
so brilliant, that we could well believe his experiences as correspondent in Mexico had made him a profound student of her conditions.

The exercises came to a fitting close with a word of welcome and inspiration from President Murlin and the singing of "Clarissima" by all present.

We look forward with greater spirit to the future.

But the business meeting, conducted amidst the confusing din and hum of constant coming and going, accomplished much and brought us nearer to the time when we shall authorize our alumni council to take over the business details and bring in simply the unavoidable matters for general discussion.

The result of the ballot for the officers of Epsilon was as follows:

President, Dr. George Wm. Bell, '97; first vice-president, Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, '02; second vice-president, Miss Lucile Gulliver, '06; auditor, Mr. Clarence H. Jones, '98; directors, Professor William G. Aurelio, '94, Mrs. Louisa R. Fisk, '83, Professor Arthur H. Wilde, '83. Nominating Committee: Miss Mabel F. Barnum, '01; Mr. Webster A. Chandler, '02; Miss Helen M. Dame, '96; Mr. Edward J. Rouse, '03; Miss Marion E. West, '09. Cup Trustees: for three years, Dr. George Wm. Bell, '97, Mr. Webster A. Chandler, '02; for two years, Dr. Howard T. Crawford, '96, Miss Augusta M. Putnam, '91; for one year, Mrs. Caroline S. Atherton, '84, Mr. S. Edgar Whitaker, '90.

Professor Wilde reported of the pioneer work being done in the matter of stimulating class interest, attention being centered on the anniversary classes. This year the classes of '91, '01, '06, and '11 made an excellent showing, and '81, '86, and '96 made a good start.

The president reported for the Committee on Alumni Relations, stating that the December meeting had authorized the preparation of an amendment admitting the non-graduates to associate membership. A committee consisting of Dean Warren, Miss Clark, and Mrs. Pearson had been appointed to make out a list of eligible members, and a number were reported and voted in. The following substitute for the amendment presented in the call for the meeting was offered by Dean Warren, and adopted by the Chapter.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Any former student in the College of Liberal Arts, regular or special, who (1) satisfactorily completed, in residence, at least thirty semester hours, forty-five term hours, or, in the judgment of the Nominating Committee, substantially a full year's work, (2) withdrew in good standing, and (3) has not been a student in the College of
Liberal Arts for at least five years previous to nomination, may become an Associate Member of the Corporation if (1) nominated by a Standing Committee on Associate Membership (one member of which shall be a member of the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts), and (2) elected by a majority vote of the Corporation or of the Board of Directors.

Associate Members shall enjoy all rights and privileges of graduate membership, save those of voting or holding the office of President, Vice-President, Secretary, or Treasurer of the Epsilon Chapter, or of being nominated as Alumni members of the Board of Trustees of Boston University.

The president announced the opening of the Cup Contest,—a contest in class loyalty and college spirit,—that class winning the right to have its name engraved on the cup which should, at the June and December meetings, bring back the largest proportional number of its members.

The president spoke of the third item, the matter of Life-Memberships. Mr. Avery, the treasurer, reported the financial plan as follows:

Life-memberships to be made $20 after November 1.
Seniors pledging payment of $2 per year for five years to be granted life-memberships.
Dues of $1 for twenty-five years to exempt from further payment.

After discussion pro and con, and a change of the date when life-memberships are raised to $20 to January 1, 1917, the entire plan was voted.

The president brought forward the fourth item, the publication by the Chapter of an “Alumni Quarterly,” stating that after deliberation in executive sessions, and through a consulting committee of twelve, a report was ready. Mr. Raymond A. Robbins, ’96, read the report. This concluded with the offering of four motions, which, after discussion, were carried.

(1) That Epsilon Chapter issue a quarterly publication.
(2) That a Commission consisting of three members, one retiring annually, be elected, to have entire oversight of the publication, choosing the editor and attending to the business affairs. This Commission to be composed of Mr. Irving P. Fox, ’83, Mrs. Robert O’Brien, ’91, and Mr. Harold C. Spencer, ’14, for the present year.
(3) That $200 be appropriated for the use of the Commission if necessary for the publication for the four issues.
(4) That the present Consulting Committee be continued as a reserve body upon which the Commission and the editor may
depend for advice. The president to be ex-officio a member of the committee.

Thus Epsilon steps forth into a new field of work, and we urge upon all members a loyal support in every way possible of this organ of our life. Do not hesitate to send any news that may be of interest to the alumni. Send, for the present, to Mr. Irving P. Fox, Bloomfield Street, Lexington. The first number should be out in the fall, before the Christmas meeting.

It would not be right to close this report without a word of thanks to all those who have so generously cooperated to give of their time and ability for the general success of the reunion. Besides the officers, who have done very much, and the committees mentioned above, special thanks are due the Committee on Admission Ceremony, Mrs. L. C. Newell, Miss Lucile Gulliver, Miss Olive Gilchrist, and Miss Alena Luce, for the success of this feature. Also to Mr. H. C. Spencer, ’14, for the exquisite penmanship in the “Register,” and to Miss Mabel F. Barnum, for general all-round advice and help, the personal thanks of the writer are given.

The program of the Commencement Exercises, on Wednesday, June 7, was as follows: Invocation by Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, LL.D.; Oration by Arthur Prentice Rugg, LL.D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; theme, “The Ideals of Our Nation;” Benediction by Bishop John Hamilton, LL.D. Degrees were conferred upon 279 persons, as follows: A.B., 78; Litt.B., 1; S.B., 7; B.B.A., 13; S.T.B., 52; LL.B., 74; LL.B. cum laude, 5; LL.B. magna cum laude, 1; LL.M., 9; M.B., 1; Ch.B., 2; M.D., 17; M.D. cum laude, 2; A.M., 12; Ph.D., 5. Two certificates were conferred upon men who had completed a course in the Theological School without reference to a degree.

The offer of the College of Business Administration to translate free of charge business letters received by local firms from their Spanish customers has met with instant response. Dean Lord is constantly receiving for translation letters sent to Boston commercial houses by Spanish firms. On a single day recently he received eight such letters written by firms in Brazil, Peru, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, and Cuba.
ONE of the notable events of the University year was the reception
given last March to Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who, during the
critical years of the invention and early development of the telephone,
was a professor in Boston University. In his address at the reception, a
summary of which is given elsewhere in this issue of Bostonia, Dr.
Bell spoke in terms of generous praise of Boston University. “I count
it a great honor,” said he, “to have belonged to Boston University. It
was while I was connected with the school that all the work was done
on the telephone.” We hope to give as a frontispiece of the next issue of
Bostonia a joint portrait of Dr. Bell and Dr. William Fairfield Warren,
under whose presidency and with whose enthusiastic cooperation Dr.
Bell originated his work on the telephone.

THE KLATSCH.

In the elaborate character of the program, in the successful carrying
out of the multitude of details, in the great attendance, and in the
generous amount of space placed at the disposal of the University by
the Boston press, the Shakespearean Revel, last April, was one of the
most notable events in the annals of the University. To those who de­
sire a permanent record of the occasion we commend the souvenir
volume mentioned elsewhere in this issue.
At the spring meeting of the Trustees, on Thursday, April 20, the budget for the coming year was adopted subject to the condition of the pay-as-you-go policy that the entire amount be secured in advance either by assured income or gifts and pledges of responsible persons. The net budget is practically three times as large as that of six years ago. The number of students has increased in that time from 1,240 to over 2,600. President Murlin again emphasized the need of more room and of additional endowment. The rapid growth of the enrolment is a hopeful indication that the University is meeting a real need in the community, and that it requires only more funds to measure up to its opportunity and responsibility.

An impressive indication of the rapid expansion of the University is found in the great number of events and incidents which are calling for mention in Bostonia.

Never has the pressure upon the columns of this journal been as great as at the present time. We have on hand live material sufficient to double the number of pages allotted to an issue of Bostonia. We must beg the forbearance of those who sent copy which they are expecting to find printed in this issue. In the September number we shall have room for practically all the excellent material which is now unavoidably crowded out.

At the time of sending this issue of Bostonia to press the number of preliminary registrations for the Summer Session was more than three times as large as at the corresponding date last year. The session will begin on Monday, July 10, and will continue until Saturday, August 19.

Under the direction of Professor Arthur H. Wilde the Department of Education is closely linking the University to the public-school system of New England. The department is also doing invaluable work in securing teaching positions for members of the graduating classes.
THE Freshman and Sophomore Classes of the College of Liberal Arts are establishing a record for literary ability, as shown by the number of critical articles, long stories, letters, and poems which they have contributed to leading newspapers and magazines. The Freshman Class has to its credit seventy-seven such articles during the second semester; the Sophomores have forty-two.

In accordance with our custom we have placed on the mailing-list of BOSTONIA the names of all graduates of the College of Liberal Arts of the Class of 1916. The editors request that prompt notice of changes in address be sent to the office of BOSTONIA.

We are pleased to announce that Mrs. A. F. Webster, of Boston, has presented to the University funds for a new pipe organ, as a memorial of her brother, the late Dr. Freeman M. Josselyn. The organ is already built, and will be placed in the gallery of Jacob Sleeper Hall by July 15. Soon after the reopening of the College of Liberal Arts in the fall the organ will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

The Epsilon banquet established a record in the attendance and in the spirit of loyalty and good cheer which prevailed.

Boston University now ranks third in enrolment among New England universities, surpassed in attendance by Yale and Harvard only. The increase in registration last year was nearly six hundred.

In the September issue we shall publish an account of the class reunions as far as reported by the class secretaries.
RECEPTION TO DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

On Tuesday, March 14, President Murlin and the Trustees and Faculties of Boston University gave at the City Club, Boston, a reception to Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who from 1874 until 1879 was Professor of the Mechanism of Speech in the School of Oratory of Boston University.

Among the guests were: Governor Samuel W. McCall; Arthur Prentice Rugg, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; Mr. Austin B. Fletcher and Mr. Josiah H. Benton of the Board of Trustees of Boston University; Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Editor of The Boston Herald; Dr. E. C. E. Dorion, Associate Editor of Zion's Herald; Mr. W. C. Bamburgh, of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company; Bishop John W. Hamilton; Mr. C. H. Hood, of the Hood's Milk Corporation; and Dr. S. S. Curry, of the School of Expression.

In responding to the greeting, which President Murlin extended in the name of the University, Dr. Bell spoke in high terms of appreciation of Boston University, which made it possible for him to devote time to scientific inquiry, out of which came the telephone. It was Boston University that gave him a standing in scholarly circles and led to his recognition by the scientific world. "I count it a great honor," he said, "to have belonged to Boston University. It was while I was connected with the school that all the work was done on the telephone." He then related the incident attending the reading of a paper on the telephone before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, on May 6, 1876, when the first public demonstration of the telephone was given, in the Athenaeum Building. From this a wire was run to Dr. Bell's rooms at 18 Beacon Street, and at the appointed hour those who were in the Athenaeum heard the human voice. It was the first time in public, and it was a matter of no small wonder. Referring to the statement made by President Murlin that Boston University was the first educational institution to provide a college course for women, Dr. Bell said that the telephone, incidentally, had been the means of giving employment to large numbers of women. They used boys and young men at first for telephone operators, but they were not satisfactory, and young women were then given the work. Men as telephone operators did not get along well with the public, they answered back when complaints were made. Dr. Bell told an interesting story concerning the first foreign language which was ever spoken over the telephone. He had as an assistant a young Japanese who had Japanese friends at Harvard College. After some experiments by the assistant himself, which did not fully satisfy him as to the ability of the telephone to carry Japanese speech, he brought his Japanese friends from Harvard. Then conversation took place between them. "Japanese," said Dr. Bell, "was thus the first foreign language spoken over the telephone." He told the personnel of that first party. His assistant was named Issawa, who became a member of the House of Peers in Japan, and was at the head of Japanese education in Formosa. One of the young men who came from Harvard was later to be known as Baron Kamura, prime minister of Japan, and ambassador to the United States, who negotiated for peace with Russia at the Council of Portsmouth. The other was Baron Kaneka, one of the most prominent men of Japan.
At an exhibition given May 24, 1877, before the Society of Arts, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Bell first gave to the public what is known to-day as the desk telephone. Up to that time the telephone consisted of an instrument that was attached to the wall. "It is interesting to note," said Dr. Bell, "that although forty years of improvement and thinking have been given to the development of the telephone, that portable instrument still remains to-day unchanged."

Dr. Bell dwelt upon the use that was made of the mechanism of speech as developed in these days for the teaching of the deaf and dumb. As a result of that work fully seventy-seven per cent of all deaf and dumb in the United States are now taught to speak, and, he added, "I hope to see the time that one hundred per cent will be taught."

At the suggestion of Dr. Warren he told of the inception of the photophone. "It was in 1880 or 1881," he said, "that this marvelous instrument was first used. In view of the fact that it has no commercial value, little is known about it. It is the application of the principle of a beam of light as a substitute for a wire, so that the photophone is nothing more nor less than wireless telephony."

"My best recollections of the Boston of the old days," he said in closing, "are of Boston University and President Warren. My dearest friend was Lewis B. Monroe, Dean of the School of Oratory." Then he told how Dean Monroe helped him more than once financially in carrying out his experiments. "Gentlemen," he said, as he sat down, "these things which I have described are the by-products of my work in your institution, and were made possible because of the encouragement of your university."

THE SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL.

At the annual Klatsch, held at the College Building on Friday, April 7, the celebration took the form of a Shakespeare Festival. The program was as follows:

The Earl of Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth Castle. After the guests had been presented at court they visited in turn the Mermaid Tavern, where the dramatists and poets met; the Globe Theatre, where Burbage directed the mummers and Morris-dancers; and Anne Hathaway's cottage, where Mistress Shakespeare and her two daughters entertained. On their way the guests met the Seniors, who gave scenes from "Twelfth Night;" the Juniors, playing "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" the Sophomores, reveling in the Forest of Arden; and the Freshmen, assisting in the adventures of Lorenzo and Jessica. At the summons of the Bellman of London the guests gathered in Jacob Sleeper Hall to follow the performances of Puck and Bottom. The entertainments were repeated during the evening.

At the annual meeting of the Boston University Women Graduates' Club, held at the College Building on Friday, May 19, Mrs. Susan L. Greely, the secretary, presented her annual report. We are planning to print in our next issue the report in full.

The balloting for officers for the coming year resulted as follows: president, Miss Caroline W. Trask, C. L. A. '83; vice-president, Mrs. Christine Jansson Howard, C. L. A. '93; secretary, Mrs. Susan L. Greely, C. L. A. Ex-'95; treasurer, Mrs. Evelyn MacIsaac Tibbits, C. L. A. '01; director (five years), Dr. Jennie S. Dunn Cary, School of Medicine, '87; auditor, Miss Elizabeth M. Taylor, School of Law, '98.

The Easter Convocation was held in the Old South Church on Tuesday, April 18, at twelve o'clock. The musical program was in charge of Professor John P. Marshall, assisted by the Choir and Glee Clubs of the College of Liberal Arts, and by Miss Evelyn
Light, Soprano, Mr. Stephen Townsend, Baritone, Mr. Victor Crawford, Tenor, Mr. Alfred Holy, Harpist, and Mr. Rudolf Nagel, Cellist. The program was as follows: Organ Voluntaries, "Scenes from the Life of Christ," Malling; "Tenebrae factae sunt," Palestrina; Invocation, Dean W. M. Warren; "Credo" from the Mass in A, César Franck; Scripture Reading, Professor Agnes Knox Black; "Sanctus and Benedictus" from the Mass in A, César Franck; Scripture Reading, Mrs. Black; "Panis angelicus" from the Mass in A, César Franck; Prayer, President L. H. Murlin; "Agnus Dei" from the Mass in A, César Franck; Benediction; Organ Postlude, "Alleluia," Dubois.

President and Mrs. Murlin received the Trustees of the University and the Faculties of all departments at their home, 97 Hemenway Street, Boston, on Friday, March 31. Mrs. Emil Carl Wilm gave piano selections and Miss Bessie Salmon sang. Dr. and Mrs. Murlin were assisted in the reception of guests by Mrs. Dillon Bronson, Mrs. J. M. Leonard, Mrs. H. O. Cushman, Mrs. H. C. Clapp, and Mrs. Lyman C. Newell.

The Shakespeare Tercentenary Souvenir Committee has issued a souvenir book illustrating the Shakespeare Festival held at the University last April. The book contains twenty-one photographs of persons and scenes connected with the celebration. The photographs are the following: Queen Elizabeth surrounded by her courtiers and guests; Will Shakespeare, 1616, impersonated by Professor E. Charlton Black; Boston University crowning Shakespeare; the Spirit of Poetry, impersonated by Mrs. E. Charlton Black; the Princess of France, "Love's Labour's Lost," impersonated by Miss Rachel L. Hardwick; the Earl of Leicester; the Ghost of Hamlet; Ben Jonson entertaining Shakespeare and other friends at the Mermaid Tavern, with portraits of Professors Perrin, Black, Huse, Weyssse, Wilde, Geddes, Marshall, Aurelio, Dean Huntington, and others; "Midsummer Night's Dream," Act I, Scene 1; "Midsummer Night's Dream," Act III; "Midsummer Night's Dream," Act I, Scene 2; Robin Hood and his Merry Men; Mummer Play on an Elizabethan Stage, "St. George and the Dragon;" Mummer Play on an Elizabethan Stage, "The Tutored Bear;" "Twelfth Night," Act II, Scenes 4 and 5; "Merry Wives of Windsor," Act IV, Scene 2; "As You Like It," Act III, Scene 2; "Merchant of Venice," Act II, Scene 6; Mistress Shakespeare and her Daughters, represented by Dr. Clara E. Gary, Mrs. Pauline A. Hartstone, Mrs. Evelyn Tibbitts; "The Tempest," Act V, represented by Elizabeth M. Taylor, Dr. Marion Coon, Mrs. Eva P. Boyd; "Macbeth," Act IV, Scene 3, represented by Mrs. Louisa H. Fisk, Dr. Lucy A. Kirk, Mrs. Mildred Cook. The book contains a foreword and dedication by Professor E. C. Black.

The committee has also placed on sale separate photographs of the pictures in the souvenir volume as well as six additional pictures of graduate groups which are not in the souvenir volume. The photograph representing the Spirit of Poetry is sold at eighty-five cents; those of Robin Hood and His Merry Men, the two representing "Midsummer Night's Dream," and that representing Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth Castle are sold at one dollar; the others are fifty cents each.

The Souvenir Committee consists of Professor E. C. Black, chairman, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, and Dr. Mary Alice Emerson. Orders may be addressed to Dr. Emerson, 688 Boylston Street, Boston.
In connection with the Shakespeare celebration planned for the Fourth of July by "The Mayor's Committee," of which Dr. E. C. Black is chairman, Boston University students presented scenes from "Midsummer Night's Dream," at 10:30 A.M., at The Bowl in Franklin Park. These were practically the same scenes that were given at Klatsch this year, under the direction of Mrs. E. C. Black and Miss Rachel L. Hardwick. Some changes in the cast were made necessary by the vacation work of the original actors. The long speeches were shortened and the spectacular effects heightened for the out-of-door production.

At the Commencement Exercises of the University of Maine on Wednesday, June 14, President Murlin was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws by that institution. President Murlin had previously been awarded a similar degree by DePauw University in 1909, the University of Vermont in 1911, and Wesleyan University in 1912.

**The Departments**

**GRADUATE SCHOOL.**

Dean William E. Huntington delivered the Baccalaureate Address before the graduating classes of the Training-School for Christian Service and the Training-School for Nurses of the New England Deaconess Association, at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Temple Street, Boston, on Sunday, May 7.

At the Commencement, on June 7, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following graduates of Boston University: Howard Bottomley, '15; Dorothy Clements, '15; Grace L. Converse, '15; Ava B. Dawson, '11; Merritt Y. Hughes, '15; Kate I. Mann, '96; Chester L. Rich, '15; May Springfield, '11; Benjamin Stinchfield, '14; John H. Woodhull, '15. The degree of A.M. was also awarded to the following graduates of other colleges: Samuel Dupertuis, A.B., College of Puget Sound; Everett W. Robinson, A.B., Dartmouth College.

The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon two graduates of Boston University: Olive B. Gilchrist, '08, and Millard L. Robinson, '05. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon the following Bachelors of Arts of other colleges: Oscar E. Allison, A.B. DePauw University, A.M. Boston University; Elmer A. Leslie, A.B. University of Illinois, S.T.B. Boston University; George W. Roesch, A.B. Cornell University, S.T.B. Boston University.

**COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.**

**ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEN'S GRADUATE CLUB.**

The annual meeting of the Men's Graduate Club of the College of Liberal Arts was held on Saturday, March 25, at the City Club, Boston. There were twenty present. Dr. H. T. Crawford presided.

After the banquet the following were appointed as a Nominating Committee: E. W. Lord, Irving P. Fox, O. S. Poland. A letter was read from Carl H. Springfield, of Niotaze, Kan.
President Murlin addressed the club, speaking substantially as follows: Boston University is not developing as a single department only; it is, rather, trying to develop symmetrically. It is the business of the President and the Trustees to harmonize all the departments, to encourage each to work at full speed, but at the same time to see that the University develops as a whole. All departments must have fair consideration. There is a fine spirit prevailing in the different departments. The College of Liberal Arts is doing a vast amount of work for the other departments; that is, students from other departments are studying in the College of Liberal Arts or under professors of the College of Liberal Arts. The funds of the University have been separated, and now it is known exactly what part of the funds of the University belongs to each department. The friends and alumni of each school must now see to it that their school is taken care of. They are beginning to do this; for example, the Law School is securing funds to add a new story to its building for a library. The surplus of the general University income will be apportioned among the various departments in proportion to their need. A good share of this will go to the College of Liberal Arts. Henceforth the College of Business Administration will bear a share of the expense of maintaining the building of the College of Liberal Arts. Asked about rumors which were in circulation regarding a possible change of location of the College of Liberal Arts, President Murlin replied that some think the present site is too expensive a piece of land for educational purposes. For $100,000 the Trustees could buy, within twenty minutes of the present location, a piece of land large enough for the college, and they would have money enough to put up a fine building. The Trustees have also considered the question of remaining, and developing where we are. The whole question is under discussion only; the Trustees are weighing the various possibilities, but have as yet reached no decision. Sites are being offered to the Trustees, but they intend simply to keep an open mind. There is some talk also of building on the vacant land beside and back of the College Building; this, too, is at present merely a matter of discussion.

Asked regarding the prospect of increasing the proportion of men in the College of Liberal Arts, Dr. Murlin replied that the cooperation of the College of Business Administration with the College of Liberal Arts may add more men to the College of Liberal Arts.

Dean William M. Warren was the next speaker. He said that in listening to President Murlin’s statement regarding the financial administration of the University it might seem as though the development of which he spoke came as easily as the growth of grass in a Beacon Street dooryard, but that great credit is due to President Murlin. When Dr. Murlin came to Boston University he saw what was most needed; to this need he has devoted his days and his nights. Dean Warren declared that the College of Liberal Arts has many needs: it needs more money; it needs additions to the teaching staff, particularly in the Department of Science, and in the Library, for books and library administration.

The Nominating Committee reported the following names for the various offices for the coming year: president, William B. Snow; secretary, L. Raymond Talbot; treasurer, W. I. Chapman. Executive Committee: R. W. Taylor, F. M. Marsh, H. T. Crawford.

The meeting then adjourned.
THE SUMMER SESSION.

The second joint Summer Session of the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Business Administration will open on Saturday, July 8, and close on Friday, August 18. All the courses will extend through the six weeks of the session, and will meet on each weekday except Saturday. Saturday, July 8, will be devoted to registration, and regular instruction will begin at 9 A.M. Monday, July 10. Final examinations in all courses will be held on Friday, August 18. Each course will consist of thirty class exercises or their equivalent.

Nearly all the courses will be given by members of the regular staff of the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Business Administration. The following instructors from other institutions have been engaged for the Summer Session at Boston University: Miss Lotta A. Clark, Instructor in History in the Boston Normal School, will give a course in Pageantry; Dr. Arthur L. Eno, Assistant Professor in Pennsylvania State College, will offer courses in English; Dr. Frank A. Golder, Assistant Professor of History in the State College of Washington, will give two courses in History; Mr. Arthur E. Norton, Assistant Professor of Engineering Drawing at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will give a course in Mechanical Drawing; Mr. Ralph Byron Wilson, the recently appointed Assistant Professor and Head of the Department of Finance in the College of Business Administration of Boston University, will offer a course in Money and Credit.

The following courses are offered by the regular staff of the College of Liberal Arts: Anatomy and Hygiene, Professor Arthur W. Weysses; Biology, Professor Weysses; Chemistry, Professor Lyman C. Newell; Drama, Professor Joseph R. Taylor; Economics, Assistant Professor Charles P. Huse; Education, Professor Arthur H. Wilde; Embryology, Professor Weysses; French, Assistant Professor Samuel M. Waxman; German, Professor Marshall L. Perrin; Government, Mr. Warren O. Ault; Greek, Professor Taylor; History, Mr. Ault and Professor Alexander H. Rice; Latin, Professor Rice; Mathematics, Professor Robert E. Bruce; Music, Professor John P. Marshall and Mr. Percy Graham; Phonetics, Professor James Geddes, Jr.; Portuguese, Professor Geddes; Psychology, Associate Professor Emil C. Wilm; Spanish, Professor Waxman.

The following courses are offered by the regular staff of the College of Business Administration: Accounting, Professor Harry C. Bentley; Advertising, Assistant Professor Charles E. Bellatty; Business English, Assistant Professor Harry B. Center; Commercial Law, Assistant Professor Harold L. Perrin; Commercial Spanish, Professor Francisco Zuazaga.

Regular class exercises are scheduled from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 5 P.M. Evening courses, from 5.30 till 7.30 P.M., will be offered by the College of Business Administration.

Correspondence regarding the Summer Session should be addressed to Professor Alexander H. Rice, Ph.D., Director of the Summer Session, 688 Boylston Street, Boston.

On Wednesday, June 14, Professor Newell addressed the normal class of the Anne L. Page Kindergarten School, Wellesley, Mass., on "Froebel the Crystallographer."
PROFESSOR M. L. PERRIN'S LECTURES.

Between March 3 and June 8 Professor M. L. Perrin gave the following addresses:
March 3, Concord Woman's Club, "The Modern Child;" March 8, Salem Woman's Club, "Home Life in Norway;" March 12, Boston Art Museum, "German Efficiency in Art;" March 14, Winter Hill Congregational Club, "Idiosyncrasies of Early Middle Life;" March 17, Haverhill Young Men's Club, "American Ideals;" March 24, Reading Woman's Club, "The Great Sahara Desert;" March 26, Boston Art Club, "Nature and Architecture in Sweden and Norway;" April 5, Waverley Oaks Community Club, "The Great Sahara Desert;" April 10, Perkins Institute for the Blind, "The Great Sahara Desert;" April 11, Dorchester Woman's Club, "Home Life in Norway;" April 16, Methodist Church, Newton Upper Falls, "To him that hath shall be given;" May 5, addressed the New York City Boston University Club; May 12, delivered the Commencement Address at Emerson School of Oratory, "Personality as an Asset in Life;" May 16, presided at the District Association Meeting of Trustees of Town Libraries; June 6, delivered the Commencement Address at the Albany, N. Y., Academy for Girls, the oldest academy exclusively for women in this country; June 8, gave the Graduating Address at Bethel, Vt.

Professor and Mrs. Newell (Carolyn Strong, '90) have been elected to the board of visitors of the Garland School of Homemaking, Boston, Mass.


Miss Genevieve Huntington, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William E. Huntington, was married to Dr. Bertrand Earle Roberts, at Newton Center, on Thursday, June 22. Dr. and Mrs. Roberts will be at home after October first at Oskaloosa, Ia.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

Since it was announced that the College of Business Administration would begin day sessions next fall, Dean Lord has received many invitations to speak about the college to high-school students. In the past few weeks he has spoken at the Boston English High School, the English and the Classical High Schools of Lynn, the Rindge Technical School, of Cambridge, and the high schools of Lexington, Winthrop, Framingham, Taunton, and Fall River. In each case several students made preliminary registration for admission to the college.

The College of Business Administration is circulating a Spanish edition of the college catalogue in Central and South American countries, and has already received a number of applications from South American students who will enter the college next fall.

A circular of the Medical School, also in Spanish, is being mailed with the Business Administration catalogue.
Mr. Ralph B. Wilson, of Cambridge, has been appointed Head of the Department of Finance in the College of Business Administration. Professor Wilson is a graduate of Ohio State University with the degrees of A.B. and A.M. Two years after receiving his master's degree he was appointed Instructor in English and Economics at Ohio State University, where he taught until he came to Harvard, two years ago, for graduate work. Professor Wilson begins his service at Boston University in July, offering two courses in the Summer School. In the fall he will give courses in Finance and Business Management in the College of Business Administration.

Mr. T. Lawrence Davis, '15, has been appointed Secretary of the College of Business Administration, the appointment to take effect September 1. Mr. Davis will also have charge of the new Secretarial Course which is to be established by the College of Business Administration next September.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

During the session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Saratoga Springs the School of Theology held a banquet on Thursday, May 18, at the Columbian Hotel. Preparation had been made for the entertainment of 150, but the number of guests was so greatly in excess of this that an overflow banquet was held at the United States Hotel. Among the representatives of the University present were: President Murlin, Ex-Presidents Warren and Huntington, Dean L. J. Birney, Professors M. D. Buell and H. C. Sheldon, Dr. H. G. Mitchell, Bishops Bashford, Hughes, Thirkield, McDowell, McConnell, Oldham, John W. Hamilton, and Franklin Hamilton.

Dean L. J. Birney preached in Appleton Chapel, Harvard University, on Sunday, April 30.

Professor M. D. Buell addressed the Boston Methodist Preachers' Meeting in Wesleyan Hall on Monday, May 1. He took as his theme, "The Coming Emergency."

Professor A. C. Knudson gave on Tuesday, April 11, the first of a series of addresses on "The Progress of Revelation in the Old Testament," at Center Methodist Episcopal Church, Malden.

Among many addresses which Professor Norman E. Richardson delivered this spring are the following: Sunday, March 12, the Men's Club of Hershey, Penn.; Tuesday, March 21, a Boy Scout Rally in the High School Hall, Somerville; Saturday, March 25, in the Andover Chapel, Cambridge, the Twelfth Annual Conference of Eastern College Men on the Christian Ministry, taking as his theme, "The New Opportunity for the Religious Educator in the Ministry;" Sunday, March 26, in the South Congregational Church, Concord, N. H., the Men's Class, taking as his subject, "Five Impelling Facts That All Citizens Must Face;" Sunday, April 23, a second address before the Men's Class of the South Congregational Church, Concord, N. H., on the theme, "The Educational and Civic Values in a Sane Evangelical Program."
Governor Samuel W. McCall was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Law School Association at the Hotel Vendome on Tuesday, March 14. Among the speakers were Charles H. Donahue, '01, and Judge Charles A. DeCourcy, '80.

Governor McCall has named Fletcher Ranney, of Boston, a member of the Boston Licensing Board, to succeed Robert A. Woods, and to be chairman of that board in place of Charles R. Gow, who was appointed by former Governor Walsh. Mr. Ranney was born in Boston in 1860. He prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and graduated from Harvard in 1883. Three years later he graduated from the School of Law of Boston University. Since his graduation he has been engaged continuously in the practice of the law.

The course conducted by Dr. M. M. Bigelow on Legal History, which ran through the year, had for its general subject "English Legal Institutions Before the Era of Evidence." It dealt with: (1) The ancient period from Caesar to the Anglo-Saxon Conquest; (2) The middle or Anglo-Saxon period; (3) The later or Norman and Plantagenet period; (4) The lesson of the course.

On Saturday, May 13, the candidates for the degree of Master of Laws from Boston University at the approaching Commencement organized, at the Lombardy Inn, Boston, the Masters' Club. The club has as its object the holding of yearly reunions of all persons who receive from Boston University the degree of Master of Law, and the maintenance of one or more scholarships in aid of the Masters' Course.

William M. Jordan, '15, secretary of the Masters' Course, was made temporary president of the club. The following officers were elected: president, Daniel T. O'Connell, '08; vice-president, Charles F. Brett, '14; secretary-treasurer, Orvil W. Smith, '08; advisory board, Judge Thomas Z. Lee, '09, Judge Joseph A. Sheehan, '07, Frederick O. Downes, '07, Bert Ellsworth Holland, '99.

Mr. Justin W. Shrader, '15, presented, on behalf of the class, a brass sun-dial to Dr. Melville M. Bigelow, the director of the course.

School of Medicine.

On Tuesday, March 7, Dr. W. H. Watters gave a public lecture in the hall of the Evans Memorial, on "Microbic Invaders and our Defenders."

On Tuesday evening, March 14, Dr. George B. Rice gave at the Evans Memorial a public address on "The Taking and Giving of 'Colds.'"

In delivering the address for the Faculty at the Graduation and Faculty Reception to the Class of 1916, on Monday, June 5, Dr. William F. Wesselkefert urged parents to put at the disposal of their children all the medical knowledge that will enable them to protect themselves at a time when it is most valuable.

Dr. A. Howard Powers died on Saturday, May 13, at his home, 8 Cumberland Street, Boston. Dr. Powers was born in Sutton, Vt. After studying at Montpelier Seminary he entered the School of Medicine of Boston University, graduating in 1885. From 1888 until his death he was a member of the Faculty of the School of Medicine.
PUBLICATIONS OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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